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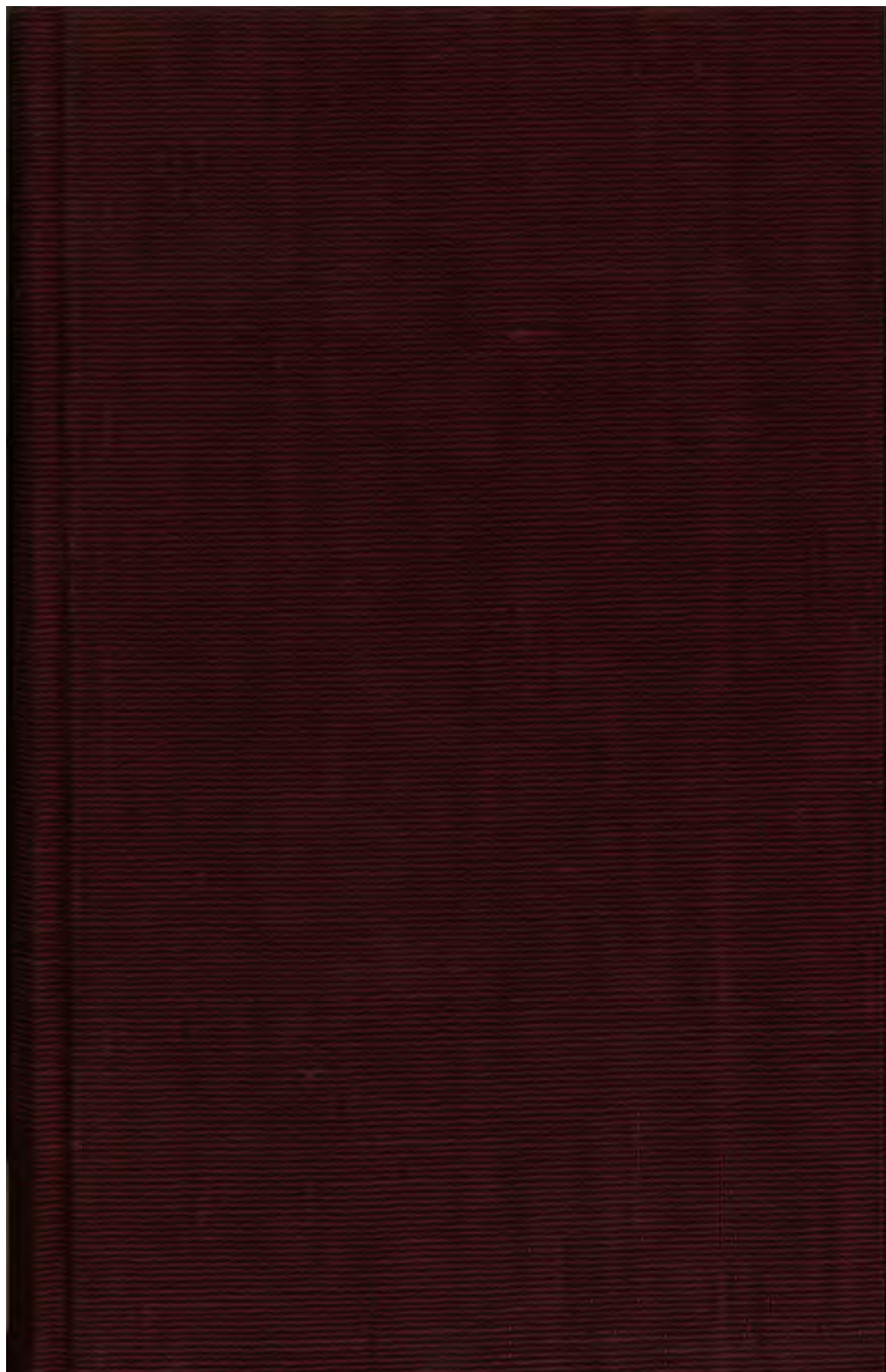
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THE  
HISTORY OF GLASGOW.

BY JOHN M'URE.

A NEW EDITION,  
WITH NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS, AND  
AN APPENDIX.

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GLASGOW:  
PRINTED BY HUTCHISON & BROOKMAN,  
FOR D. MACVEAN, AND J. WYLIE & CO.  
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Alexander Cochrane*







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Vera effigies Ioannis M'IVERUS  
alias CAMPBELLUS ætatis 79

A *VIEW* OF THE  
CITY  
OF  
*GLASGOW*;

OR, AN

Account of its Origin, Rise and Progress, with a more particular Description thereof than has hitherto been known.

CONTAINING

The foundation of the *Episcopal See*, with the succession of the *Bishops* and *Archbishops* from the year 1122, till the late happy *REVOLUTION*; the erection of the *Town* into a *Royal Burgh*, with the subsequent *GRANTS* from the *Crown* thereto; the Account of the *Cathedral Church* as well as the other *Churches* of the *CITY*, the *Hospitals*, *Halls*, *Streets*, *Lanes*, *Markets*, *Fairs*, the several *Incorporations*, the *Sett* of the *MERCHANTS* and *DEACON-CONVEENERS HOUSES*, the *Rise*, *Growth*, and *Progress of Trade*, the several *Benefactors* to the *CITY*, the *UNIVERSITY*, the *Buildings*, and *Builders*, *Gardens*, and *Walks* here, from the *Time* of its foundation to the present *Time*, Illustrated with many curious and useful *Observations* and *Reflections*.

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Collected from many antient Records, Charters, and other antient Vouchers, and from the best Historians and private Manuscripts.

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By JOHN M'URE *alias* CAMPBELL, Clerk to the Registration of Seisins, and other Evidents for the District of GLASGOW.

---

GLASGOW;

Printed by JAMES DUNCAN, Printer to the City, and are sold at his shop, near GIBSON'S-Wynd, in the SALT-MARKET Street, MDCCXXXVI.



UNTO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

ANDREW RAMSAY, ESQUIRE, LORD PROVOST.

WILLIAM CRAIG,

ANDREW CATHCART,

GEORGE BUCHANAN,

ARTHUR TRAN, DEAN OF GILD,

JAMES DREW, DEACON CONVEENER,

ROBERT CROSE, TREASURER;

} BAILLIES.

AND TO THE REST OF THE HONOURABLE COUNCIL

OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW;

ALEXANDER FINLAYSON, AND JOHN M<sup>C</sup>GILCHRIST, RECORDERS OF  
THE CITY.:

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I HERE present you an account of the City of Glasgow, which you have just now the administration, and worthily fits the several offices of the magistracy. To which you have all been so regularly called, and with the most universal approbation does so worthily exercise.

I flatter myself with the hopes, that the subject of these collections, which contains the antient, as well as the more modern state of the city, will in some degree recommend the performance to your patronage and favourable acceptance. And this I am, and cannot but be sensible, that there may be divers defects in the collection, that will not escape your observation; yet, I hope, you'll be pleased candidly to excuse, seeing you are judges of the labour, expense, and length of time that this work required, and the disadvantages I ly under in collecting the materials: for you very well know, that at the happy reformation, the then archbishop Beaton, carried over all the records of the see, and not a little of the cities writes to France, and lodged them in the hands of the Carthusians at Paris, from whom it was no small difficulty and expense, even to procure copies that I judged essentially necessary to illustrate the work, and which you'll see placed in the following sheets, in the order I deem'd most proper to range them, and to the heads they most naturally belong'd.

My nativity in the city, great age, my long experience and employment, has given me more than ordinary oc-

casion to know the state of the town, both in regard to its antiquity, the citizens trade and commerce, from what low and small beginnings was raised here, and happily arriv'd once to such a pitch, that we became the envy of others: so that now in the decline of my age I thought, I could do no more acceptable piece of service to the place of my birth than to give the world an historical view of what the city was once, as well as what it is now.

And if the performance answer my design, in doing honour to the city of Glasgow, and of receiving, my lords, yours and the councils acceptance and approbation of the work, I have gain'd my end and view and shall think my labour sufficiently rewarded for all the great charges and great pains I have been at in compleating this essay.

I must here, my lord and gentlemen, put a restraint upon myself from saying any thing in this dedication, with respect to the uprightness and integrity of your administration. And dare not use the accustomed methods of addresses, of which I know your modesty will not permit: or am I fond of this kind, saying any thing here, that some call flattery, however just it were in itself. But as I humbly present the following collection to the protection of the magistracy of the city; so I hope, they will accept of it as a small testimony of the honour and value I have, and bear to the city.

As for you, gentlemen, the recorders of the city, due gratitude obliges me to publish your care, indefatigable pains and toilsom labour you have been at, thro' your faithful and assiduous care you have already taken, in managing the cities affairs, both at home and abroad, to their unspeakable advantage: which the magistracy and inhabitants of the good town, are most sensible: wishing them all happiness and prosperity. And according to your own motto, may ever flourish, *through the preaching of God's word*. So I conclude, but not from being

Right Honourable,

The cordial well-wisher of the prosperity of the city,

And your most obliged servant,

Whilst JOHN M'URE.

THE  
PREFACE TO THE READER.

---

It has been the opinion of people of good sense in all ages, that a Preface is as necessary to a book as a title-page, or else, that a Preface is nothing but the continuation of the title-page, because in it the Author declines his design and use of it: so that a reader, upon a summary view, may either become disposed to peruse the performance, or, by taking a little trouble may be so inclin'd to prevent a greater.

I have here given an account of the archiepiscopal see, together with the succession, lives, qualities and actions of the archbishops who enjoyed it, which, to some folks curious in that sort of learning, may be useful, and to others of that kind may be entertaining.

As to what I have said concerning the university, tho' I have not been able, perhaps, to give entire satisfaction either to other people or myself; yet sure I am, that what is contain'd in the following sheets will be some little information to such as know nothing about that matter, and may make such as do, to enquire more narrowly.

What is required of such buildings as are remarkable, certainly people, wherever they live, who make architecture either their business or their pleasure, will be satisfied to see these things described, tho' not altogether in the way, or in such terms as a practised dealer in that affair is capable of; and as to such as by their neighbourhood or frequent occasions of seeing the buildings I talk of, may be looked upon as a nearer concern therein. I would fain hope that a minute and very particular account may awaken them to give a little attention to things they have always neglected, as being constantly in their eye, but which have accurately adverted to, and capable of discovery, not only real beauties, but such as are entirely new, and hitherto by them unobserved. I have frequently heard, for instance, that the equestrian statue of king Charles in the Parliament closs of Edinburgh, and the



equestrian statue of king William near the cross of Glasgow, has been seen to give a most surprising pleasure to foreigners, when at the same time the inhabitants has never been at the pains to cast an eye upon it with any care, till excited thereto by the description of such as were entire strangers.

In the last place, with respect to the lists I have given of such as hath been, or are remarkable for the public offices they have born, or do bear, for their liberality and beneficence, for their skill and ingenuity, either in beginning or promoting the great affair of trade; for the tenements and proprietars, either they have acquired, or do inherit, tho' this more particularly relates to such people, as I beg leave of whatsoever rank they be, to call my fellow citizens.

Yet, with submission, I cannot think this of little moment, (as at first view it may appear.) The good examples of a man's predecessors may and ought to kindle in him a warm desire of imitating their vertues, and walking in their footsteps, and publishing to the world the happy circumstances any man is now at present blessed with, may, with great probability, either encourage him to continue by all laudable industry to increase and better them, or at least may lay him upon such an reasonable aim and profitable scheme, as will render him in a luxurious or idle manner what nature calls for to be transmitted to posterity.

A long succession of riches, friends and relations, accompanied with probity, charity, and a decent affluence of the blessings of this world, and right enjoyment of them in peoples way of living, is certainly a very valuable and desirable thing, and either is a kind of, or at least not inferior to what is called gentry, and a burgesse gentleman, as above described, will be in the eye of a thinking man as great a character, as, with all respect to such families, we justly call great and honourable, and which I do not here mean to lessen in any manner, a gentle plough-man, or a person who has no other thing to prove and instruct his gentry by, but the circumstance of his not being born in a town. I shall not enlarge further, bidding you farewell.

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THE  
INTRODUCTION,  
CONCERNING  
GLASGOW IN GENERAL.

---

IN the Neither-ward of Clydsdale and shire of Lanerk, stands deliciously on the banks of the river Clyde, the city of Glasgow, which is generally believed to be of its bigness the most beautiful city of the world, and is acknowledged to be so by all forreigners that comes thither.\*

It is called Glasgow, as some say, because in the Highland or Irish language, Glasgow signifies a gray-hound or a gray-smith.

This city, with the suburbs of Gorbels and Caltoun, stands on three hundred acres of ground.

To describe all things in this city, worthy to be known, would take up a large volume, and therefore I intend here only a summary account of the name, antiquity, magnitude, streets, houses, number of inhabitants, parish churches, cathedral, conduits, trade, government, publick-halls, university, schools, hospitals, manufactories, and the fair stone bridge of eight arches, which, in respect of its largeness, buildings, trade, and wealth, has been long, and justly reckoned the chief town in the kingdom next to Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland; and although in respect of precedence is but the eight burrow in Scot-

\* As our author may be thought partial to his native city, we have added the testimony of an English traveller. "Glasgow is to outward appearance, the prettiest and most uniform town that I ever saw; and I believe there is nothing like it in Britain."—*Burt's Letters, written about 1725.*—Ed.

land; (yet it may truly be accounted the second, considering its trades, which it had, but 'tis now greatly decayed. The time of its flourishing it paid more revenue to the king than any city in Britain or Ireland, London and Bristol excepted,) as it stands in the rolls of parliament. Yet when we consider the time of its erection into a royalty, 'tis sooner and earlier than some others that are ranked before it. If I might be allowed to offer at this distance, by my own conjecture, as a reason of this, I apprehend it has been that some others of the burrows, who are in the rolls before them, were the king's own burrows, whereas this was the bishop's town, and all the privileges bestowed on it by the crown, were in favours of the bishop, and their successors in the see. But, this with submission, the beauties of the city of Glasgow, and the pleasantness of its situation on the river Clyde, is not only admired in this age; but was a subject for the greatest to echo forth its fame, a century before the learned poet Doctor Johnston, in his poems, writes thus:

Non te pontificum luxus, non insula tantum  
Ornavit, diri quæ tibi causa mali,  
Glottidæ quantum decorant te, Glasgva, musæ,  
Quæ celsum attollunt clara sub astra caput,  
Glotta decus rerum piscosis nobilis undis,  
Finitimi recreat jugera læta soli,  
Ast Glottæ decus, et vicinis gloria terris,  
Glasgva fecundat flumine cuncta suo.

This poem, the author of the *Britannia*, Englisheth thus:

Not haughty prelates e're adorned the so,  
Nor stately mitre's cause of all thy woe,  
As Clyde's muses grace thy bless'd abodes,  
And lift thy head among the deathless gods,  
Clyde a great flood! for plenteous fish renown'd,  
And gentle streams that cheer the fruitful ground,  
But happy Glasgow, Clyde's chiefest pride, }  
Glory of that! and all the world beside, }  
Spreads round the riches of her noble tide.\* }

\* In the first English edition of *Britannia* by Philemon Holland in 1610, the verses of Johnston are translated thus:

The sumptuous port of bishops great hath not adorn'd thee so,  
Nor mitre rich, that hath beene cause of thine accursed woe,  
As *Clyde's* muses grace thee now, O *Glasgow* towne, for why?  
They make thee beare thy head aloft up to the starrie skie,  
Clyde the beauty of the world, for fishfull streams renown'd,  
Refresheth all the neighbour fields that ly about it round,  
But *Glasgow*, beauty is to *Clyde*, and grace to all the countries nie,  
And by the streames that flow from thence, all places fruitfulfe.—Ed.



The city of old, before it was erected into a burgh royal, did heritably pertain to the bishops and archbishops of Glasgow, being lords of the lordships, barony and regality of Glasgow. Besides eighteen baronries of land, which belonged to them, within the sheriffdoms of Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfris, and stuartry of Annandale, they had likewise a great estate in the province of Cumberland in England, within their jurisdiction, being named of old the spiritual dukedom, before paganism was eradicated furth of the kingdom, there were here a sort of priests called Druids, held in these days in great estimation, they had their residence here in cells near the Blackfryer church adjacent to the college, there were in those days many stately groves of oaks, Julius Cæsar does write, that besides the managing of sacrifices which were committed to them, they were trusted with the decision of controversies private and publick; and that such as would not stand to their judgment, were interdicted from being present at their sacrifices, and holy rites, which was taken for a grievous punishment, it is likewise testified of them, that they were well learned in all natural philosophy, men of moral conversation, and for religion, not so grossly ignorant and superstitious as other heathen priests; for they taught that there was only one God, and that it was not lawfull to represent him by any image, that the souls of men did not perish with the bodies, and that after death, men were rewarded according to the life they *lead* on earth. (Some also have written that they did prophecy of the conception of a virgin, and of the birth of him who should be the Saviour of the world, but that such mysteries were revealed unto them, and so plainly, as the prophets of God in the Old Testament had scarce the like, is not credible.) They lived likewise in great respect with all sort of people, and ruled their affairs very politickly. However Crathilinth king of Scots finding majesty itself disregarded, did at length expel them furth of his dominions, notwithstanding the great favour they had amongst the people.

The city owns its rise and progress to its antiént patron St Mungo, who, some say, founded here an episcopal see; 'tis forreign to this subject to enter into dispute whether we, the Scots, were entitled into the Christian religion by presbyters acting in a parity amongst them-

selves, or by bishops acting in a superior order and degree above presbyters and deacons. But so much is certain, from the ecclesiastick historians, that there was such a person as Saint Kentigern, in the early ages of Christianity, who was famous for the sanctity of his life, who had a cell of retirement where now the great cathedral church stands, whether bishop or presbyter, no great matter, who wrought many miracles for confirming the doctrine of Christianity, and bringing people off from the follies of heathenism to the exact knowledge of the truth. They mention a miracle wrought by this holy man, as I call him, which, because 'tis the origine of the arms of the city, we shall here insert it as briefly as possibly: but howsoever trifling it may seem now a days, yet no less an author than the learned Archbishop Spotiswood has taken notice of it in his History of the Church of Scotland, and upon whose authority we shall rely upon the truth of the fact; the report of him, meaning St Mungo, (says the Archbishop) that a lady of good reputation in the country having lost a ring which had been given her as a present from her husband, upon that growing jealous, as if she had bestowed it upon a gallant, was uneasy to the lady, whereupon she applied to St Mungo, implored his help for the safety of her honour, and to preserve her innocency against the resentment of her jealous husband: not long after, that pious man walking towards the river, as he usually did, to recreate himself after his devotions, desired one whom he saw a fishing to bring him the very first fish he should catch, which was done accordingly, and in the mouth of the fish he found the ring, who immediately sent it to the lady, to take off her husband's suspicion. However this be, the episcopal see and the city wear in their armes, a fish with a ring in its mouth to this time. The ecclesiastick historians moreover tells us, that St Kentigern, as to his birth, was a natural son of Eugenius the third king of Scotland, by Thametis daughter to the king of Picts,\* his mother finding her self with child, to conceal the birth and to preserve her honour, stole privately from her father's court, and entered into a little boat she found at the nearest shore, committed herself to the providence of God, and

\* Kennet's Parochial Antiquities.

after she was tossed some time on the sea, was thrown into a little bay on the north-side of Forth, where now the town of Culross stands: here she was delivered of her son, who was baptized, and bred up with St Sylvanus, who was called first bishop of Orkney. That which gives some colour of credit to this story, is, that at the very place where the lady is said to have landed, there was a fair chappel or oratory, and is entire to this day, built of ashlar work, called St Mungo's chappel, wanting its roof; it was under the patronage of the bishop of Glasgow, who annexed a sallary to the chaplains out of the revenues of the see. His royal parents came afterwards to be known, according to a hymn, which began thus,

O sacer antistitis regis clarissima proles,  
Per quam Laudonia nitet et tum Cumbrea tota,  
Magnaue pars Scotiæ fidei convertitur almæ.

Archbishop Spotiswood further adds concerning St Kentigern, that he was a man of rare piety, and to the poor exceeding bountiful, and that he lived a great age, far beyond the ordinary course of men, as is in the conclusion of the hymn.

Cum octogenos centum quoque quinque vir annos,  
Complerat sanctus est Glasgæ funere functus.

I shall not enter into any dissertation, as I have said, whether St Mungo, the patron saint of this city, was a religious presbyter or bishop, or, whether he founded the bishoprick of St Asaph in England, as some pretend. Be this as it will, most certain it is, that such a brave man was born by posterity, to the honour and memory of this kingdom. That in the time of king Alexander the First, anno 1120, when the see of Glasgow was restored, or re-founded, (call it which you will), by David earl of Cumberland, the king's brother, to the possessions they anciently held within the territory of Cumberland.

Sanctus Kentigernus is mentioned with great honour, and to him as their patron saint, the cathedral church was dedicated, and is called St Mungo's to this day: and the many grants from the crown, to the bishops and see of Glasgow, from the reign of king David the First, to the Reformation, are all *in honorem Sancti Kentigerni ecclesiæ Glasguensis patroni*.

The learned of the communion of the Romish church, narrates many miracles to have been wrought at his grave within the cathedral church here.

The consequence of which was his canonization, and the placing him in the kalendar and rank of saints; and the 13th day of January, is annually celebrated at Rome to his memory,\* and that day is the end of a fair that holds in the town for twenty days preceeding, and is commonly called the twenty day of Yuill, or St Mungo's fair, (which is very beneficial to the people twenty miles round Glasgow, resorting to the fair in the four streets near the castle, downward to the college.) After St Mungo, for many ages, the episcopal see was over-run with heathenism and barbarity, till the reign of Alexander the First. That the king's brother David, who was earl of Cumberland, afterwards king himself, by the name of king David the First, made a particular inquisition into the rights and possessions that had pertained to the see of Glasgow, within the bounds of his earldom; all which he caused to be restored. That we may have a fuller view of the ancient extent of this episcopal see, and the lands they had in Cumberland and elsewhere, I shall, from the chartulary of Glasgow, give the instrument of inquisition itself, and more afterwards.

When prince David restored to the see of Glasgow, the possessions of the church, within the earldom of Cumberland; he promoted to the bishoprick, his own chaplain John, commonly called bishop Achaian. This excellent prelate having, from his youth, discovered a more than ordinary genius to learning, he was bred up by the care of David, then earl of Cumberland, with a view of service to the church: having passed his juvenile studies in his own country, he travelled to Italy, and went to Rome for the better carrying on of his studies in Theology, after he had devoted himself, and might the more fully learn, and be acquainted with the rites and customs of that church, to which 'tis likely his mother-church of Scotland was not then truly conform, at length being put into holy orders, he was elected bishop of the newly restor'd see of Glasgow, the laity as well as the clergy of

\* *Camerarius de Pietate et fortitudine gentis Scotorum*, and his ecclesiastical history.

the diocess, according to ancient right and customs concurring in the election.\* But such was the modesty of this pious man, that he was extremely unwilling to accept of so high a charge in the church, and would have gladly declined the promotion; but being at length over-ruled in that point, he submitted.†

Pope Paschal the second, to whom the merit of the man was well known, did consecrate him with his own hands in anno 1115, where he was (says the author of the chronicle of Melross) received with great joy.‡

When the bishop came to the see, the revenues were much sunk, and in a very low condition, by the ravages of the war, and other calamities: and therefore prince David, the king's brother, caused make a strict enquiry into the ancient possessions of the episcopal see, within his county of Cumberland, all this he caused to be restored to the bishop.

When earl David came to the crown, on the demise of his brother king Alexander the First, by the name of David the First, he made several donations to the episcopal see, and settled revenues on the bishops, out of his own royal patrimony, which are to this day parts of the archbishoprick. But notwithstanding the bishop had all possible countenance and encouragement from the good king, yet he met with much opposition and trouble from others in the discharge of his function, in so much as he demitted his office, and undertook a journey to Jerusalem, to visit the holy places, as was at that time customary; and for devotions sake, there he continued for some time, till Pope Calixtus, charged him upon his obedience to return to the exercise of his function, which, in regard to the apostolical authority, he obeyed.

King David, well knowing the wisdom, integrity, and other vertues and qualities of the bishop, was pleased to make him chancellour of the kingdom; but he did not long continue in that place. 'Tis like he declined a secular office, and kept to his own function without concerning himself in public affairs. It was about this time, and at the instance of the bishop, that the king removed the abbacy of Selkirk to Kelso, as a more convenient situation and a better air: and the more to encourage the king's

\* Chartulary of Glasgow.

† Chronicle of Melross.

‡ Ibid.

inclinations to the works of bounty and charity towards the church; so that he gave to that newly founded abbacy the church and paroch of Lesmahago, which was the first endowment of that priory, which thenceforth became a cell to the monastery of Kelso, and was dedicated to the memory of one St Hocentius.

The bishop was a great benefactor to his own cathedral church, which he rebuilt and adorn'd in a more magnificent manner than formerly, and solemnly consecrated it nonas Julii 1136.\* King David being present, gave to the church, and the bishops and his successors, the lands of Partick near Glasgow,† which is still a part of the episcopal revenue to this day. He also divided the diocese, which was indeed vastly large, into two archdeaconries, the archdeaconry of Glasgow, and the archdeaconry of Teviotdale: and first begun the offices of dean, subdean, chancellor, treasurer, sacrist, chanter, and subchanter in his church, and settled a prebendry upon each of them, and put them in a condition to live by themselves. Thus the bishop having left a great many monuments of his piety and liberality to the church, and being worn out with age, till the 1147, after he held the see thirty-two years, he died. The bishop was author, according to Mr Dempster the ecclesiastick historian, and wrote several tracts, particularly ‡ *De Solitudine Encomio*, *Lib. i.* *De Amicitia Spirituali*, *Lib. i.*

His successor in the see was Herbert, then abbot of Kelso, who was consecrated on St Bartholomew's day, the same year 1147.§ He governed the see twenty-five years, and died anno 1164,|| and was succeeded by Ingrum archdeacon of Glasgow. This prelate was of the surname of Newbigging, and of the house of Dunsyre, in the county of Lanerk, being bred in the church, and in holy orders, he was first made archdeacon of Glasgow, to which the rectory of Peebles was annexed. In that station his parts and abilities coming to be known, he was by king David advanc'd to be chancellor of the kingdom, and he held the office all the remainder of that reign, and through the whole subsequent reign of king Malcom the Fourth.

\* Chronicon sancte crucis Edinburgen.

† Chartulary of the episcopal see of Glasgow, in the Scots college of Paris.

‡ Camerarius.

§ Chron. de Melross.

|| Ibidem.

In his time the archbishop of York did revive his pretensions of a jurisdiction over the church of Scotland, as their metropolitan, the controversy arose up so high on both sides, that in the end the pope was applied to, as the supreme judge of controversies, and as the last resort for justice; the business being brought to Rome, the archbishop the chancellor was pitched upon as the fittest person to negotiate the affair at the court of Rome, whether he took a journey in person, the cause coming to be argued in presence of Alexander the Third, who then held the popedom, after a full hearing, his holiness as the pope is call'd, gave judgment against the archbishop of York; and by a bull, declared the church of Scotland to be exempt from any jurisdiction whatsoever but the apostolick see. The bull begins thus:

Alexander papa servus servorum Dei,  
Dilecto filio Malcolmo Regi Scotorum, &c.

During the archdeacon's stay at Rome, the episcopal see of Glasgow falling void by the death of bishop Herbert, he was elected thereto, and the pope did esteem him so worthy the function of a bishop, that as a special mark of his esteem, he consecrated him with his own hands at the city of Seins, notwithstanding that the agent of the bishop of York made no small opposition to the contrary. At length, after this most worthy bishop had lived a great age, and done much good in his station, he paid his last debt to nature, on the second day of February 1174. He wrote, according to Mr Dempster, the biographer and ecclesiastick historian, *Epistolarum ad Diversos, Lib. i. In Evangelica Dominicalia, Lib. i. Rationis Regni Administrandi, Lib. i.*

Bishop Newbigging's successor in the see was Joacine abbot of Melross,\* who was consecrated bishop of Glasgow by Escelin archbishop of London, the pope's legate, in the calends of June 1175.† When he came to the See *he enlarged the cathedral, and rebuilt it in a more magnificent manner than formerly.*‡ *Ecclesia Sancti Kentigerni* (says

\* Chronicle of Melross by the abbot of Dundrennen. † Ibidem.

‡ John, the first bishop after the re-establishment of the episcopate by earl David, began to build at Glasgow a cathedral church, which required the efforts of many years. It was at length consecrated to St Kentigern on the 7th of July 1136. David I. who had contributed so much to this establishment, was present at the consecration of the cathedral church.

But Joceline, who was bishop of Glasgow from 1174 to 1199, finding the



my author) *gloriose magnificavit*, and to the church of St Kentigern at Hassinden, which was one of his menscil churches, he gave in pure almes to the abbot of Melross,\* having brought the cathedral all the length he intended, and finished the building, it seems it was necessary to consecrate it after the manner then usual; which we are told by the author of the chronicle of Melross, was done *decimo sexto calendas Aprilis* 1197. And with this concurs the exact and diligent Mr Winton, the old prior of Lochleven, in his history, which we shall here set down:

When Joacine the bishop of Glasgow,  
He hallowed the kirk of St Mungo,  
That was a thousand one hundred years,  
And seven and twenty [ninety] to that clear,  
That was done most solemnly,  
That year the fourth day of July.

This prelate stood in a high degree of favour with king William the Lyon, as he is call'd, who implor'd his majesty for advancing the town of Glasgow: for it was at the special instance of this bishop, that the king erected the city into a royal burgh, and procured them many privileges, to encourage the inhabitants to commerce and trade; and from this time furth the town had always something like the face of business: so that this prelate must be, and is very justly looked on, as their founder. The charter of erection which he procur'd from the crown we shall reserve to a more proper place in this collection.

After this worthy prelate had governed the see, and done many good things for the benefit of the town for the space of twenty-four years, he died the sixteenth of the calends of April 1199,† and was inter'd within the cathedral church. His successor in the see was William de Malvoisn, then archdeacon of St Andrews; this prelate is by some call'd a Frenchman; but the account we have of his life bears, that in his youth he only went over to that kingdom, where he lived a great while for the sake of his studies; that upon his return he took orders, and was made archdeacon of St Andrews, and one of the *clerici*

cathedral too small, *rebuilt it of a much larger size*, and in a more magnificent manner.—After many years of skilful labour this cathedral was solemnly consecrated in 1197.—*Caledonia*, iii. 636.—*Ed.*

\* Chartulary of Melross, in the custody of the earl of Haddingtoun.

† Chronicle of Melross.

*regis*,\* being a person of learning and probity, he was preferred to be chancellor of the kingdom, and the great seal delivered to him on the sixth of the ides of September 1199.

The chancellor, by this time, being particularly distinguished for his good qualities, was the same year elected bishop of Glasgow, where he was solemnly consecrated with the usual solemnities, anno 1120 [1200 ?] but before he sat full two years here, he was translated to the Episcopal see of St Andrews, being succeeded in this see by Florentius, son to the Earl of Holland, whose mother was a near relation of the royal family of Scotland, being from his youth educated with a view of the church, he took holy orders, and was soon after preferred by king William to be chancellor of Scotland anno 1200, and elected bishop of Glasgow, upon the translation thence of Bishop Malvoism to the episcopal see of St Andrews. Immediately upon his election, with consent of the chapter, he gave to the Abbey church of Melross the church and church lands of Hassenden, which he obliged himself more authoritatively to ratify so soon as he should be canonically consecrated. But from what defect, I know not, and shall not at this distance offer my conjecture, he was never consecrated. For the year 1207, while he was only elect of this church, with the Pope's leave, he resigned his function,† and went over to Rome, where he ended his days. Whereupon Walter, chaplain to the king, was preferred to the see, and was consecrated at Glasgow *Die commemorationis animorum omnium fidelium anno* 1208,‡ where he sat till his death, in the year 1231. And was succeeded in the see by William de Boddington archdeacon of Lothian. *Archidecanus Sancti Andreae infra partes Laudoniae*. This prelate was extracted from a family of his name in the county of Roxburgh; and being a man of parts and learning, and fit for business, was by king Alexander the Second preferred to the chancellor's place, on the death of the elect bishop of Dunkeld, anno 1231, and being a person well qualified in respect of age, morals, and learning, for the Episcopal function, he was consecrated by Andrew, bishop of Mur-

\* Chartulary of Aberbrothwick in the lawiers library.

† Chron. de Melross.

‡ Ibidem.

ray, in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, *Dominica post Nativitatem Beatæ Mariæ, anno 1233.*"

Bishop Boddington, not Babington, as a right reverend historian, through mistake, calls him, was a great benefactor to his own church; for at his coming to the see, and finding the church much decayed, he took down the old church, and rebuilt it in that stately and magnificent manner in which it remained to this day.† And first introduced the liturgy of the church of Sarum into his diocess, which form of divine service continued here, till it was thrown out at the reformation, with the other dreggs and trash of the superstitions of Popery. In the year 1240, this prelate was a member of the General Council of Basil, called by Pope Gregory the Ninth, upon pretext of relief to the holy land, and went to Rome accordingly.

After his return, the Bishop spent the remainder of his time in performing the duties of his function, with conscience and integrity, according to the opinion of that age, till he exchanged this life with a state of immortality, on the vigil of St Martine, anno 1258; and was on St Bridges's day thereafter interred, at his own desire, in the Abbay Kirk of Melross, near to the high altar. Mr Dempster, our countryman, in his ecclesiastick history of Scotland, says, he wrote a treatise,

De Translatione Margarite Reginæ  
et Regis Malcolmi ejus Mariti.

Upon the death of bishop Boddington, the chapter of Glasgow, according to the power residing in them, elected Mr Walter Moffat, archdeacon of Teviotdale, one of their own members to be their bishop: but upon what pretext I know not, the election was cast at Rome by the papal authority. His holiness, by vertue of his own apostolical power, presented one Mr John Chyam, archdeacon of Bath, an Englishman, and was consecrated at

\* Chron. de Melross.

† Our author is probably mistaken here, as the church had been so lately rebuilt. "The Cathedral which was thus rebuilt by Joceline, received, during many years, various additions and numerous embellishments by the succeeding prelates of this see, as low down as the epoch of the Reformation."—*Caledonia*, 636.—*Ed.*

Rome ; but he being exceedingly disagreeable both to the king and the clergy, chose to reside in foreign parts, and chiefly at the court of Rome ; at length he went to France, where he died anno 1268. Whereupon, according to custom, the chapter of Glasgow elected Doctor William Wiseheart, archdeacon of St Andrews, and chancellor of the kingdom succeeded to the see ; but while he was only elect of this church, he was translated to the episcopal see of St Andrews, anno 1274. Being succeeded in the see of Glasgow by Doctor Robert Wiseheart, then archdeacon of Lothian. This worthy prelate was descended of the ancient family of the Wisehearts of Pittarow, in the shire of Kincardin, and nephew to his predecessor, the former bishop ; being educate in the service of the church, he took holy orders, and was made archdeacon of St Andrews, within the bounds of Lothian. In that station, his parts and abilities coming to be known, he was chosen Bishop of Glasgow, upon the translation of his uncle bishop Wiseheart to the Episcopal see of St Andrews, in the year 1278. He was of the council of Alexander the III. By reason of whose untimely and lamentable death, anno 1285, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Regency, who discharged his office with honour and integrity, till the crown was succeeded by king Edward the First of England, who was made umpire of the controversies determined to John Baliol, in the year 1292. Upon the abdication of that unhappy prince, when the country ran into a civil war, it may be said to the honour of the bishop's memory, that no Scotsman defended more strenuously, the honour and independency of his country, against the encroachments of the king of England, than himself did.

The most notable occurrences of his life and behaviour, in those turbulent and boistrous times, are fully set forth, in the articles exhibited against him by the court of England to the Pope, which being well worth the perusal, I placed them as taken from the *Fœdera Angliæ*.

At length this excellent patriot, in the course of the war, had to fall by misfortune into the enemies hands, who kept him long a prisoner, and king Edward would, in all probability, have put him to death, if it had not been for disobliging the Pope. And so far it is certain, that he

was detain'd a prisoner in England, till after the battle of Bannockburn, anno 1314. That gave such a happy turn to the state of affairs in Scotland, that the honest bishop was exchanged for a person of quality belonging to the English nation, who had been taken prisoner in that ever memorable battle. The hardships he had endured through the long tract of his confinement, had so impair'd his health, that he did not long survive his liberation: for he died on the twenty-sixth of November 1316, and was interr'd in the Cathedral church, betwixt the altars of St Peter and St Andrew. Whereupon one Stephen de Dundimore, of the ancient family of Dundimore in Fife, was elected to the see; but the gentleman being a true Scotsman, and a great enemy to the English, king Edward the Second wrote to the Pope, requesting his Holiness, that the elect bishop's consecration might be stopped. So much is certain, that he died elect of this church the same year 1317. Doctor John Wiseheart, archdeacon of Glasgow, succeeded him in anno 1338.

Upon that John Lindsay was prefer'd to the see, this noble prelate was a younger brother of the Lindsays of the house of Crawford, being from his youth bred in the church, and taking holy orders, he was a prebend or canon of Glasgow, and after that prefer'd to be great chamberlain of Scotland, in the 1318. King Robert the Bruce promoted him to the Episcopal see of Glasgow, which had been void since the death of Bishop Wiseheart. There is a mandate I have seen directed to him for investing, or selecting one of the prebends of his chapter to a benefice, *ut habeat statum in choro et locum in capitulo*, in the year 1322. This prelate, gave with consent of his chapter, the vicarage of the church of Dalgurnock, to the Abbacy of Holyrude-house *in puram et perpetuam elemosinam*, as the original deed bears, which can be seen; he sat here till his death, which was on the ninth of April 1325. And was inter'd in the Cathedral church, near the altar of the blessed virgin. And was succeeded by William Rae, who seems to have been of the Raes of Warsaw (?) in this country. I do not know what inferior station he pass'd through in the church, before he arriv'd to the Episcopal character, and was bishop of this see; but we find him bishop of Glas-

gow in the 1342. For there are extant among the archives of Glasgow, in the Scots college of Paris, two authentick acquitances for the contribution of his diocess to the pope for the year 1340, and 1341. This prelate was no small benefactor to the town: for, upon his own charge, he built the stately bridge of eight arches over the river of Clyde; the third arch at the north-end thereof was built by the lady Lochow, and the bishop built the other seven, (of this more hereafter) which still remains a monument of his bounty and liberality to his episcopal seat, and continued entire till the year 1671, that the southernmost arch fell, (but was quickly rear'd up upon the charges of the community.) There was much of the care of Providence observed with regard to the fall of that arch; for it was the seventh of July, the very day of Glasgow fair, and about twelve of the clock, and though hundreds, yea, I may venture to say thousands had pass'd and repass'd both of horse and foot, yet not one single person got the least harm, which was wonderful, all circumstances considered; and was such an instance of the kindness of Providence, (as we have observed,) that ought not to be forgotten to latest posterity.

It was with this bishop Rae, that Robert the great stewart of Scotland enter'd into a transaction about the foundation of a chaplainry in the cathedral church of Glasgow, on account of a dispensation procur'd by him from the apostolic see, for dispensing with a marriage to be compleated betwixt him and Elizabeth More, *diem ageret in humanis*, while she was on life, notwithstanding of their affinity and consanguinity, which is dated the 12th of January, 1364. This noble document, which was published by the rector of the Scots college of Paris, from the writs of the see of Glasgow, was the first authentick voucher that appeared about the marriage of king Robert the II. with his first and lawful wife, Elizabeth More, which put it in a clear light, and as a consequence of that, the legittimacy of his son king Robert the III. from the general error of our historians, that he was only legitimated by the subsequent marriage of his father and mother. But that point of our history, from this authentick charter, and other concurring vouchers, is now so plain, that I think, even malice itself can form no argument against it. This worthy prelate govern'd the see

till his death, which was in the 1367, and was succeeded by Doctor Walter Wardlaw, archdeacon of Lothian. This prelate was a younger brother of the ancient family of the Wardlaw's of Torry, in the shire of Fife, being bred to the church, and entering into orders, he was first made a canon of Aberdeen, anno 1362.\* After that he was preferred to be archdeacon of Lothian, and secretary to king David Bruce, anno 1364, and at the same time he was named one of the principal plenepotentiaries for Scotland, to treat with the English about the redemption of king David, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Durham.

In 1367, the episcopal see of Glasgow falling to vaick by the death of bishop Rae, he was prefer'd thereto, and all the necessary forms of his consecration being expedite, in less than a year after, we find him, from a very authentick author, in 1368, design'd bishop of Glasgow; and that very same year he was, with divers others, great lords and barons, sent in a solemn embassy to England. As he was in a high degree of favour with king David, so he was no less the favourite of the succeeding monarch king Robert the Second, after whose accession to the crown, he was, together with Sir Archibald Douglass, lord of Galloway, sent to France, to renew the ancient league betwixt the two crowns; in that negotiation the bishop behaved so well, and rendered himself so acceptable to the French court, that, at the special instance of Charles VI. he was, by pope Urban the VI. created a cardinal, anno 1384. This high dignity in the Romish church, together with his episcopal seat, he held to his death, which happen'd in the year 1387. His coat of arms is placed near the middle of the choir, on the right side of the high altar, where has been an alterage for him over it; on the roof of the area is his coat of arms finely illuminate, the three mascles voided betwixt a fess, charged with three cross pates, relative to his dignity, as I take it, ensigned with the cardinal's cape, and other trophies of that order, and over it his name in great gilded Saxon capital letters, *Walterus Cardinalis*.

His successor, in the see of Glasgow, was doctor Matthew Glendining, a Galloway man, born of the house

\* Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*.

of Glendinning, then a very considerable family; being a younger brother and bred to the church, he took orders, and was first a prebend or canon of Glasgow, and after that prefer'd to be bishop of that see; he was a man of parts, and much employed in the public transactions that were in agitation betwixt the two nations of Scotland and England, as appears from Rymer's *Fœdera*. In his time the steeple of the cathedral church, which was built of wood, and was covered with lead, was burnt down with lightning, in place of which, he intended to erect one of stone, for which he had prepared the materials; but was prevented by death in the execution of his design, anno 1423, the 10th of May as the obituary of Glasgow informs us, and was succeeded in the see by Doctor William Lauder.

This prelate was a younger son of the Lauders of Hatton, near Edinburgh, in that shire, an ancient family there, being bred to learning, in view of the service of the church, he took holy orders, and had the Archdeaconry of St Andrews confer'd on him, which was his first step to ecclesiastical promotion, in the year 1425.

Doctor Lauder was sent as a commissioner from Scotland to the court of England: and the see of Glasgow falling vacant by the death of bishop Glendinning, he was prefer'd thereto, merely by the provision of pope Benedict the XIII., who set up for pope at Avignon, in opposition to Gregory the XII. at Rome, and not by election of the chapter, according to ancient custom, which a reverend and learned author says, was never practised in that see before.

In the year 1424, Doctor Lauder was prefer'd to be chancellor of the kingdom, on the death of bishop Greenlaw of Aberdeen; and the same year had the honour to be employed as a plenipotentiary and commissioner from Scotland, to negotiate with the court of England, for the relief and ransom of king James the I. who had been detain'd a prisoner there for about the space of eighteen years, which then in a few months happily terminated in the king's redemption. After this, the bishop bent all his thoughts, as far as the duties of his office and publick business would give him leave, to the beautifying and enlarging his cathedral church: for he laid the foundation of the vestry, and carried on the



building of the great steeple, a lofty and magnificent structure, where the *griffan saliant*, as the heraulds calls it, the arms of Lauder of Hatton, are still to be seen cut out on stone in different places; from henceforth the bishop discharged the duties of his episcopal function to a great degree of commendation in so dark an age, until the 14th of June 1425, when death translated him out of this world to an immortal state in the other;\* and was succeeded in the see by Dr John Cameron then provost of Lincluden, and secretary of state.

This prelate, by the identity of his arms with those of Cameron of Lochiel, in Inverness-shire, seemed to be descended of that ancient family. Mr Cameron being bred a scholar, and a man of learning, he was first official of Lothian, after that, taking holy orders, he was made rector of Cambushlang, by the presentation of the Earl of Douglass, whom, at the same time, he serv'd in the quality of confessor, and his secretary. In the year 1424, he was by king James the I. presented to the provostry of Lincluden, and constituted secretary of state, and keeper of the private seal; and the next ensuing year he was made keeper of the great seal; but it was in view of preferring him to the chancellour's place, which was vacant by the death of bishop Lauder, soon after that he was chosen bishop of Glasgow, though all the necessary forms of his consecration were not expedite till towards the end of the year 1426.

The truce with England being near upon the point of expiring, the bishop of Glasgow was appointed one of the commissioners, on the part of Scotland, for redressing any breaches that had been made upon the peace; and they not only settled, and adjusted all matters that were in dispute on the marches, but further prorogued the peace betwixt the two nations. The peace of the country being thus secur'd, the bishop retir'd to his function. And as he let no opportunity slip, of managing things to the advantage of the see, so I find at this time, by his episcopal authority, and with consent of the several patrons, that the parishes of Cumbushlang, Torbolton, Eaglesham, Kirkmahoe, Luss, and Killairn, were all made prebendaries of the episcopal see, and admitted to have seats in

\* Obituary of Glasgow.

the choir, and to have a place and vote in the chapter for ever.

These being added to the number of the former prebendaries, made in all thirty-two, of which the chapter of this see consisted, who, upon a mandate from the crown to that effect, were the regular electors of the bishops and archbishops of the see of Glasgow, till the episcopacy was thrown out of the church, as a grievance, at the happy Revolution. Bishop Cameron continued chancellor of the kingdom for the space of about 13 years, even till the death of king James the I. anno 1438 [1437], that he retired from publick business; it was about that time, as I take it, that he built the great tower, at his episcopal palace here, where his arms are yet to be seen with an escutcheon, ensign'd with his crossier behind the shield, surmounted of a salmond fish, the badge of the episcopal see, and his name above in great Saxon capital letters. He also laid out a great deal of money in carrying on the building of the vestry, which was begun by his predecessor bishop Lauder, where his arms, as bishop of the see, is said to be seen by the curious, on the roof within, and other places, and on the outer side of the building towards the west.

But for all the good things bishop Cameron did, and which is strange, he is as little beholden to the charity of our historians as any man in his time. The learned Mr George Buchanan, and Archbishop Spotswood characterized the bishop to have been a very worldly kind of a man, and a great oppressor, especially of his vassals within the bishoprick. Moreover, both the authors above-named, declare that he made a very fearful end, and tragical exit, at his country seat of Lochwood,\* five or six miles north-east of the city of Glasgow, on Christmas eve, the 24th of December 1446.

\* The archbishop of Glasgow had a country seat at Lochwood, about six miles eastward of Glasgow, in the parish of Old Monkland. This castle stood on the south side of a lake, which was called the *Bishop's Loch*, that is nearly a mile long. At this place the archbishops occasionally resided, and had a private chapel for their usual devotions. At the epoch of the Reformation the duke of Chattelherault took possession of the manor place of Lochwood, and refused to restore it to the archbishop's chamberlain. The keeping of the castle of Lochwood was afterwards in March 1572-3 committed to Robert Boyd of Badinheath, who appears to have also obtained a grant in fee firm of the lands of Lochwood; and by this keeper the castle of Lochwood was demolished.—*Caledonia*, 639.—*Ed.*

Indeed, it is very hard to form such a bad opinion of bishop Cameron, from what good things we hear was done by him, and withal, how much he was favoured and employed by one of the best of princes king James the I. in the first office of the state, and in the second place in the church, especially, since Mr Buchanan brings no voucher to prove the assertion, only he says, it had been deliver'd by others, and constantly affirmed to be true, which really amounts to no more, than that he had got such a traditional story by hear-say, and he delivers it as no other; whether the thing be true or false, bishop Spotswood has a very pious reflection on it. This I thought fit, upon the credit of Buchanan, says he, to remember, as a notable example of God's judgment against the crying sin of oppression. Bishop Cameron's successor, in the see, was Doctor James Bruce, then bishop of Dunkeld.

This prelate was a brother of the house of Clackmannan, the first family, and the chief of all the Bruces that are extant, either in south or north Britain, who finish'd the course of his studies, and getting into orders, was first made rector of Kilmanny in Fife, about the year 1438. He continued till the 1440, that the see of Dunkeld was vacant by the death of bishop Lauder, he was prefer'd thereto, and was consecrated in the Abbey Church of Dumfermling, *Dominica in septuagesimo*,\* which a learned historian pitches on as the 4th of February 1441. In the year 1444, he was preferred to be chancellor of Scotland, on the demission of bishop Kennedy of St Andrews, and two years after that was translated to the bishoprick of Glasgow, which he did not enjoy a whole year: for death took him away in the 1447, whereupon Doctor William Turnbull, canon of Glasgow, and lord privy seal, was promoted to the see.

This most worthy prelate was a branch of the Turnbolls of Minto, in the shire of Roxburgh, and being educate to serve in the church, and so soon as he took orders, was made a prebend of Balenrick, who (but for what reason I know not) was stiled lord of Provan, anno 1440. In the year 1445, he was preferred to be secretary, and keeper of the privy seal, at which time, in an old act of

council which can be seen, he is called William Turnbull lord of Provan. After that, he was inaugurate doctor in both laws, *decretorum doctor*, and made archdeacon of St Andrews, within the bounds of Lothian, *Archidiaconus Sancti Andreae, infra partes Laudoniae*. In the year 1447, he was promoted to the episcopal see of Glasgow, upon the death of bishop Bruce, and was consecrated in the 1448.

In the year 1451 [1450], he procured a bull from Pope Nicolaus the V. for re-erecting an university at the city of Glasgow, which will ever remain a monument of his piety and love to his country. It was founded, "Auspiciis, pietate, et benignitate eximii Principis Jacobi secundi, Scotorum Regis serenissimi, indulgentiam faciente, et jus ac facultatem studii generalis sanctiente Nicolao quinto, Pontifice Romano, ejus erectionem, et constitutionem, magno labore, et sumtibus procurante reverendo antistite Gulielmo Turnbullo episcopo Glasguensi." The words of the bull are, "Ut studium generale vigeat tam in theologia ac jure canonico et civili, quam artibus et qualibet alia facultate: quodque doctores et magistri ibidem omnibus et singulis privilegiis, libertatibus, honoribus, immunitatibus, exemptionibus per sedem Apostolicam vel alios quomodolibet magistros, doctoribus et studentibus, in studio nostrae civitatis Bononiensis concessis, gaudeant et utantur." The date of the Pope's bull in favours of the university. "Datum Romae apud Sanctum Petrum, anno incarnationis Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo septimo, calendas Januarii, Pontificatus nostri anno quarto."

King James the II. his charter of erection in favours of the university, is dated, under the great seal, at Stirling, the twentieth day of April 1453, and of his reign the seventh year.

This bishop procur'd also from king James the II. in the year 1452 [1450], a charter,\* erecting all the patrimony of the episcopal see into a regality. After this worthy prelate had done many acts, both to the age he liv'd in, and to posterity, he departed this life the third of September 1454.† And was succeeded by bishop Muirhead.

\* This is printed by Gibbon, 306.—*Ed.* † Obituary of Glasgow.

This prelate was of the same stock of Muirheads, with the house of Lauchop, in the shire of Lanerk, being bred a clergyman, and a person of reputation, for learning and integrity, was promoted to the bishoprick of Glasgow, on the death of the celebrated and ever memorable bishop Turnbull. He founded first here the clerical vicars, and built appartments for them to the north of the cathedral, in that place where there are only gardens now, and are call'd the Vicar Alleys. He also founded, and endowed the hospital near the episcopal palace, call'd the Bishop's Hospital, dedicate in honour of St Nicolas, and provided it with all things necessary for divine service. You will see his episcopal arms upon it, as was observed in describing the building. He govern'd the see till his death, which was on the 20th of September 1473.\*

And was succeeded by doctor John Laing, a native of Edinburgh, of the same stock of the Laings of Reidhouse. He was early in orders, and his first station in the church, was the rectory of Tanadyce, in Forfarshire, and together with his rectory, he held the vicarage of Linlithgow, being a person of great parts, learning and industry, he was by king James III. prefer'd to be lord treasurer, in the year 1465, and after that register, and keeper of the rolls; and being in no small degree of favour, he was prefer'd to the episcopal see of Glasgow, then vacant by the death of bishop Muirhead.

In the year 1482, the bishop of Glasgow was made chancellour, on the surrender of the great seal by the lord Evandale; but before he had enjoyed the office full six months, he submitted to the stroke of death on the 11th of January 1483. Upon which,

Mr George Carmichael, a son of Carmichael of that ilk, an ancient family in the shire of Lanerk, and at that time rector of Carnwath, and treasurer of Glasgow, was elected bishop of this see. I have found him in several very authentick deeds designed *Georgius Electus Glasguensis*, in the year 1483. But going to Rome for confirmation, he died in his voyage thither, only elect of this church, anno 1484. Whereupon Doctor Robert Blackader, bishop of Aberdeen, was translated to this see.

Bishop Blackader was a younger brother of the house

\* Obituary of Glasgow.

of Blackader, in the shire of Berwick, where the family long continued in lustre, being from his youth bred to the service of the church, and taking holy orders, he was first made a prebend of Glasgow, and rector of Cardross. After that he was prefer'd to the bishoprick of Aberdeen, then vacant by the death of bishop Spence, anno 1480, and translated to this see in the year 1484, on a vacancy, through demise of bishop Laing. In the year 1473, he obtain'd from Pope Alexander the VI. a bull, erecting the see of Glasgow into an archbishoprick. This erection, the archbishop of St Andrews, bishop Shever, he was a clever enough man, and not only tenacious of what he deemed the privileges of his metropolitan see, storm'd at it exceedingly, people running into parties upon it to that degree, that they threatened the peace of the country. However, after much contest, both at the courts of Scotland and Rome about the matter, the thing was at last amicably composed and settled; and the bishops of Galloway, Argyle and the Isles made suffragans to the archbishoprick of Glasgow.\*

Archbishop Blackader being always in a high degree of favour with king James the IV. He was with the earl of Bothwel, in the year 1552, join'd in commission to Henry the VII. of England, to negotiate a marriage betwixt our king James and the lady Margaret, the eldest daughter of the said king, which they brought about, to the mutual joy and satisfaction of both kingdoms; and was the foundation of the title of our kings to the English throne, which in right and proximity of blood, king James the VI. of Scotland succeeded to, on the demise of Queen Elizabeth, anno 1603.

Archbishop Blackader did a great deal about the cathedral church; he founded several alterages in the choir, and caused place his arms above them, in the roof of the lower area, illuminate in a small escutcheon, three cinque foils on a bend, without either mytre or crosier; and above it in large capital letters, *Robertus Archiepiscopus*. He raised the ascents of each side of the church by steps, from the nave to the floor, of fine work, with effigies, as I take it, of the apostles neatly grav'd; and in the descent, on both sides, you will see the archbishop's arms, in seve-

\* The bull of erection is of the date of the 9th of October 1488.

ral places at large, with his mytre and other *pontificalia*, with the initials of his name. He likewise founded the great isle to the south of the church, of curious work, corresponding to the other parts of this most magnificent structure. I apprehend he has intended to have made it a wing, to enlarge the cross towards the south, to answer the ruins of some appartments for the priests that are towards the north. How high the building has been intended, we cannot well guess; but 'tis plain, it has never been advanc'd above the first vaught; but by the great and many large windows that are in it; 'tis certain it has been intended for alterages and chaplains, to celebrate divine service, as founders offered for the encouraging of such donations. The clergy was noways averse (as this is called Blackader's isle) from the archbishop, its founder and builder, so it is evident it has been his work: for there are very frequently his arms to be seen upon the building, both within upon the key-stones on the roof, and without on different places of the wall. In the decline of his age, I know not what fancy the archbishop took, but he would undertake a journey to Jerusalem, to visit the holy grave, as was now and then usual in those days, as a piece of the highest devotion; but he was prevented by death, being aged, and the voyage troublesome, he died before he reach'd the holy land, on the 28th of July 1508. As the Obituary of Glasgow takes notice of.

That which lies heavy upon the memory of archbishop Blackader, is, that he first began in his diocess to persecute some of these who were oprobriously call'd Lolards in Kyle and Cunningham: There were some pious and devout persons, who had got some small glimmering light, and ran in undigested notions of the doctrine of Luther, which then began to break out. But Almighty God so signally blessed even these small beginnings of the light of the gospel, and so strengthened and encouraged his faithful witnesses, that they patiently endured the greatest of sufferings, and gave a testimony against the corruptions and idolatries of the then established church: So that in spite of all Romish opposition and tyranny over the consciences of men by their constant endeavours to stifle and suppress the light, yet it grew wonderfully, and diffused itself not only over the western parts of the kingdom where it first brake out, but all the country over: So that in a little

time, they were able to form themselves into a body, and a church separate from that of Rome. Against which, I hope, with all honest men, that the gates of hell shall never be able to prevail.

But after this short account, I thought necessary, and some way a profitable digression, that I should return to observe, that archbishop Blackader's successor in the archiepiscopal see here, was James Beaton, a brother of the house of Balfour in Fife, he was bred from his youth to the church, and after taking holy orders, came to be provost of the Collegiate Church of Bothwel, as early as the year 1503,\* and the next ensuing year he was chosen abbot of Dumfermling. In 1505, he was, by king James IV. prefer'd to be lord high treasurer of Scotland; and in, or about three years after was made bishop of Galloway; but before he had sitten one whole year in that see, he was translated to the archbishoprick of Glasgow. While he was in this city, he inclosed his episcopal palace with a noble stone wall, of ashler work, towards the east, south, and west, with a bastion on the one angle, and a stately tower, with an embattled wall on the other, fronting to the High Street, where are fixed in different places his coat of arms, viz. :—quarterly 1st and 4th as the heraulds blazon it, a fess betwixt three lozanges, 2d and 3d a chiseron, charged with an ottar's head coupee, surmounted of the salmond fish. The arms of the see, and his archiepiscopal cross instead of a crozier, and the word *misericordia* for a motto. For these were not all his benefactions to the see while he sat here: For he augmented the alterages in the choir of the cathedral, over which his arms are affixed blazoned in their proper tinctures. In the year 1515, the archbishop was promoted to the chancellor's place by the duke of Albany, who was regent in the minority of king James the V. and he held the office till the duke regent resigned the government, and went to France, anno 1520. He was translated to the primacy, and was settled at St Andrews soon after,† where he sat till his death.‡

\* Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*.

† Life of bishop Beaton.

‡ March, 1517. In the action and caus persewit, at the instance of ane maist reverend fader in God, James, archbishop of Glasgow, &c. Againis Johnne Mure of Caldwell, for the wrangwis and violent ejection, and furth-putting of his servands out of his castell and palice of Glasgow, and



His successor in this see, was Mr Gavin Dunbar, who was a younger brother of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, by dame Janet Stuart, of the house of Garleis. He had his education in the university of Glasgow, after which he took orders, and was made dean of Murray, which was the first step the archbishop made into the church, anno 1514. After that he was preferred to the priory of Whittarn, who were canon regulars, and the chapter of the see of Galloway. Upon the fame of his ability and learning, he was pitched on, as the most polite and best qualified person of any other in the whole kingdom, to be tutor to the young king James the V. In his station, the prior's qualifications began now to be generally taken notice of, and particularly by the lords of the regency, in whom, under the young king, the administration was lodged, who promoted him to the archbishoprick of Glasgow, upon the translation thence of archbishop Beaton to the primacy, as hath been observed by letters patent the 27th of September, 1524.\* In the year 1526, the archbishop was constituted lord high chancellor, on the fall of the earl of Angus, and had the great seal deliver'd to him the 21st of August, 1528. And he discharged the office till after the death of the king, and the earl of Arran was advanced to the regency; he resigned the chancellor's place to cardinal Beaton, and

taking of the samyn fra thame, the 20 day of Februar, the yer of God, 1515. And for the wrangwis spoliation, awaytaking, and withholding of thir guds underwritten, being in his said castell and palice in the samyn tyme; that is to say 28 feddir bedds furnist, 18 verdours, tua arress, 6 rufs and cutings of say, with mony uthur insight guds; claitthing, jewells, silkes, precius stanes, veschell, harness, vittales, and uthur guds: And for the wrangwis destruction of his said castell and place, breking down of the samyn with artalzary and uthurwis;—The lordis of counsale, decretis and ordanis him to restore and deliver the samyn again to him, or the avale and prices of thame as eftir follows. That is to say, 13 feddir bedds furnist, 18 verdour bedds, &c. 12 buird claiths, 12 tyn quarts, 12 tyn pynts, 5 dusane of peuder veschell, tua kists, 15 swyne, 4 dakyr of salt hyds, 6 duzan of salmond, ane last of salt herring, 12 tunnes of wyne, ane hingand chandler, ane gown of scarlett lynit with mertricks, 6 barrells of gunpaldar, 11 gunnis, 14 halberks, 14 steill bonnets, 6 halberts, 4 crossbowis, &c. &c. The quhilk castell, plaice, and guds forsaid, pertenet to the said maist reverend fader, and was spulzeit, taken and intronettit with be the said Johnne Mure of Caldwell, and his complices; likas was clerly provit before the said lordis; Thairfor ordainis lettres to be direct, to compell and distrainze the said Johnne Mure, his lands and guds tharfor, as effeirs.—*Books of Council.—Ed.*

\* Life of bishop Dunbar.

employed himself chiefly in what related to his function. It was about this time that he built the noble gate-house\* at his episcopal palace here; a piece of new and curious architecture, whereon his armes are engraved, viz. the three cushions within the double tressure. Although our historians, especially his contemporaries, highly extol and commend archbishop Dunbar, as a learned and mild man, no-way, in his own nature, dispos'd to persecution of those who differ'd from him; and always thought that it was a bad way of making converts, and when he was brought to do any thing otherwise, it seem'd to have been against the grain with him.

However, there is one thing that lies very heavy on the memory of the archbishop, that under the shadow of his authority, two very worthy young men, Jerom Russel, and John Kennedy, a young man of Air, were put to death, as martyrs here, for the cause of religion. In their sufferings, and at their death, they were wonderfully assisted by the divine Spirit, to bear a faithful testimony even to their very death; but before they came to the stake, the young youth Mr Kennedy, not past eighteen years of age, at his first appearing in judgment discovered some weakness, and would have gladly sav'd his life, by denying the points laid to his charge; but being encouraged by Mr Russel, his fellow sufferer, and by the answers he made to the judges, he gathered his spirits, and falling down upon his knees, broke forth in these words: "Wonderful! O GOD, is thy love and mercy toward me a miserable wretch; for even now while I would have denied thee, and thy Son the Lord Jesus Christ my only Saviour, and so would have thrown myself into everlasting condemnation, thou, by thine own hand, has pull'd me back from the bottom of hell, and given me to feel most heavenly comfort, which has remov'd the ungodly fear that before oppress'd my mind, now I desire death, do what you please, I praise God, I am ready."

Mr Russel reasoned long, and learnedly confuted his accusers, and being answered only with railings and bitter speeches, said, "This is your hour, and power of

\* "In 1544, he built a stately gate-house at the episcopal palace, on which his arms are engraved."—*Glasgow Register*, 1781.—Ed.

darkness, now you sit as judges, and we are wrongfully condemn'd; but the day cometh, which will clear our innocency, and you shall see your own blindness, to your everlasting confusion, go on, and fulfill the measure of your iniquity." At which words, the archbishop was greatly moved, affirming, that these rigorous proceedings did hurt the cause of the church more than could be well thought of; and therefore declared, that in his opinion, it would be best to save the lives of these men, and take some other course with them; but these others who were sent to assist, told him expressly, that if he followed any milder course than that which was kept at Edinburgh, they could not esteem him the church's friend, whereupon he was compell'd to give way to their cruelty; and these innocents were condemn'd to be burnt alive.

All the time they were preparing the fire, Mr Russel comforted mightily the young man, using these speeches unto him, "Fear not brother; for he is more mighty that is in us, than he who is in the world, the pain which we shall suffer is short and light, but our joy and consolation shall never have an end, death cannot destroy us, for it is destroyed already by him for whose sake we suffer; therefore let us strive to enter in by that same streight way which our Saviour hath taken before us." Many other comfortable speeches he uttered, which moved the hearers wonderfully. When they were brought to the place of their suffering, they used not many words, but commended their souls to God; after they were tied to the stake, they endured the fire constantly, without expressing any token of fear or amazement. O! terrible, truculent, and tragical actings; yet such as may be erected amongst us, if ever, as God forbid, the Roman Antichrist, that scarlet colour'd beast, drunk with the blood of saints, and martyrs of Jesus, shall again recover his interest in these kingdoms, now the kingdoms of the Lord and of his Christ.

The death of these martyrs prov'd the seed of the church, especially in the west of Scotland, according to the common saying, *Sanguis martyrū semen ecclesiæ*.

The archbishop Dunbar was not of himself biggot in matters of religion, as that he would have carried things to that extremity that some of his brethren did, if he had not been push'd to it, much against his own mind, and

that makes it ly the heavier on him, the blood of these two martyrs, who were put to death, by authority deriv'd from him, he should have stopt it when it was in his power.\*

We shall conclude, by taking notice of his death, which was on the sixteenth day of April 1547, and was buried in the chancel of the cathedral, in the tomb he had caused build for himself; but is now removed, and so quite taken away, that there is not the least vestige of it remaining, nor can the place where it stood be known, it being so cleanly swept away, as were every other thing within the church at the reformation, that looked any thing like the remains of popish superstition. And in truth, considering the zeal of the times, 'tis even a wonder, that such a stupenduous monument of idolatry, as they call'd the church itself, was not pull'd down. But that was owing to the care of the magistrates, and the burgesses, as we shall take notice of more fully afterwards.

Upon the death of archbishop Dunbar, it was, considering the times, no easie matter to fill the archbishoprick. The chapter, who were the legal electors, chose Alexander Gordon, brother to the earl of Huntly; but that choice being neither agreeable to the court of Rome, nor to the earl of Arran, regent of Scotland; his election was cast, and James Beaton, then abbot of Arbroath, the last popish archbishop at the reformation, was prefer'd to the archbishoprick, being the governor's near kinsman, and was accordingly consecrated at Rome, anno 1551. He was a nephew of the house of Balfour, by a younger brother, his mother was Melvil of the Melvils of Drumaird, he was from his youth bred, by the care of his uncle cardinal Beaton, archbishop of St Andrews, to the church; and while he was but very young had the rectory of Campsie given him, before he was of age by the canons, to be in orders; after that he got the abbacy of Arbroath, which he kept till the 1551, that when he got the archbishoprick, he resign'd in favours of John Hamilton, son to the earl of Arran, who was afterwards the first marquis of Hamilton.

When archbishop Beaton came to the see, he could not possibly do any thing of moment here, considering

\* In the year 1407, James Resby was burnt at Glasgöw, for saying the pope is not the vicar of Christ, and a man of wicked life should not be acknowledged for pope.—*Petrie*, 557.—*Ed.*

how the country were run into factions, mostly occasion'd through the disputes about religion, which were much agitated at that time. He was firm and zealous in his own way, and when the reformers came to deface the monument of idolatry out of the cathedral, he, with the assistance of some of the neighbouring nobility and gentry who were affected to the old way, defended the church and the castle, against any sudden assault they were able to make.

The disappointment here raised the zeal of the honest men, which they spent fully in defacing the abbay churches of Paisley and Kilwinning, which were the next religious houses at hand; for they not only broke down the altars, and destroyed the chalices and vestments, but the very walls of the churches. The archbishop continued here till about the year 1560, that the reformation was established, and popery abolished by law.

These great and sudden changes, in which it cannot be denied, but that the hand of God was very remarkable, which much affected the archbishop, which we must allow ourselves, the same could not be otherways; and upon that, he went to France, and carried over with him the most valuable things that belong'd to the see, as crucifixes of gold, silver, and other curious things, chalices, platters, and candlesticks of gold and silver, and a vast many vestments richly wrought; but above all, what was most valuable, was, the records, and the original writs of the see, from the reign of king David the I. till his own time, with a chartulary of the archbishoprick, wherein not only the royal grant to the see is insert, but also the donations of inferior benefactors, and the constitution and administration of the bishoprick are recorded.\* All these valuable and curious things, with the image of our Saviour in beaten gold, and the twelve apostles in silver, which he deposited in the hands of the Carthusians at Paris, to be restored when Glasgow should become catholick, that is, in his meaning, return to the communion of the church of Rome, which, I hope in God,

\* At the time of the French Revolution, the patriotic and fortunate exertions of Mr Macpherson, one of the members of the college, saved the ancient chartulary in two volumes, together with other MSS. of value, they were brought to this country, and deposited in the custody of the author of Caledonia, they were afterwards in the possession of the deputy clerk register.—*Reports of com. on public records.* 168.—*Ed.*

shall never be, but that His church is so established here, that neither the gates of Rome, or hell shall ever be able to prevail against it.

After archbishop Beaton settled in France, he was constituted ambassador at that court for his sovereign queen Mary, whom he serv'd to his life's end with inviolable fidelity. When her son king James the VI. came to age, and acted of himself, he continued the archbishop in the same quality of ambassador at the court of France; in which capacity he serv'd till his death. From the time he left the country, you may be sure, in the several changes that happened, he was depriv'd of the revenue of his bishoprick, which went through different hands, till king James the VI. got him restor'd to the temporality of the see, by a special act of parliament, anno 1598, which he accordingly enjoyed all the remainder of his life. He died the twenty-fourth of April, 1603, aged sixty six [86] years. By his last will and testament, he left all he had to the Scot's college at Paris, where he is still looked on as a second founder of their house.

Upon the deprivation of archbishop Beaton, when we had first a regular and legal establishment of an ecclesiastick form of church government after the reformation, anno 1572, Mr James Boyd of Trochrig, a very worthy pious man, was preferred to the archbishoprick, and was the first protestant saint in the see. He was a younger son of Adam Boyd of Pinkil, brother to the lord Boyd, and his mother was a daughter of the house of Cassils, he was, when a very young man, with others of his kindred in the queen's army at the field of Langside, for which he was obliged to take a remission, which I have seen. After that he entred on the ministry, and was settled at Kirk-oswald in Carrick, and by the act settling episcopacy by the treaty of Leith, anno 1572, he was preferred to the archbishoprick of Glasgow. [In] anno 1578, when the lawfulness of the episcopal function was called in question by the general assembly of the church, the archbishop argued strenuously for the lawfulness of a superior order in the church to these of presbyters, from the scripture's antiquity, and the practice of the primitive times; so at length, when he saw struggling would be to no purpose, and that the matters were not of that importance to make a schism, and break the peace and quiet

of the church, he dropped the point, and submitted, with respect to his administration, to the majority of the assembly, yet he still retained the temporality of the see, and feued out, with consent of the chapter, the lands of Bedlay to the lord Boyd, and the lands of Gorbels and Bridge-end to George Elphinston merchant in Glasgow, he died in June, in the year 1581.\*

He was most happy in a son, the most celebrated and learned Mr Robert Boyd of Tochrig, who was professor of divinity in the University of Samur in France. After that, upon the fame of his piety, ability, and learning, he was called over by king James to be principal of the College of Glasgow; but in that station not being so compliant as the king expected in promoting of episcopacy, he left that charge, and was called by the city of Edinburgh, to be primar of their college; but being an eyesore to the court, because he was inflexible in the Presbyterian principles, he left that charge, and became minister of Paisley; but not meeting with that countenance and encouragement there, as his great piety, learning and merit deserved from the family of Abercorn, who were then lords of Paisley, he retired to his own mansion house in the country, where he died in the year 1629.\* He wrote a learned commentary upon St Paul's

\* Lives of the bishops of Glasgow.

† Boyd was born at Glasgow in 1578, and died at Edinburgh, Jan. 5, 1627. A long and interesting account of his life has been written by Wodrow, entitled, "Collections on the Life of Mr Robert Boyd of Trochrege, in the shire of Air, and Bailayrie of Carriet; Professor of Philosophy in the College of Montabaun; Minister of ye Gospel in the Church of Vertuile; Pastor and Professor of Theologie in the University of Saumure in France; and Principal of the University of Glasgow; Minister and Professor of Divinity at Edinburgh, and Minister at Paislay." The author has inserted a great many letters addressed to Boyd, by several eminent literary men of that age, with extracts from the Journal and the other unpublished works of Boyd.

Jan. 27, 1615. "The Principal and his family took up their lodgings in Glasgow in the house of Archibald Muir and Margaret Ross; and *payed two merks a day for their board and meat*; continuing there till the 15th of Oct. The Magistrates of the town payed their rooms, with their coal and candle, and at their entry gave an entertainment to the Bishop and the whole masters of the College, in that house. The Principal's house was not yet repaired."

Jan. 30. "I accepted the charge with certain restrictions, such as, that I would take a tryall of it for one year, that I would not undertake *all* that the Principal was bound down to by the foundation—*desiring to be exempted from personally putting to my hands in correcting the schollars, and eating at the college table.*" 68.

epistle to the Ephesians, which is highly esteemed by men of all persuasions for the solidity of his thoughts in great learning and judgment, for his pious reflections upon the death of archbishop Boyd, in the year 1581, as hath been said.

The king presented one Mr Robert Montgomery, minister at Stirling, to the see; but the man having little merit, less learning, and loose in his morals, he durst not contest with the assembly; however, they winked at his getting in to the ministry at Symontoun in Kyle, where he dropt the bishoprick, and after that he came to Stewartoun, where he died.

After Mr Montgomery had quit the archbishoprick, the court, who had a mind to keep a kind of a political more than a real episcopacy, and to serve a turn now and then, the king presented to the archbishoprick Mr William Erskine, then commendator of Paisley, he was a brother of the house of Balgony, and a nephew to the house of Mar. In the year 1562, he was titular parson of Campsie; so he never was in orders in any church, being a dependent on the house of Mar, he got the commendam of Paisley, on the forfeiture of lord Claud Hamilton, which he quit to lord Claud, when the Hamiltons were restored in the year 1584. In lieu of which he got the archbishoprick, but quit it in a year thereafter. He was afterwards knighted by king James, and left a daughter, who was his heir, and married to Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, who, upon his death, put up a marble monument over his grave, in the south isle of the church of Stirling, with an inscription, signifying him to be the person there interred.

After the parliament, in the 1692, (?) the king, it seems, thought the retaining in his own hands the archbishoprick, was a kind of sacriligious robbing of the church, and did

1618. "His lady bare him *another son*, called John. Upon this occasion he gave a mark for a choppin of Greek wine called tent, and a sixpence for a choppin of Claret, to make Kyppocras of."—73.

This appears to be a second, or a younger son, in 1640 he was served heir to his father. April 21, 1640, Magister Joannes Boyd de Trochrig *hæres* Magistri Roberti Boyd de Trochrig *patris* in 10 libratis terrarum de Trochrig;—5 mercatis terrarum de Barneill, Mr Crindle et Snaid antiqui extensus in comitatu de Carrik.—*Inquis. Speciales*.

Dec. 19. 1654. Mr John Boyd of Trochrig *heir* of Anna Delimaverene relict of Mr Robert Boyd of Trochrig, *his mother*.—*Inquis. Generales*.

This lady married Dr Sibbald in 1629, about two years after the death of Boyd.



not care to mix with his own revenue any thing that had been devoted to the service of Almighty God; and therefore he procured an act of parliament, anno 1598, restoring the old catholick bishop Beaton to the temporality of the see, that was, I suppose, to the revenue of the archbishoprick, to reward his merit and services as the king's ambassador at the court of France, which he accordingly enjoyed to his death, in the year 1603, as hath already been said.

Whereupon his majesty king James the VI. presented Mr John Spotswood, parson of Calder, to the see, to which he was not consecrated till the year 1612, that he and other two of his brethren, the bishops of Galloway and Brichen, were ordained bishops, according to the form of the English ordinal. Archbishop Spotswood was a benefactor to the cathedral, which, from the time of the reformation, had been much ruined and neglected ever since the suppression of popery, and to the archiepiscopal palace, I mean the bishop's castle, both which he put into a tolerable condition of repair, and began a noble leaden roof in the church, as it now stands, which was completed by his successor in the see, archbishop Law. Archbishop Spotswood continued here till the 1615, he was translated to the archbishoprick of St Andrews, on the death of bishop Gladstones, and was succeeded in this see by bishop Law of Orkney.

This prelate, as I have been informed from very good authority, was the son of one John Law of Spittel, near Dumfermling, in the shire of Fife, his mother was of the surname of Strang, and of the house of Balcaskie, his parents took care to give him such education in learning, as to qualify him for the function of the ministry, to which he was ordained in the year 1587: for although his orders were only conferred by presbyters, yet they were sustain'd valid by episcopal men at that time, and he was look'd on as a true authorized minister of Jesus Christ.

Here Mr Law exercised his pastoral function for several years, till the 1606, that the temporality of the bishoprick was, by act of parliament, restored to the church, and he being a person of reputation, for parts and learning, and disposed to serve the king in the advancing of episcopacy, which he had his heart so much set upon, he was preferred to the episcopal see of Orkney, and was consecrated in the

year 1612. He continued in that see till the year 1615, that he was translated to the archbishoprick of Glasgow, then vacant by the translation thence of archbishop Spotswood to the primacy at St Andrews, as hath been said, here he sat for the space of seventeen years, even till his death, on the 12th of November [ Oct. 13. ] 1632, and was interred in the east end of the chancel of the cathedral church, where a handsome monument is erected over him, where you may read this following inscription.

Sat vixi ; quia non corpus sine pectore vixi :  
 Mi curæ Christus religioque fuit.  
 Structa alibi, titulis stant mausolea superbis,  
 Urna LAI brevis est, fama perennis erit.  
 Laudat Hyperboreos inter quas gesserat, Orcas,  
 Hic, qui, Glotta, tuis accola gaudet aquis,  
 Gymnasii redivus, domus hospita, plumbea fani  
 Tecta, Scholæ tanti stant monumenta viri,  
 Exitus in Domino placidus, sine labe peractis  
 Bis septem lustris Præsule dignus erat.

Obiit 3tio Idus Octobris 1632.

Omnibus hæc calcanda via mortalibus ; at qui  
 Culcat eam, Christo sub duce, salvus erit.

A  
 J. G.

To archbishop Law succeeded in the see of Glasgow doctor Patrick Lindsay, then bishop of Ross, he was descended, as to his parentage. of the family of Edzel, an old branch of the earls of Crawford, being bred for the church, he was ordain'd to the ministry of St Vigeance in Forfarshire near Arbroath ; here he continues his ministerial labours till the year 1613, that he was, by king James the VI. preferred to the episcopal see of Ross, then vacant by the death of his kinsman bishop Lindsay, and was consecrated at St Andrews, the first day of December, the same year. Here he exercised his episcopal function with great moderation and temper till the year 1632, that he was translated to this see, vacant by the death of archbishop Law, as hath been said : here he continued his usual moderation, and was indulgent to these of the brethren who differed from him in the matters of discipline and ceremony, which he never urged with any vehemency, and was thought to be but cold in pressing these things, about which so much of the heat of these times were spent.

I have it from good authority, that archbishop Lindsay

was a moderate man, and in his own judgment much against the forming, and far more against the pressing the exercise of the liturgy and the canons; and that he had very dismal apprehensions of the consequences of their being executed with any kind of rigour or eagerness, as they were, both by the court, and the younger and hotter of the bishops, who owned their preferment to archbishop Laud, who had a main hand in all these transactions. In the year 1638, he was here when things came to the crisis, and was deposed, and excommunicated by the General Assembly of Glasgow that year, with the rest of his brethren the bishops, when the war began first in the year 1639, which was generally look'd on to be upon account of the bishops, and for their sakes; it begot a wonderful disgust both against their persons and functions: so that the archbishop, fearing violence to his person, from the great gathering of people from the west country, he withdrew into England, and by the king's special order fix'd his residence, with others of his brethren, at Newcastle; by this time the archbishop was very old, and the prospect of the times made a considerable impression on his health; so that he died about a year after, anno 1640.

Upon the restoration of the episcopacy by king Charles the II. by act of parliament in the year 1661, Mr Andrew Fairfoul, minister of Duncce, was prefer'd in this see. As to his parentage, all I could learn of it, was, that he was born in the town of Anstruther in Fife, his father was a sea-fareing man, of that character, as to be able to educate his son for the ministry, he studied at St Andrews, and was licensed there to the ministry, he was ordain'd minister at north Leith, and from that transported to Duncce in the Merse. I could never learn what recommended him to be made a bishop; for he had few friends, but that he fell in to be a great resolutioner, and was great with bishop Sharp, by whose means he was promoted to the archbishoprick of Glasgow, and was much his friend.

The archbishop Dr Sharp, and Mr Lighton and Mr Hamilton, were consecrated at London, the 7th of June 1661, the two archbishops, Sharp and Fairfoul, and Dr Lighton, were all three re-ordain'd presbyters before they were consecrated bishops, which was much cried out against, as a renouncing of their former ordination, and nullifying all the acts of their ministry. Archbishop

Fairfoul did not long survive his promotion to the archbishoprick ; for he died at Edinburgh, the 7th of November 1663, and on the eleventh thereafter, with all the funeral solemnity that a man of his birth could well receive, he was inter'd within the abbay church of Holy-rood-house.

And was succeeded in this see by Doctor Alexander Burnet, then bishop of Aberdeen, he was a minister's son at Lauder, a brother of Burnet of Barns, an ancient family in Tweddale ; he was bred in the college of Edinburgh, where he took his degrees, after that he was chaplain, as I am inform'd, to the great earl of Traquair, who was his near relation. After the troubles began he went to England, and got orders in that church, and was settled in a rectory somewhere in the county of Kent, out of which he was ejected, for having done service to some of the king's party, who were called cavaliers, upon that he went beyond sea, and shifted about till the restoration, that his friend General Rutherford was made governor of Dunkirk, where he served him in the quality of his chaplain, and he officiated to the garison, after the form of the service of the church of England. Besides the general's recommendation, he had the merit of his own sufferings for the king to promote him to a bishoprick vacant ; upon which he was promoted to the see of Aberdeen, upon the death of bishop Mitchel, anno 1663, and in less than a year after translated to the archbishoprick here, vacant by archbishop Fairfoul's death.

I have heard it much censur'd as a piece of inadvertency in the court, and an impolitick thing, to place so high an episcopal man as Doctor Burnet in the archbishoprick of Glasgow, in a place, and a diocess so much averse to that government of the church, which he was ever disposed to carry to the height of conformity to the full standard of the law ; whereas, if there had been placed a more moderate man, who knew the presbyterians, and would indulge them with their own ministers, they were in all other points heartily loyal and zealous for the king, it might have had better effect, and sav'd a vast deal of bloodshed in that contest, which cannot be denied, and not without reflection on the government it self, who at last helped to overturn it.

But however obsequious archbishop Burnet was to the court, in pressing conformity to the government of the

church, and the establish'd clergy within his diocess, which, no doubt, was very acceptable, yet upon his falling out with the duke of Lauderdale, who was the prime minister, and had the sole administration of all the affairs of Scotland in his hands; in the matters of the politicks, he got the king to keep the bishops, on their good behaviour, to make use of his supremacy by vertue of which, the archbishop and the see became vacant, anno 1669, which was given in *commendam* to that pious and apostolical kind of a man Doctor Robert Lighton, bishop of Dumblain, of whom, I believe the reader will be well enough pleas'd to give a short character.

He was the son of Doctor Lighton, a Scotsman, who, in king Charles the I's. time, wrote *Zion's Plea* against the prelates, for which he was condemn'd in the star chamber, to have his ears cut, and his nose slit. His son, who had a great quickness of parts, was sent to be bred in Scotland, where he attained to be a great master, both in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, from Scotland his father sent him to travail and spent some years in France, and spake that language like one born there. When he enter'd in divinity, he studied it with such exactness and application, that he went through the whole compass of theological learning, chiefly in the study of the Scriptures, in a much shorter time than is usually allow'd to prepare men for the holy ministry; he came afterwards, and settled in Scotland, and had presbyterian ordination, and was ordain'd in the parish of Newbottle, near Edinburgh. In the 1648, he declared for the engagement for the king, but the earl of Lothian, who was a great man for the covenant, and lived in his parish, had so high an esteem for him, that he perswaded the clergy, who opposed the engagement, not to meddle with him, finding he could not do what was impos'd on him any longer with a safe conscience, he withdrew from his cure, and left his charge; but having generally the reputation of a saint from his youth up, and a great master of learning. The city of Edinburgh prevail'd with him to accept of the head place of the college, being their own gift, he was the more easily perswaded to it, because in it he wholly separated from all church matters; for he soon came to dislike the covenant, particularly the imposing it; and did not care to engage in any dispute

about it; in that post he continued ten years, and was a great blessing to it.

Upon the restoration, the king having heard what a man he was, of his own proper motion named him to the see of Dumblain, which was a small diocess, as well as a little revenue, thinking such a man might give credit to episcopacy, in its introduction again into a nation, not only averse, but much prejudiced against it; being thus prevail'd on to accept of a bishoprick, was consecrated with Doctor Sharp, and other Scots bishops at London, on the 7th of June 1662, as was before observed.

This is what some of his greatest friends censured him for more than any step of his life; for they thought that was an effectual way of ruining their former orders, and it has been wonder'd at, that he did not stand more upon it: for he did not think that orders given without bishops were null; but his opinion was, that the forms of government were not settled by such positive laws as were unalterable, but only by apostolical practice, yet he did not think it necessary to the being of a church; but he thought that every church might make such rules of ordination as they pleas'd, and that they might re-ordain all that came to them from any other church, imported no more than that they received them into orders, according to their rules, and did not infer the annulling the orders they had formerly received.

When he was settled in his diocess, the only thing that troubled him most, was, the trying what could be done towards uniting those of the presbyterian communion with the establish'd church, and to raise all to a higher sense of piety than what he observ'd was in many men, which he thought was of much more importance than a form of church government, and thought it might prove a happiness to the country to bring them to an accommodation, since, in all likelihood, both church and state was like to be rent by their divisions, and in order to this, he was highly instrumental in bringing the first indulgence, anno 1669: but it had not the effect he intended, and had his heart so much set upon. It was chiefly in view of doing good in the west, and bringing both parties out of their fierce contentions in those parts, that chiefly prevailed on him to undertake the administration of the see of Glasgow, on the resignation of Doctor Burnet; and it

was a year after that he was prevail'd on to be translated hither, which was in the year 1671. While this pious man sat here, he went round some parts of the country, to the most eminent of the indulg'd ministers to persuade them to hearken to propositions of peace: but to conclude, finding that nothing was like to follow on this negotiation, which he had all along declared he had in view to procure peace and promote religion; but all his endeavours came to nothing, and upon this account it was, that the high episcopal men censured bishop Lighton, as if he had in this whole matter betrayed his own orders, and to set up presbytry; upon this, the good man concluding he could do no good on either side, and had gain'd no ground of the presbyterians, and was suspected of the episcopal party, he fully resolv'd to retire from all publick employment, resign his archbishoprick, and to spend the rest of his days in a corner, since he saw he could not carry on his great design of healing the breaches of the church, on which he had so much set his heart, accordingly he went up to court, and begged leave to retire from his bishoprick, which with difficulty he was allowed to do, and after that lived in great privacy in Sussex, in England ten years, and died at London, anno 1685. [1684.]

Whereupon the Duke of Lauderdale, to ingratiate himself the more with the English bishops, got archbishop Burnet, who, upon his deprivation, had retired to a private state of life, to be restored to the archbishoprick of Glasgow, anno 1675, where he continued till the year 1679, that he was translated to the archbishoprick of St Andrews, where he died in the year 1684. His successor in this see was

Mr Arthur Ross, a minister's son in Aberdeen-shire, descended from the family of Kilravack in Ross-shire, he had his education in the university of Aberdeen, where he took his degrees, he was first ordain'd to the ministry at Kincairn. In the year 1665, he was made parson of Glasgow, in that station he continued for many years, and was esteemed a good preacher; in the year 1676, he was preferred to the bishoprick of Argyle, on the death of bishop Scrogie, and likewise held the parsonage of Glasgow with his bishoprick. In the year 1678, he was elected bishop of Galloway, but before his translation

could be well expedie in the usual form, he was preferred to the archbishoprick of Glasgow, upon the translation thence of Doctor Burnet to the archiepiscopal see of St Andrews, in 1679, here he sat till the 1684, that he became archbishop of St Andrews, on Burnet's death, where the revolution found him, which he survived many years, and died the 18th of June 1704.\* Archbishop Ross's successor in this see was

Doctor Alexander Cairncross, then bishop of Brichen. I am informed he was a gentleman by his birth, his father a dyer in the Canongate of Edinburgh, was the heir of the Cairncrosses of Balmashanan in the north, he was born at Edinburgh, and bred in the college there, where he got his degrees, being licensed to the ministry, he was ordain'd, and settled at Dumfries. The duke of Queensberry being his great patron, got him prefer'd to be a Bishop, though the bishoprick was very small, such as Brichen was, and to which he was consecrated at St Andrews, the 10th of August 1684. But before the end of that year, his patron, the lord treasurer, had interest to get him translated to the archbishoprick of Glasgow, upon the translation of archbishop Ross to St Andrews, as hath been said; but both the archbishop and his patron the duke of Queensberry, having shown themselves averse from the design of the court, in taking off the penal laws and tests relating to religion, were, by vertue of the king's supremacy, turned out of the bishoprick. Upon this, he lived privately till after the revolution, that the lord Drumlanerig, the late duke of Queensberry, procured him from king William the bishoprick of Raphoe in Ireland, to which he was translated the 6th of May 1693,† where he exercised his episcopal function till his death in the year 1701.

Upon the deprivation of archbishop Cairncross, Doctor John Paterson, bishop of Edinburgh, was promoted to this bishoprick, he was son of the bishop of Ross, who being esteemed a man of learning, after he was put in orders, he was dean of Edinburgh, after that was bishop of Galloway, and translated to the see of Edinburgh, anno 1679, upon translation thence of Doctor Alexander

\* Doctor Sibald's History of Fife.

† Sir James Ware's History of Irish Bishops.



Young to the see of Ross; here he continued several years, and had much favour at court, and was compliant to them in every thing that was pressed. He, and archbishop Ross the primate, procured an address to be signed by several of their brethren, the bishops offering to concur with the king in all that he desired, with relation to those of his own religion, and used his utmost endeavours to persuade all in the parliament, with whom he had any interest, to comply with the king's desire, relating to the penal laws. But though the parliament refused to comply with the king's desire, bishop Paterson's service and merit was not to be forgot: for quickly after the parliament was over he was made archbishop of Glasgow, anno 1686. Cairncross, who had opposed the penal laws, was turned out by the king's express command, as we have observed, he continued in this see till the episcopal order, and the government of the church by bishops, was removed, and presbytery made the legal establishment in the year 1689, and survived these many years, till about the year 1708. [December 9, 1708.]

*Follows an exact list of all the rectors, prebends, or electors of the bishops and archbishops of Glasgow, extending to thirty two persons, who had their respective manors or manses situate within four streets, near the archbishop's palace, viz.*

IN ancient times all, or most of the city was built near the episcopal palace, or the bishop's castle, consisting of four principal streets,\* called the Kirkgate, and the street called the High Street, leading from the cathedral church to the market cross, the Drygate on the east and Rottonrow on the west; but most of the better sort of the buildings then were the parsonage houses of the thirty two prebendaries, who were the chapter of the archbishoprick, that is, the electors of the archbishops and council, in the administration of the offices of his function, both with respect to the spirituality and temporality thereof; for the prebendaries of an episcopal see had, *locum in capitulo, statum in choro*, a vote in the chapter, and stall in the choir, and had vicars under them who served the cure in their several parsonages and paroch churches, or parsons, who had their full tithes. I shall here, for the entertaining amazement of the reader, condescend upon the several manses that belong'd to the prebendary, where they lay, and to what parsonages they belong'd, of all the members of the chapter, so far as we have vouchers to direct us,

\* In 1587, A supplication was presented to Parliament, "be ye freemen and vyeris induellaris of ye citie of glasgw abone ye gray frier wynde yrof, makand mentioun that qr yt pt of ye said citie yt afoir ye reformation of ye religioun wes intertynet and vphaldin be ye resort of ye bischop, personis, vicaris and vthers of clergie, for ye tyme; is now becum ruinous and for the maist pairt altogidder decayit, and ye heritouris and possesouris yrof greitly depauperit, wanting ye moyane not onlie to vphald the samin Bot of the intertenement of yame selfis yr wyffis bairnis & famelie."—" And seing yat prt of ye said cietie abone the said gray frier wynde is ye onlie ornament and decoratioun yrof be reassone of *ye grile and sumptuous buildingis of grile antiquitie*; varie proper and meit for ye ressait of his hienes and nobilitie at sic tymes as yai sall repair yrto." They complained of "ane grite confusioun and multitude of mercattis togidder in ane place about ye croce."

Commissioners were appointed to "take order for relief of ye said necessitie.

The commission ordered the markets to be moved farther up the street for the benefit of the petitioners.—*See the Appendix.—Ed.*

which were thirty two in number, as we have said with the several offices.

The parson, rector, or prebend of Cadzou, now Hamilton, was ordain'd first member of the chapter, and vicar general of the diocess, *sede vacante*, during the vacancy of the see, his parsonage manse and large garden was situate without the Rottonrow-port, at the head of that garden, called still the Dean-side-yard. In the year 1565, it was given by the crown to the community of the city of Glasgow, for supporting the cathedral church, and the bridges.

The subdean of the chapter was the rector of Monkland, and was dean in vacancy, or in the absence of the dean or the subdeanry. The vicarage of Calder was a dependency: his parsonage house was a little to the south, and opposite to the church, on the little brook called the Molendinar.

The parson of Campsie was chancellour of the chapter, his office was to keep the seal of the chapter, and to append it to all acts and deeds of the archbishop and his council, his manse or lodging was in the Drygate, in that place called the Limmerfield, where the ruins of fine buildings are yet to be seen. It was in this lodging that the Lord Darnley, Queen Mary's husband, staid when he came to this city to visit his father the earl of Lennox from Stirling, when the first symptoms of what was thought poison appeared on him, and which was suspected had been given him by direction, with a view to cut him off all of a sudden, that the murder might never be known. The rector of Campsie, at the time, was one Mr Erskine, a nephew of the family of Mar, who was but a titular parson, but very friendly to the reformation.

The rector of Caldross's house or manse was in the Drygate, but now demolish'd and levell'd with the ground.

The rector of Carwath was treasurer of the cathedral church, and by vertue of his office, he had the charge of all the revenue of the see that was in common to the chapter; to this rectory belonged the lands of Easter-Craigs, which after the reformation were purchased from Mr Thomas Livingston, then the incumbent to James Gilhagie, the predecessor of Kenny-hill.

The rector of Kilbride was precentor or chanter to the

cathedral, he had the chief direction of the sacred musick in the choir. The last Roman Catholick precentor was Mr John Stivenon, a lord of the session, as may be seen in decreets of that time.

The parson of Glasgow, or what was called commonly in the chapter by deeds, Glasgow 1mo, was the bishop's vicar, and had the charge, at least after the reformation, of the paroch of the barony of Glasgow. The parsonage of Glasgow manse was a little to the east (?) of the bishop's castle, it was acquired in the year 1580, from Mr Archibald Douglas parson of Glasgow, and one of the senators of the college of justice, to captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, a younger son of the family of Kilbirny, who afterwards sold it to the Lord Boyd, and of late the earl of Kilmarnock sold it, and now belongs to one Mr Hill.

The prebendary of Balernock, or, as he was called the lord Provan, and his rectory was always design'd the lordship of Provan. I am really at a loss to know the import of this designation, his manse was at the large house near the Stable-green-port, that now belongs to Mr Bryson of Neilsland.

The prebendary of Ancrum had his parsonage house at the back of the church situate north of the bishop's castle, he is commonly design'd in the chapter deeds, Glasgow 2do, the parson of Ancrum was by right of his office subchanter of the cathedral church, as he who had the care and direction of the sacred musick in absence of the chanter. At the reformation it was sold to Graham of Knockdolian, from whom the tenement was purchased by the earl of Montrose, and sold to John, the first earl of Wigtoun.

The prebend of Cambushlang was sacrist of the church, that is, he had the charge of the vestments for the divine service, which were very costly and magnificent, as may be seen from the lists of them in the chartulary of the bishoprick of Glasgow, his manse was in the Drygate, which after the reformation came to the earl of Glencairn, and after that to the community of the city of Glasgow, and has been a bridewell or house of correction for loose and dissolute people.

The prebend or parsonage house of the rector or parson of Carstairs was in the Rottonrow, after the reformation Mr David Weems, the first protestant minister of the

town, got it, and from his heir female it came to John Hall chirurgion, by marriage, and now belongs to his heirs.

The prebend of Erskine had his house at the foot of the Rottonrow, which belong'd afterwards to James Fleming, by purchase from Mr David Stuart parson of Erskine, before the reformation. The lands of Blythwood belong'd to the parsons of Erskine, as a charter still extant bears, granted by Queen Mary to David Stuart parson of Erskine, and sold to George Elphingston, son of George Elphingston burgess of Glasgow, and to this day the minister of Erskine receives the feu-duty of the lands, though the proprietor be a vassal of the crown. The baronry of Blythwood now belongs to Colin Campbell proprietor thereof.

The prebend or rector of Cardross had his house in the Drygate, on the north side of the street, but is now quite demolished.

The rector of Renfrew had his parsonage house in the Rottenrow, at the Reformation the then incumbent of Moffat, Mr John Wardlaw gave it to a nephew of his own, a younger son of the house of Tory, after that it came by purchase to Mr John Bell, then minister at Cardross, and last of all to one of the ministers of the town here, and from thence it came through several hands, and belongs now to one Mr Crawford.

The rector of Eaglesholm had his lodging at the head of the Drygate. Mr Archibald Crawford, rector of Eaglesholm, at the reformation, conveyed it to the laird of Crawfordland, and came through several hands to James Corbet, merchant, who sold it to the duke of Montrose, who has built upon the ground thereof one of his pavilions for his palace here.

The rector of Govan had his manse in the Rottonrow.

The rector of Kirkmacho.

The rector of Torbolton.

The rector of Killairn.

The rector of Douglass.

All these four parsonage houses of these prebendaries are so demolished, that I cannot come to the knowledge of so much as where they stood.

The rector of Edilston, another of the prebends, had his parsonage house near the head of the Rottonrow. In

the year 1565, it was alienate by Mr George Hay, rector of Edilston, to his brother Mr Andrew Hay, rector of Renfrew, both sons of Hay of Linplum, from Mr John Hay, his son, who was also parson of Renfrew. It came to Cornelius Crawford of Jordanhill, who gave it to Thomas Crawford of Corsburn, his son, and now belongs to the incorporation of weavers in the city.

The rector of Stobo had his house below the Wyndhead, as appears to have been built by Mr Adam Colquhoun, who was rector of Stobo, and commissary of Glasgow, in the reign of King James the V. as from his coat of arms engraven on it doth show. It belongs now to Roberton of Bedley.

The rector of Peebles, who was archdeacon of Glasgow, in vertue of his parsonage, had his rectoral manse in the head of the Drygate: after the reformation it was purchased by Sir Matthew Stuart of Minto, who rebuilt a great part of it, in the year 1605, from Sir Lodovick Stuart, his grandson; it was acquired by dame Isabel Douglass, dowager marchioness of Montrose, where the family has frequently resided ever since. It has a noble commanding prospect of the whole city and adjacent country, and on the declination of the hill there is room enough for what gardens they please.\*

The rector of Morbottle, who is archdeacon of Teviotdale by his office, had his manse in the Kirkgate, where now the Trades Hospital stands.†

The prebend or rector of Luss had his manse in the Rottonrow, where now Mr John Robertson has built some houses, and it formerly belong'd to the lairds of Luss.

The parson of Air was a prebend of Glasgow, but where his manse stood I could not learn.

The prebendary of Roxburgh.

The prebendary of Durisdair.

\* James Marquis of Montrose died in 1669, the Marchioness, a daughter of the Earl of Morton, died in 1673. The Duke of Montrose sold this property to Gavin Pettigrew about the year 1746. From John, the nephew of Gavin, it was purchased by the Misses Pettigrew; it now belongs to Mrs Wilson, the only surviving sister.—*Ed.*

† The Trades Hospital, called in latter times the *Alms' House*, stood on the west side of the street, into which it projected farther than the adjoining houses; it had a small turret, with a bell, which was tolled at the passing of funerals. A small sum was commonly put into the box by the relations of the deceased. The box had this inscription, "*Give to the pvir and thou sal have treasur in Heavin. Mat. xix. chap.*" An old gentleman informs us, that the date of the inscription was 1636.—*Ed.*

The prebendary of Asskirk.

The prebendary of Sanquhare.

The prebendary of Cumnock.

The prebendary of Polmode.

The parsonage and the prebendary of Douglass.

Altho all of them were canons or prebends of the cathedral church, and had houses of residence here, they are so changed, and gone through so many different hands, that the memory of many of them are quite forgotten.

After bishop Cameron had built his palace or castle near the high church of Glasgow, he caused the thirty-two members, parsons or rectors of the metrapolitan church, each of them to build a manor or manse near the same, and ordain'd them all to reside here, and to cause curats to officiate in their stead through their respective parishes.

This great prelate now being seated in his palace, and the thirty-two parsons having built their respective manses or manors on the four streets adjacent to the great church, he made a most solemn and magnificent procession and entry to the metrapolitan church, twelve persons or fer-tors carrying his large silver crozier, and eleven large silver maces before him, accompanied with the thirty two parsons members of the chapter, belonging to the great church, the bells of the two steeples ringing, the organs, with the vocal and instrumental musick, sung by the masters of the sacred musick in the cathedral, gorgeously arrayed with costly vestments, and especially when *Te Deum* and mass were to be sung and celebrated.

And for illustrating the city more magnificently, he procured a fair from his majesty to be held yearly, near the high church, the first week of January, commonly called St Mungo's fair; but oftner the twentieth day of Yuil, which is a great horse fair, and continues weekly till Skiers-Thursday, which is very beneficial to the inhabitants in these streets.

But further, the great resort of his vassals and tenants, being noblemen and barons of the greatest figure in the kingdom, waiting and attending upon this spiritual prince, in procuring from him charters of confirmation and resignation, tacks of lands and tithes, together with the eccle-

siastick persons that depend upon him, made his court to be very splendid, next to majesty itself.

This great church was fully finished by William Babington, then bishop of this see, and lord high chancellor of Scotland, as Boeth writeth, his words are, "*Absolutum est ea tempestate templum cathedrale Glasguensis, sedes prefecta magnifica, cujus haud exiguum partem Guillelmus ibidem Episcopus liberalitate sua extruxerat.*"

Bishop Cameron at length fell more clossly to work, in promoting the interest of the city; he created commissaries (of old called officials) clerks and fiscals, and established the commissariot courts of Glasgow, Hamilton, and Campsie, to be held thrice a week, viz. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday weekly in the consistorial house, upon the west-end of the high church, of which more afterwards in its due place.



## BOOK II.

### OF THE HISTORY OF GLASGOW.

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*Now we come to the Black and Grayfriar churches, who had the convents Dominicans, or the Friar preachers, Fratres Predicatorum, near the said Blackfriar church, which belonged to them, and was the ancientest kind of building, of Gothick work that could be seen in the whole kingdom, with a list of their benefactors in manner following.*

IN the city of Glasgow, both the Black and Grayfriars had convents, the Blackfriar's Dominicans, or the friar preachers, *fratres predicatorum*, had their convent near to the Blackfriar church, which belonged to them, and was the ancientest building of Gothick kind of work that could be seen in the whole kingdom, as was observed by Mr Miln, the king's architect, when he survey'd it in the year 1638, declar'd that, that ancient building had not its parallell in all Scotland, except Whittairn in Galloway. He said the high church was but of yesterday in respect of it.

The church belonged to the college by the gift of the crown, and was afterwards disposed of by the faculty, under such reservations, to the community of the city, as are contain'd in the original disposition. In the popish time it was call'd the Blackfriar church, and went under that designation till it was ruin'd by a thunder-bolt in the year 1668\* and now it is called the New Kirk. It was

\* Law places this event in 1670.—October 29, 1670, there was a suddane thunderclap by seven of the morning, that fell out at Glasgow, and lighted on the Blackfriar kirk, the like whereof was not heard in these parts; it rent the steeple of the said church from top to bottom, and tirmed the sclatties off it, and brake down the gavills in the two ends of it, and fyled it, but was quenched afterwards by men.—*Law's Memorials*, 33.—*Ed.*

first built in the seventh century; so by this computation, it was five hundred years elder than the high church: for Mr Miln, architect to king Charles the I. perceived by the capitals upon the top of the columns of the steeple, which stood near the Blackfriar church, was after the Gothick order, which testified its antiquity.

At the razing of the foundation of this old church, there was found a great many cells for the conveniency of the recluses. After the old ruins were taken away, the city built a stately church in its place in the year 1699, which is now one of the handsomest kirks in the city. It is of length from east to west twenty seven ells, and breadth at the north-end twenty six ells, and at the east-end twelve ells in breadth, and is furnished within with a large wainscot loft belonging to the college, with eighteen large pews or seats for the use of the principal, professors, and students of philosophy, and four large pews for students of divinity, it is furnished with one hundred and seventy four seats for conveniency of the parishioners, besides the stately loft belonging to the magistrates and city council; it is illuminated by twenty six windows; it hath no pillars to support the roof, though it contains more people than any kirk in the town; it is all whitened within, and finely painted on the roof, the bell belonging to it is seven foot two inches and on half in circumference, it rings at six of the clock in the morning, and at six at night, the yard dyke is two hundred and twenty ells wide, it has, as yet, only two tombs in it: the minister of this church at present is the reverend Mr John Hamilton.

It appears to me that after the Blackfriars were first settled here in a conventual way, that they lived by the bounty of the bishop and chapter, and the benevolence of the people, for I see no grant they had either from the crown, or any other well disposed persons till the time of king Robert the I. that that pious prince gave *Fratribus Predicatorum de Glasgow*, an annuity of twenty merks sterling out of the crown lands of Cadzow, the deed is dated the 28th of April, the *twentieth* [10th] year of the king's reign, in the year of our Lord 1327. [1316.]\*

\* There is a charter of confirmation granted in 1304 by Robert Bishop of Glasgow.—“Noveritis nos intuitu caritatis, Dedissee fratribus predicatoribus de Glasgu, fontem quendam qui dicitur *Medow wel*, in loco qui dicitur *Denside* scaturientem.”—*Chart. Glas.* 190.—*Ed.*

Next to the king and bishops of Glasgow, their greatest benefactor was a religious lady Margaret Stuart lady Craigie, who gave to the predicant friars here two merks sterling out of her estate, the 6th of April 1399.

Allan Cathcart of that ilk *dominus ejusdem* gave them *viginti solidos sterlinenses de terris suis de Bogton apud Cathcart, ad emendum olium pro luminaribus sustinendis in ecclesia fratrum predicatorum*. The deed is dated the 14th of August 1336.

John Stuart *dominus de Dairnley* mortified to the convent and brethren of the Blackfriars an annuity of two bolls of corn, and two bolls of bear out of the mains of Crupton. The narrative is, *pro salute sue uxoris seu probum antiquorum successorum*. The mortification is dated the 21st of September 1419.

This was the first great man that was of the Stuarts of Darnley, who rais'd the glory and splendor of his family by his noble and gallant atchievements in the wars of France, under Charles the VII. by whom he was made a marishal of France, and a peir of that kingdom, by the title of Count de Euraux, and was afterwards slain at the battle of Turrin, against the English, anno 1429.\*

The greatest benefactor towards the poor of this place, and elsewhere, was the charitable lady Lochow, she acquired the whole lands whereupon the Bridgate street is builded near the river Clyde, and upon the other side of the said river, she acquired that large croft of arable land, called St Ninian's croft, near the east side of the Gorbels street, reaching and lying towards that brook or burn called the Blind Burn, and ordain'd the same to be design'd St Ninian's Croft, whereupon she built an hospital for the use and behoof of diseased persons infected with leprosie, and likewise she ordain'd the same to be design'd in all time coming St Ninian's Hospital, and the houses builded upon that ground were likewise call'd by the inhabitants adjacent the Leper Hospital. She obliged the builders of the houses each of them to pay a feu-duty for the behoof of the lepers residing in that hospital. My

\* Sir John and Sir William Stuart his brother were killed at the battle des Harans, their bodies were carried to Orleans and interred with great funeral pomp in the cathedral of St Croix; where a mass was said daily for them till the time of the French Revolution.—*Stuart's Hist. of the Stuarts*, 308—Ed.

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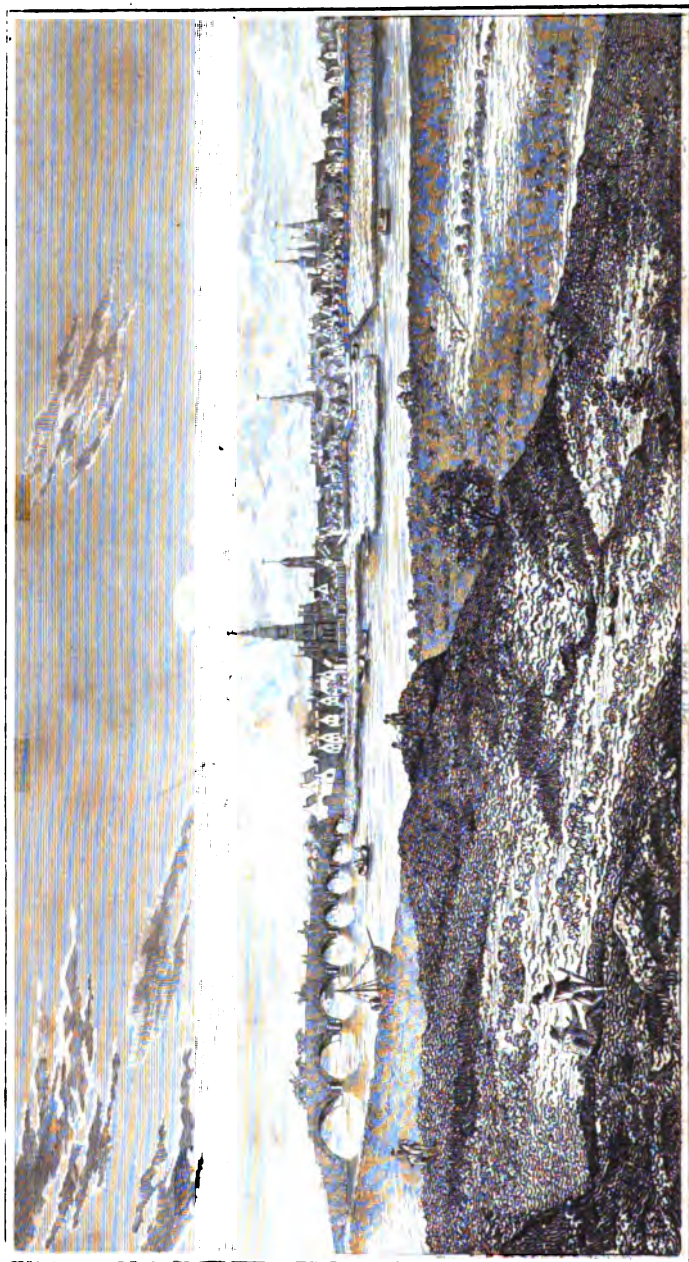
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GLASGOW FROM THE S.E. 1893.

father inform'd me, that his grandfather Charles M'Ure, alias Campbel of Ballachy, was the last preceptor of this hospital employed by the family of Argyle for uplifting the few-duties of the Bridgate, and the rents of St Ninian's croft, and that for the use and behoof of the poor persons residing therein infected with leprosie.

When bishop Rae was building the great bridge of Glasgow over the river Clyde, she asked the favour from the bishop to build one of the large arches at her own expences, which he allowed her to do, and accordingly she built the third arch of the said bridge, after the two little ones were built; and for confirmation thereof, her head is cut out in stone upon the pillar or but-ridge thereof, which is to be seen to this very day, her effigies was likewise cut out in stone, and erected upon the buildings of the said hospital, which can be attested by several inhabitants of Gorbels. The name of this high born and illustrious lady was the lady Marjory Stuart, lawful daughter to Robert duke of Albany, son to king Robert the II. and was married on Duncan Campbel lord Lochow, who bore to him a son named Archibald, who was father of Colin earl of Argyle. And the magistrates and council of Glasgow now proprietors of the barony of Gorbels, having fewed the ground whereupon the poors houses were built in favour of two or three persons, one of these feuers, about fifty years ago, defaced the said effigies, and made a lintel of the stone thereof.

Mr Elphingston having acquired the lands of Gorbels from bishop Boyd, his son Sir George Elphingston inclosed a part of St Ninian's croft within his own orchyard, and applied the rents and duties of the said croft for his own use and behoof. This Sir George Elphingston of Blythswood, was a burghess and provost of this town, he rose by the favour of king James the VI. to be a great man, he was knighted, and made a lord of the session, and gentleman of the bedchamber, king Charles the I. raised him to be lord justice clerk, and he held the office till his death, which was in the year 1634. He got the Gorbels erected into a burgh of baronry and regality; but, behold the instability of human greatness: for he was the only burghess in all Scotland that I ever observed came to the highest office, and made the greatest figure, and yet died so poor, that his corps was arrested by his creditors, and

his friends buried him privately in his own chappel adjoining to his house. He left a son by a daughter of the lord Boyd, who never enjoy'd any part of his father's estate, which was appriz'd by his creditors, and he died without issue. He had a daughter who was married to colonel John Maxwell, son of Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, grandfather to the present Sir William Maxwell of Calderwood baronet.

Sir George had a younger brother Sir William Elphinston baronet *de Nova Scotia*, who was justice general in the reign of king Charles the I. and one of the senators of the college of justice; he was removed from both offices by the parliament in the year 1641, because of his inflexible adherence to the royal family. Sir George had a third brother, James Elphinston, who was a burghess of the town, and a considerable trader. Of a daughter of this gentleman is lineally descended Mr David and William Curries merchants in Glasgow.

Robert Douglass, lord viscount of Belhaven, having purchased the baronry of Gorbels from Sir George's creditors, built the great tower and frontpiece near the chapel, and affixed his name and arms upon the frontpiece thereof; and dying without issue, [1639] his nephew Sir Robert Douglass of Blackerstoun succeeded to his uncle's estate, who sold the baronry of Gorbals (without reserving the lepers hospital yards and crofts foresaid) in favours of the town of Glasgow; so that now there is no remembrance, or vestige belonging to either of them.\*

The lady Lochow flourished about the middle of the thirteenth [14th] century. I saw an act of council in favours of the water baillie, in the year 1664, ordaining him to uplift the feu-duties belonging to the leper hospital in Gorbels, and now this hospital is destroyed, and the feu-duties indissuetuted.

Another of their benefactor was *Duncanus Campbel dominus de Lochow*, thereafter lord Campbel, who gave twenty shillings annually out of his estate *pro salute animæ*

\* In 1650 Sir Robert Douglas of Blaickerstoun Knight with consent of dame Sussanna Douglas his spous, granted a charter of alienation and disposition, "To the provest baillies deane of Gild the deacon & masters of the hospital called Hutchesons Hospital &c. &c. of all & haill the sex pund land of old extent of Gorbals & Brigend, with coalls & coal hewghs within the bounds thair of & with the towr, fortaice, maner, place, houses, bigings, yards, orcheyards" &c &c.—*Acts of parl.* vii. 222.—*Ed.*

*sua*. The lord Campbel's deed and gift is dated *apud manerium meum de Strathachy*, 10th of September 1429. By another deed, whereby the same noble person then design'd *Duncanus Campbel dominus de Lochow*, he gave them an annuity of twenty shillings sterling out of the lands of Inchmarousk, dated at the college of St Mun or Kilmun in Couell, the 27th of September 1451, to which he appends his seal, together with the seal of George Lauder late bishop of Argyle, for the more sure verification of the deed.

Alexander de Cunningham *dominus de Kilmaurs*, was likewise benefactor to the convent of the Blackfriars, for by a deed he makes over to John Govan then prior, four merks and one half of usual money to be paid out of his lands of Finlaystoun, Stainly and Ranforly, it is upon condition that the prior and convent shall devoutly celebrate mass thrice in the week, "Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, "pro animabus dominorum, domini Gulielmi Cunningham, "militis, domini de Kilmars avi mei, Johannis de Denelston & Roberti hæredis sui dominorum ejusdem & pro "anima Margarite uxoris quondam dicti domini Gulielmi "de Cunnigham filii & hæredis dicti Roberti de Danielston, & pro salute animæ meæ & omnium fidelium "defunctorum." This deed is dated the 20th of March 1450.

To this convent the Stuarts of Castlemilk were also benefactors, this appears from an obligation that I have seen by friar Thomas Muir, vicar general of the friar preachers, and with consent and assent of the prior of Glasgow, wherein he binds himself and his successors to Matthew Stuart lord of Castlemilk, to say a mass for ever for the soul of the said Matthew and for his mother and bairns in our place progenitors and successors, and all christian souls perpetually. He on the other part bound and obliged him and his heirs to pay to the convent of Glasgow an annuity of 10 merks out of his estate; and if it please the heirs of the said Matthew, the foresaid mass shall be changed to a sung mass at night. This donation is dated the 8th of June 1473.\*

\* *Obligation by freir John Mure, vicar general of the order of preachers, to say a mass for the sawll of Mathew Stewart laird of Castlemilk, his mother and bairns.*

BE IT KENDE till all men be thir presents, ws frere John Mure Wicar gen-



The dutches of Albany Isabel daughter of Duncan earl of Lennox was also to the convent of the Blackfriars a benefactor, by her gift and donation of the lands of Ballagan, in the charter which I have seen, she is design'd *Isobella ducissa Albaniæ comitissa de Lenox*, and the grant expresseth it to be made, "pro salute animæ nostræ & "pro salute quondam memoriæ domini Murdacie ducis "Albaniæ dilectissimæ sponsæ nostræ nec non pro salute "animæ quondam domini Duncani comitis de Lennox, "progenitoris nostri & pro animabus Walteri, Jacobi & "Alexandris Senescali quondam filiorum nostrorum." The writ bears date at Inchinnan the 18th of May 1451.\* But for all the profession of poverty their brethren gave out, yet we see it was not real; for they were not only enabled to live upon the common stock of the convents, but upon occasion to assist their friends in lending money, of which we have an instance, Sir John Stuart of Darnley having borrowed from brother Allan Lockhart prior of the friar preachers one hundred merks Scots of gold, of good and usual weight, the money was paid by Sir Allan Stuart *dominus de Darnley* his son, as by the discharge appears, which has been seen, and is dated at Glasgow the ninth of January 1493.

At the reformation, when the convent was dissolved, and the friars dispersed, the rent, lands and possessions of all that belong'd to the convents of the Black and

erall of the ordour of prechouris, and the diffinitouris of the cheptour of the samyn ordir, with consent and assent of the Prior of Glasgw and the Convent of the samyn: Ande with consent of all the Prioris of the nation, Till be bundyn and oblist, and be thir present lettris binds and obliis ws and our successouris perpetually in tyme till cum, till say a Mess, the quhilk salbe the secunde mess of the convent betwix sevine and acht ouris, for the sawll of Mathow Stewart, Larde of Castlemilk, ande for the sawlis of his modir and barnis, that thar banis rests in our place; and for the sawll of his progenitouris and successouris, and for all Cristine sawlis perpetuallie to be done; He giffande to the forsaid Prior and Convent ten markis of annual zerly for the saynge of the said mess: ITEM, we obliis ws ande our successouris, quhen at ewir it plesis the forsaid ayris of Mathow Stewart, till fownd perpetually till the forsaid Convent of Glasgw xx markis of annual zerly rent, the forsaid mess sal be changit fra a said mess till a songin mess with noyt. In strenthnin and roboration of this present obligation, we Wecar generall and diffinitowris, till the present writ we haif set to our sellis, the viii day of June efter our Cheptour Generall, the zeir of God a thousand four hundreth sewinte and thre zeris. [1473.]—Ed.

\* This writ is in the hands of the laird of Luas, superior of the lands of Ballagan.

Grayfriars was given to the university of Glasgow, and these small feu-duties paid out of the several tenements within the city that held of the Black and Grayfriars, are now payable by the heritors to the college.

There was also within the precincts of the city a convent of Grayfriars or Franciscans, at the foot of the wynd call'd the Grayfriar's wynd, and by corruption (but how I know not) is now call'd Bun's Wynd,\* they had some feu-duties payable to them in the town out of the several tenements which they had by the gift of the bishops, which at the reformation were made over to the community of the city.

It was at the special instance of a prior of the convent of the Grayfriars, that the fair that commences in the city here on the first day of July, and continues till the seventh was procured, and the community of this city was so sensible of this favour, and the advantage of that fair, or concourse of the neighbourhood of all ranks coming to the city, that every last day of the fair annually they went and paid their complements to the prior of the Grayfriars at the convent; and to this day the fair is fenced within the inclosure or garden where the convent stood, at a place they call (but upon what account I cannot tell) Craignaught.† The prior at the time, if I be not mistaken, was of the name of Govan.

There was no hospital that I could ever learn or discover any vestige of, or any authority for, save that foundation of the little hospital founded by bishop Muirhead, who was bishop of Glasgow in the reign of king James the III. the choir or quier where they had divine service performed was of ashler work, the font is yet there to be seen upon the building in several places, and the bishop's arms upon the building, viz. three alcorns in the seed upon a bend-dexter within, a crozier behind the shield sur-

\* The name of this wynd has in modern times been transferred to what was formerly called the Grammar School Wynd. In the maps published by Gibson and M'Arthur in 1777 and 1778, we find that lane which is now called Shuttle Street, called by them the Grayfriars Wynd. We would consider the older authority of our author the best.—*Ed.*

† There is a whinstone rock or dyke opposite the west end of College Street. In digging the foundation of a house this year it appeared about 2 feet under the surface. It runs westward, and in north Albion Street it appears above the level of the street. It is probable that in former times some part of the rock appeared above the surface, and hence the name.—*Ed.*

mounted of a salmond fish, with the ensign or arms of the episcopal see.

I have not seen the foundation of this hospital, but believes that much of the revenues of it was dilapidate at the reformation ; however, there is still four poor decayed men kept in it in a very low way of subsistence. It was somewhat enlarged by the bounty and charity of that pious man and primitive kind of bishop, Doctor Robert Lighton, who was archbishop here after the deprivation of Doctor Burnet, anno 1669, and the city, who are patrons, takes care to name a preceptor, and who also takes care of the poor members in the hospital that their salary be duly paid, they being now reduced to four in number, whose annuity (except what is casual at burials) is but fifty merks Scots, or thereby, to each person yearly. The ruins of the priests appartments, who officiated to the poor brethren of the hospital in divine offices, was to the west of the choir, the ruins are yet to be seen.

There was, and still is a church in the lower part of the city, in that street of old called St Enoch's-gate, now the Trongate, a church that was a collegiate kirk, dedicated to the blessed virgin Mary, and to St Michael, which consisted of a provost and eight or nine prebends, was founded and endowed by the community of the city, and of which they were perpetual patrons ; the first provost of this church, as my voucher informs me, was the celebrated Doctor William Elphingston, who was bishop of Ross, and afterwards of Aberdeen ; he was a native here, and a son of William Elphingston, merchant burges of this city, and a brother of the house of Elphingston, whose successors came afterwards to be heritors and proprietors of the lands of Blythwood and Gorbels, he was also rector of this church, which was annexed to the provostry. Boethius, in his Treatise of the Lives of the Bishops of Aberdeen, calls it St Michael's church ; but they reckoned he was but secondary patron, the citizens were the principal benefactors to it ; for the wealthier of them founded and endow'd several chaplainaries and alterages within it, and provided, out of certain tenements, annuities for the subsistence of the chaplains who were to perform mass and other parts of divine service, in commemoration of themselves and their ancestors and relations, whether dead or alive. For we must know, that it

was then the received opinion, that the prayers of so many pious and devote people assembled in one place, was a very effectual means for drawing down mercies and blessings from heaven upon the benefactors: for the vain and justly extoll'd opinion of the merit of good works, and intercession of saints, and the doctrine of purgatory, and the praying for the dead, so prevail'd with people, that they thought the bestowing a part of God's liberality to them upon the church as his servants, was the ready way to atone for a sinful life, save their souls, and ransom them out of the place of torment. The minister of this church now is the reverend Mr John Anderson.

Mr Duncan Bunch, who was the first primar or principal of the college, founded a chartary here, and many other learned men of several faculties followed his laudable example. At the reformation of religion, the last provost, Archibald Crawford, of the house of Crawfordland, and parson of Eglesham. There is a charter granted, which is yet to be seen by "*Archibaldus Crawford prepositus ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ infra mures civitatis Glasguensis*," with consent of the community and council, patrons thereof, of a tenement in the Gallowgate, *Gulielmo Maxwell civi dicti burgi Glasguensis; anno 1566.*

I presume, that in the times of confusion that followed upon the queen's resigning of the crown to the prince her son, the fabrick of the church decayed, and in a manner went to ruin, till the community repair'd it in the year 1592, and as the city increased in trade and inhabitants, they enlarged the church, and added many different isles to it towards the High-street, all of ashler work, and built a handsome steeple or spear before it, but not adjoining to the church, in the year 1637. At the bottom of the steeple there is a trone, or a place for weighing of goods, to which there is a great resort of people, especially upon the market days, for butter, cheese, and tallow, that comes here chiefly from the west for furnishing the inhabitants; the city have also furnished the steeple with two large bells that rings at six, eight, and ten of the clock at night, and at six in the morning all the year over, and on the Lord's day, and other week days of sermon; but there is no clock in it, because it is situate near the tolbooth clock on the one hand, and Hutchison's clock on the other,

being all three on one street, which, without doubt, is the fairest in the whole city. The steeple of this church is 126 foot high.

With this church, which indeed is very large and spacious, and the two churches within the cathedral, the whole inhabitants were served, and accommodate for public worship before the revolution. For the people generally here being exceedingly addicted to presbytry, the churches were not flocked to as they have been since, and were generally very thin; but when they were forc'd to save themselves from transgressing the laws, and subjecting themselves to fines that were imposed on such as habitually withdrew from the churches; but to show how much that was against the grain of the greatest part of the inhabitants, and that it was more from a principle of saving themselves from the lash of the law, than any inclination of frequenting the churches in hearing the confirmed episcopal clergy.

No sooner had king James the VII. in the year 1687, granted an indulgence, by vertue of his own dispensing power, as above the laws, to all his christian subjects indifferently to use the free and undisturbed exercise of their own way of worship, but the very far greater part of the inhabitants left the church and flocked to the indulged ministers; but the churches being still in the possession of the established clergy, the people of the presbyterian way, by large and vast contributions, built public meeting houses, vastly large, one betwixt the Old Wynd and the New, and another great house without the Gallowgate-port, and had two ministers for preaching there every Lord's-day, \* which continued so till the revolution, that episcopacy was abolished by act of parliament, and presbytry settled in its place, as being a government and way of worship more agreeable to the inclinations of the people all the kingdom over. The change of the government of the church, I am sure it was the inclination of the inhabitants of the city of Glasgow, who ever, since the beginning of the civil wars in the year 1649, [1639] has been the only city in all the kingdom addicted to presbytry, and has done most for its support.

\* Wodrow mentions another.—“ Aug. 21, 1688. His ordination was gone about, if I remember, in the south meeting-house, called Merk-daily Meeting-house.”—*Life of James Wodrow*, 84.—*Ed.*

I would not hereby undervalue the appearance the other royal burrows hath made at the revolution for presbytry, which, to be sure, was very eminent and signal. But only to show that the city of Glasgow was, in all respects upon that happy turn of affairs, the most leading and forward of any other city in the kingdom, and which to their perpetual honour, I could not pass over, without observing. This meeting-house, which was, as we have said, hastily fill'd up in the year 1687, and is rather convenient, than magnificent, like the other churches in the city, it is still kept up, and serves one of the parishes of the city for a church. And no doubt, if trade revives, and increases here, as the author of these collections wishes with all his heart the community of the city would rebuild this church, and make it to bear some kind of proportion in beauty and uniformity in the building, like the other churches in the city that they have rebuilt, and erected at their own charge.

But these churches being too few to contain and accommodate the inhabitants, the community thought fit to build and erect another new church at the head of the street call'd the Candlerig, of a handsome model, with a pavilion roof, of ashler work, a high spear or steeple of considerable height, cover'd with lead, with a good clock, and a bell that rings in the morning, and at nine at night, and on Sundays for divine service, it was founded in the year 1721, and finished in a year or two thereafter.

Mr Anderson, who was formerly minister at Dumbartoun, was transported from thence to be the first minister of this new north-west church, as 'tis ordinarily called. The first day he preached in it, he had a kind of consecration sermon devoting the church, which had been but common ground before, from henceforth to the service and worship of God. The thing, however indifferent or innocent in it self, yet it gave great offence to the stricter, or more begotted sort of the people, who look upon all these kind of consecrations to be superstitious, and a popish rite and ceremony, however early it was practis'd in the primitive church, as a thing without any warrant or foundation in the Holy Scripture, which the presbyterians, beyond all others, make the only rule of their faith and worship.

Besides the churches in the city, there were several

churches or chappels before the reformation within the precincts of the city, such as St Enoch's church without the west-port, the remains of which is yet to be seen, St John the Baptist's chappel at the head of the Drygate, at the back of Sir George Elphinston's great lodging, and another chappel call'd St Rook's [or Roque] chappel, a little way without the Stable-green-port, there is no vestige remaining of the building, but the yard that was round it is still conspicuous, and some persons of distinction of the city, who died of the pestilence anno 1645, and 1646, were buried here. I find by the writs of the Blackfriars, that this church or chappel belong'd to their convent, and was served by one of their own friar preachers: and they had their manses in the head of the Drygate; for the bounding of some of the tenements there, which I have seen declar'd to be so.

In the more ancient times, when the town was a place of small, or very little trade; its greatest benefactors were the bishops, who gave many privileges and immunities to the citizens, to encourage them to form themselves into incorporations and societies; but I cannot find that they had any hospitals, or place where aged and decayed burghesses could retire to, or which were provided with funds and endowments, for their comfortable subsistence in the decline of their years; 'tis thought such indigent persons were taken care of, and provided for by the bounty and charity of the bishops and the clergy, partly by chapterly contributions, partly by the voluntary alms, and pious donations of the other religious convents within the city. But be this as it will, there is no vestige remaining that I could, by all my search, discover of any hospital here, except bishop Muirhead's near the castle, till after the reformation of religion.

The first of that kind we had after that, was the hospital founded by the trades of the town, taking complexly, or altogether, I do not know precisely the exact time they began this foundation; but having acquired from the rector or parson of Morebottle, who was archdeacon of Teviotdale, his parsonage house was converted into an hospital. How many decayed burghesses it contained at first I cannot be positive, but now they are in all thirteen old men; they are presented by the deacons of the several crafts of every incorporation, and continues there dur-

ing their lives. There is a hall here where the trades convene at their courts, and where they elect their deacons.

The first benefactor to this hospital was a very worthy man Mr John Howie, minister of Cambuslang, in king James the VI's time, who gave them most of his means at his death, amounting, as I have heard, to a thousand merks Scots towards the foundation of a bursery in the college here, both of philosophy and divinity, which the deacon conveneer and his brethren are constant patrons, under no other restriction but that he be a tradesman's son, not exceeding one hundred merks Scots per annum; it show'd much goodness, in this honest man to be so liberal to a place where he was once so very ill used.\*

For in the year 1581, when the king had presented to the bishoprick one Mr Robert Montgomery, minister at Stirling, on the death of archbishop Boyd of Trochrig, the king's choice was exceedingly disagreeable to the clergy in the neighbourhood, both as they were in their own principles very averse to episcopacy, or any superiority of an officer in the church above that of a preaching presbyter, and as they had many objections against the bishop, as being erroneous in doctrine and loose in his morals. However, there was a day appointed for his preaching in the high church, the brethren, who opposed his entry, resolved to be before hand with the bishop, and appointed to preach that very day in the same church; the zealous good man got into the pulpit some time before the bishop came to the church, and was begun the exercise, the bishop comes in with the king's warrant, directed to Sir Matthew Stuart of Minto, provost of Glasgow, to get him peaceable possession of the pulpit in the church, which he thought his own cathedral, the magistrates of the town, and some of the most considerable of the burgesses who were most affected to that way, accompanied the provost of the church, and upon that required

\* Howieson died in 1618. The following legacies appear in his Will :—  
 " At Cumbuslang, the second day of Merche, 1618. *Item*, It is his will, and he levis ye haill number of buikis, extending to [the] number of buikis, To ye Prin<sup>l</sup> & Regentis of ye college of Glasgow, to help yer Bibliothek for ye studentis and bursouris yerof, &c. *Item*, To ye pair of ye hospitall of ye croftis of Glasgow, aucht hundrith mks. *Item*, He levis to Johne Howesoun, at ye west port of Ed<sup>l</sup> allevin sylluir spones to-gidder w<sup>t</sup> ane masser cowp."—*Com. Records.*—*Ed.*



Mr Howie to break off his sermon and make way for the bishop, Mr Howie, who, it seems, thought he had a good title, as being regularly required to preach that day, demur'd upon it, and charged the provost in the name of God to give no disturbance to the worship of God; but the provost being peremptor to have the king's order obeyed, and the bishop admitted to the pulpit, a scuffle began in the church, where some blood was shed, and honest Mr Howie was pull'd out of the pulpit, and had the hair of his beard, which was long, very ill torn,\* and several of his teeth beaten out, to the great effusion of his blood, and manifest danger of his life.†

Upon this, as it is credibly reported, and has obtain'd universal credit here, that Mr Howie denounced some judgment from God on Sir Matthew and his family, intimating the sudden downfall of his house, and the utter decay of his family. So much is certain, that though at that time the family of Minto was one of the most flourishing houses of any gentleman in the country, and of a very considerable estate, yet in less than seventy years it

\* As appears from his picture in the trades' house, done in the 1609, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

† At this tyme [1562] the bischoprick of Glasgou waicand in his majesties handis throw the deceisse of bischope Boyd, last bischope, the diuk trauellit and effectuat with the king the making of Mr Robert Montgomerie, minister 'of Sterling. Aganis the quhilk baith the deane and chapter, and hail ministrie opponit in pulpit, publictly exclaiming baith aganis his doctrine, lyfe and conuersatioun, and intented process of excommunicatioun aganis him for seiking the samyn, alledging that it had the warrant of the deuill and not of the word of God, but wes damnit therby. Notwithstanding quhairof, the king preferrit Mr Robert to the bischoprick, and he wes so acknawledgit be the king, counsell and court, but nocht with the ministrie, quho thearefter accusit him at St Androis vpone vnsufficient doctrine, and conuict. At the samyn tyme, the said Mr Robert with all penitence confessit his offence in thaire presence, in that he had aspyred to ane vnlawfull calling, and subscribit never to suite efter the said bischoprick, bot to content himselfe with his former charge; and yet immediatly thairefter folowed furthe the suite, and socht the fruites. Quhairvpone the ministrie being heichlie offendit, they charged him of new for compearence befoir the assemblee, of mynd to excommunicat him, quhair the laird of Mynto then provest stayed the purpois, and dissolved thame perforce, sending sum to the tolbuithie, and dinging vtheris; quhairupone great truble rease betvix the colledges and the tounsmen. Lykas schortlie heirefter sum of the ministrie, for thair oppin misbehaviour and exclaiming aganis Mr Robert, wes suspedit; and yit Mr Robert wes excommunicat baith in Libbertoun and Dalkeithie and Edinburgh: quhair, efterhend resoirting from St Johnstoun, he wes oppinlie onbeset be lasses and rascalis of the toun, and horreid out of the toun be flinging of stones at him, out at the kirk of feild porte, and narrowly escapid with his lyfe.—*Moyses's Memoirs, Bannatyne Club Edition, p. 38.—Ed.*

mouldred so quite away, that his heir, in our time, was reduc'd to a state of penury, little short of beggery, and was subsisted by the charity of his friends.

This observation I thought might be of some use, that people may be cautious, upon what ever pretence, to use the seryants of God, who bear his commission, any way undecently, far less roughly, since they are under the peculiar care of the Almighty, who has said, "Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm."

But to return from this digression, the next benefactor we observe to the trades hospital, in the course of time, was James Govan, merchant, a native, and burges of the town, whose father, Mr Robert Govan, was a writer here, he left at his death, to the Trades' Hospital, or the conveyer's house, the sum of five thousand three hundred and seventy-five pounds Scots, the interest whereof he appointed to be distributed quarterly to five poor men, of the rank of tradesmen, burgesses of the city. The heirs of the founder present the persons to the deacon conveyer and his brethren, who, if the presentee be agreeable to them, he is prefer'd to the mortification.

James Thomson, a tanner here, mortified twelve thousand merks to the trades' hospital for the maintenance

While they [the presbytery] were sitting, and were to give a decret against Mr Robert Montgomerie, the laird of Minto came in and discharged them to proceed without shewing any commission publick or privat; because this was refused they put violent hands on the moderator Mr John Howiesone, smote him in the face, rent his beard, stroke out one of his teeth, and thereafter committed him to ward in the tolbooth. The students in the college were so commoved, that they entered in conflict with some of these who had done injurie to the moderator, and some were hurt.—*Calderwood*, 126.

The schollars of Glasgow were invaded and their blood cruelly shed by the bailiffes and commonaltie, gathered by the sound of common bell & beating of drumme, and by certain seditious men inflamed to have slaine all, and to have burnt the colledge; and yet nothing done nor said to the authors of that sedition.—*ibid.* 128.

*Articles for redress*, 1582.—Item, that the unaccustomed violence used against Mr John Howiesone, by casting him in prison, and against Mr David Weims minister at Glasgow, be so punished, that none hereafter be so bold as to attempt the like.

Item, that Coline Campbel burges of Glasgow, William Haygate, Archibald Haygate and their complices, be punished according to justice, for the sedition and uproare made by them, being magistrates and counsellors, against the students of Glasgow, and shedding of their blood.—*ibid.* 136.

The laird of Minto submitted himself to the assemblie, for the wrong he had done to Mr John Howiesone, and was referred to the discretion of the presbyterie of Glasgow. The assemblie ordained his complices to be excommunicat.—*ibid.* 137.—*Ed.*

of six old tradesmen, and by the terms of the mortification, the surnames of Thomson and Peadie (which was his mother's name) are to be prefer'd to all others, they are presented to the conveneer's house by his heirs, and are admitted the same way as Mr Govan is, he died the twenty-seventh of April, 1717.

James Pettigrew, a native, a weaver's son here, a linen draper in Dublin, has given to this hospital one hundred and twenty pounds sterling, the interest of the sum is to go to the maintenance of a poor old man in the house. I presume it was out of gratitude, to testify his thankfulness to the house, who had presented his own father to one of the mortifications, that he did this pious deed, and it were much to be wished that others in Mr Pettigrew's circumstance would follow his laudable example.

James Muirhead, baker in this town, and deacon of the incorporation, who died in the year 1727, gave to the house five hundred merks Scots for increasing their common stock, and six thousand merks, the interest whereof to be applied for the maintenance of three decayed bakers, being burgesses, besides, he mortified one thousand merks, the interest whereof was appointed to put in a boy of the surname of Muirhead, if any of that name applied to be an apprentice to the baker trade. The presentation being always in the hands of the conveneer and his house.

The house has had several other benefactors, whose names are set up, with the several sums they mortified to the hospital, with their designations, and time of their several deaths, as is usual; but all that being in common form, and nothing we see singular in them, we shall pass them by, and come to Hutchisons' Hospital.

The next foundation, in point of antiquity\* to the trades' hospital or the conveneer's house, is that of Hutchisons' hospital, it was originally founded and endowed by

\* Our author is mistaken here. The merchants' hospital was founded as early as 1601. In 1632, archbishop Law bequeathed the following legacies:—"Item, I leive to the pair of Sanct Nicholas hospitall in Glasgow, foundit by the archibischopis thair of, the sowme of ffve hundridthe mkis, money of Scotland; And to the merchandis and croftis hospitallis thair, equalie to be devydit amangis thame, ffve hundridthe mkis, money."—*Com. Records*. There appears to have been another hospital in the High Street, as in 1625 Wm Maxwell of Kowglen bequeaths, "To the Lipper folk at ye Brigend of Glasgow *xxs*. Item, to ye men of ye almous hous y<sup>e</sup> is nixt adjacent to ye colledg of Glasgow *xxs*."—*Ibid.*—*Ed.*

Hutchison of Lambhill, a publick nottar and a writer here, and Mr Thomas Hutchison his brother, who was also a writer by his profession, and keeper and clerk to the registration of sasines of the regality of Glasgow, and its district. These two worthy men were sons of one John Hutchison, an old rentaler under the bishops of Glasgow in the lands of Gairdbreed, their mother was Janet Anderson. The father being a man of substance, made the feu of the lands of Gairdbreed, when Walter, commendator of Blantyre, was empower'd by the crown to feu out the barony of Glasgow, which he did generally to the old rentalers, the old real rent being mostly turned, and converted into a feu-duty. Mr Hutchison, the eldest of the brothers, was the man who acquired all the great wealth that he diffused so largely to his relations and the poor.\* He was reputed a very honest man in his profession, and was very moderate in his fees, 'tis credibly reported, that he would never take above sixteen pennies Scots for the writing of a common ordinary bond, be the sum never so great. The stock for the foundation of the hospital is all of his vast means that is now remaining; for tho' he gave considerable estates to three nephews by his sisters, yet they quickly moulder'd away, two of their heirs died poor men in the hospital, the heir of the third has but a small share of the estate given by Mr Hutchison to his predecessor, tho' it happens to be the lands of Gairdbreed that was the first property the Hutchisons had.

This brings to my remembrance a story I have had very well vouched, the celebrated and ever famous and renowned George Herriot, who was the king's jeweler, who

\* George Hutcheson of Lambhill appears as "Commissar deput of Hamiltoun," Oct. 22, 1630.—*Com. Records of Glas.*

"Elizabeth Craig, spous to George Hutcheson of Lambhill, within the bur' of Glasgow the tyme of hir deceis, deceist vpon the xxix day of October, 1632."

The following particulars of Mr Hutcheson's means at this period occur, and may therefore seem curious:—

"*Inuentar.*— \* \* \* *Item*, of reddie money besyd thame, fyfve thowsand pundis money. *Item*, the insy' & plenisching of thair hous in Partick and Glasgow, in vtincillis & domicillis (by the airchip), to iij<sup>s</sup> xxxij li." &c.—

"*Debtis awand Out.*— \* \* \* *Item*, to the ex<sup>ts</sup> of vmq<sup>a</sup> James archbischope of Glasgow, the half few dutie, the crop 1632, for the lands of Gairbraid, Ramshorne & Orchard, xlv li. v s." "Orchard of Patrick, Yocker & Blawarthill," also appear amongst his possessions alluded to in this document. Hutcheson acts as "Depute to John Boyll of Kelburn, Commissar of Glasgow," March, 1633.—*Ibid.*—*Ed.*

left such incredible riches that made such a famous hospital at Edinburgh, as still bears his name, had only one daughter, \* whom he married in his own lifetime to an English gentleman, of a very considerable fortune, and gave her 5000 pounds sterling of portion, which is more to the proportion of money now a-days than twice the sum; but in a few years, by his profuseness in his living, in all the ways that money could be squandered and thrown away, he so intirely consumed his estate, that he left nothing, so that his wife came to Scotland, and applied for charity to the directors of her father's hospital, the gentlewoman's circumstances were so clamant and necessitous, and they had such a regard to the memory and merit of her worthy father, that they allowed her a thousand merks of charity. But to return to Mr Hutchison's hospital.

This hospital is a very handsome building, of ashler work, 'tis not high, but beautiful, it has been at first intended to be built court-ways, but there is only two sides of the court finish'd; for besides a spacious hall, with the accommodation for twelve old men that are therein maintain'd and a publick school, where the twelve boys that are on the foundation are taught gratis.† The hospital has a pretty steeple, one hundred foot high, bearing a

\* Elizabeth, the natural daughter of Heriot, was only about eleven years of age at the time of her father's death, and could not have been married at that time; he left another natural daughter called Margaret.—*Ed.*

† Decr. 16, 1639. I George Hutchesone have dotit anexit mortifiet and dispoitit the tenement of land following conquest and acquirit by me fra John Russail merchand, and John Sym traviller, land on ye north side of ye hie streitt, bewest ye auld west port of this burgh.—*Mortif. of G. Hutcheson.*

In 1588, the old west port being decayed, it was ordered to be "transported to the Stockwalheid."—*Ed.*

June 27, 1640. The said Mr Thomas haifing guld mind & will that the said hospital be *biggit lairdge & of ane comelis forme*, he hais doittit mortifiet annexit and dispoitit ane boyrne and borne zaird, lyand hard next adjacent to the wester gavill of the said hous quhair the said hospital is to be buildit, boundit betwixt the landis of Mr Henrie Gibson on the west, the langcroft on the north and the kings hie streitt on the south, &c.—*Contract of Thos. Hutcheson.*

Thomas laid the foundation March 19, 1641. The hospital was not finished till 1650.

"The hospital was a very handsome building about 70 feet long fronting the Trongate, where Hutchesone Street now is—on the north towards the garden there were two sides of a court on the east & west finished for the accomodation of the poor placed therein; but the north side of the court was never built. The patrons judged it prudent to take it down in 1795, and to sell, or few the ground thereof, and of the garden for the formation of Hutchesone Street."—*Hist. of Hutchesons' Hosp.—Ed.*

proportion to the building of the house, which is covered with lead, with a clock and bell that is serviceable to the town, and from and towards the north of the hospital there are very pleasant and delectable gardens that are well kept, and much resorted to for the recreation of walking in them. All the twelve old men of the hospital go together in a body to the Tron-Church, and have a convenient easie seat apart for themselves, they have no distinction or habit either on men or boys from any other people of their rank in the town; but on the Lord's day the men have dark gray cloaks with green necks and sleeves, but the wearing of them is not strictly impos'd, because many decayed burgesses of respect and credit retire thither in the decline of their age. And this mortification proves, with any other industry they can make, a right comfortable subsistence for a single man. Above the gate, which is very spacious, and to which you ascend from the High street by some steps, there is an inscription to the memory and honour of the worthy founders upon marble, in golden letters, above the great entry to the hospital fronting towards the High street.

## GERONTOCOMEION ET ORPHANOTROPHEION

## DUORUM FRATRUM

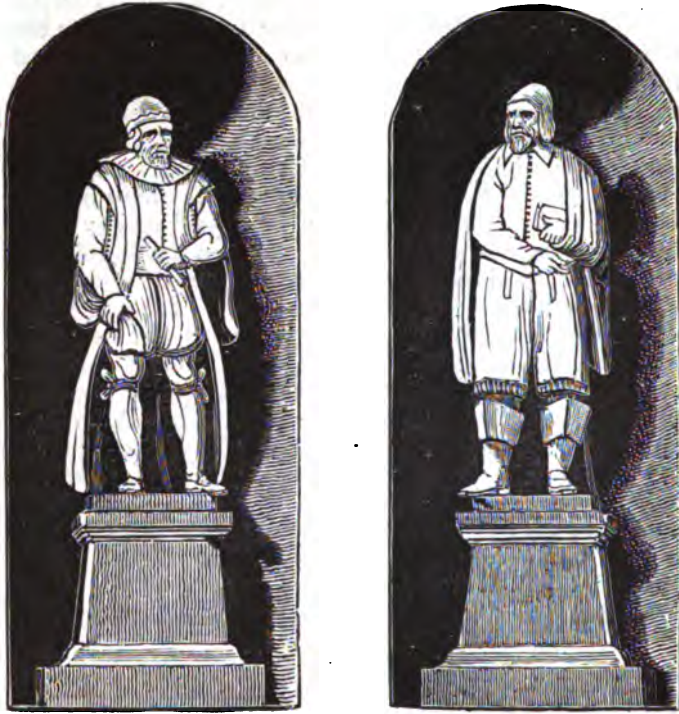
## GEORGII ET THOMÆ HUTCHESONORUM

MUNIFICENTIA DEDICATUM 1642.

Nobilis hospitii si forte requiris alumnos,  
 Orphanus hic habitat pauper, inopsque senex;  
 Tu ne temne domos, ignarus sortis: egestas  
 Forte tuum senium progeniemque premet.  
 Quis scit, an hinc veniant quos publica fama celebret,  
 Sive armis surgat gloria sive toga?

Within the inner-court fronting towards the garden there are in two different niches, on each side of the steeple, the effigies of the two brothers Mr George and Mr Thomas Hutchisons, the founders, on marble, to their full bigness, with this inscription fix'd, with gilded capital letters fronting towards the court and gardens.\*

\* The statues are now placed in two niches in the front of the new Hospital in Ingram Street.—*Ed.*



Adspicias Hutchesonos fratres : his nulla propago  
 Cum foret, et numero vix caperentur opes ;  
 Hæc monumenta pii, votum immortale, dicarunt  
 Dulcia quæ miseris semper asyla forent,  
 O bene testatos ! hæredes scripsit uterque  
 Infantes inopes invalidosque senes.

The revenue of this hospital is uplifted furth of the lands of Gorbels, Ramshorn and Meadowflat, for the maintenance of twelve old men and twelve boys, by Mr John Robertson elder merchant in Glasgow, present preceptor thereof, by the appointment of the magistrates and town-council of Glasgow. The capital stock is so far increas'd, that it maintains three old men and three boys, besides the ordinary number, which added to the former, makes up thirty old and young. \*

- " May 4, 1688. No dancing masters or fencing masters are to be suffer-

Sir John Scot of Scotstarbet was a great benefactor to the city of Glasgow, and it would be highly injurious to his worthy memory to omit a mortification made here by that learned and excellent person Sir John Scot of Scotstarbet, who was a lord of the session, and director of the chancery in the reign of king Charles the I. who, out of regard to the place, and that he himself was originally from the west, of the Scots of Murdiston, mortified twenty pounds sterling for ever yearly, to put four boys apprentices to any trade or calling they pleased to make choice of for themselves. The presentation of three of them he reserved to himself and his heirs, and the fourth is in the disposal of the town-council, they are yearly presented on the first day of every new year, or soon after, the surname of Scot is preferable to any other; there are no qualifications of the boys previous to the presentation, nor are they restricted so much as to be sons of burgesses; but Scotstarbet may, and does present whomsoever he pleaseth, all that the council do in this matter, is, they see and take care that the apprentice be bound to an honest and sufficient master, what ever the calling be, and that the indentures, which are written by the town-clerk, be duly registered, and immediately upon that, the provost issues out a precept on the town treasurer to the master for five pounds sterling of apprentice fee, which is instantly paid up, no part of it is ever refounded, although the boy should either die or run away from his trade. The subject of this mortification of Scotstarbet arises out of the milns of Pinkie in Fife, who pays the town twenty pounds sterling yearly. It were much to be wished that the other gentlemen of great and opulent estates would imitate Sir John Scot: for the scripture says, that which is given to the poor is lent to the Lord. And many a time we may see and cannot but observe that the bounty and liberality of his blessed providence be rewarded a hundred fold, even in this life: for 'tis remarkable, that ever since Sir John Scot made this mortification, he and his posterity has much increas'd in wealth, to the general observation of the whole country over; so that at this day Scotstarbet has one of the best and most opulent estates in the shire of Fife.

ed to teach in the hall, nor any bull-baiting allowed in the closs of the hospital."—*Hist. of Hutchesons' Hosp.*, 66.—*Ed.*



*Of the town-court and judicatories within this city.*

THE most ancient court here, is, that of the baillie court or town-court, which must be as old as the erection of the burgh, and the magistrates were anciently named by the bishops and archbishops of the see, at that time they had no provost here, but were govern'd by baillies, as several other royal burghs still are, till the time of bishop Cameron, who liv'd in the reign of king James the I. that he made one John Stuart, the first provost, as we find him designed in the year one thousand four hundred and seventy two, which shows plainly that he was distinct from the provost of the collegiate church within the town, who was a clergyman. After this the Stuarts of Minto were constantly provosts here, which oblig'd Sir Thomas Stuart of Minto to fix his residence in this city, about the year one thousand four hundred and eighty. His son Sir John Stuart, who was slain at the battle of Floudon, was provost in the year one thousand five hundred and thirteen. Robert Stuart of Minto his son, was provost in the year one thousand five hundred and twenty eight, he was succeeded by Archibald Dunbar of Mochrum, who was named provost by his brother archbishop Dunbar, and continued till his death in the year one thousand five hundred and forty seven, that during the vacancy of the see, the earl of Aran governor, to whom the right of nomination belong'd, nam'd Andrew Hamilton of Middup, to be provost of the city; there has been deeds of his seen, wherein a nottar publick signs for him, because he could not write himself. After him another Hamilton got the office, viz. Andrew Hamilton of Cochnay, and the next after him, at least, I have seen by a charter in my custody, Robert Lindsay of Dunrod, anno 1562, who was a baron in the neighbourhood in Kilbride, who had a great and opulent estate, and generally such were chosen, who could best protect the inhabitants, and the privileges of the city, from the insults of other great men, who now and then were attempting to encroach upon them.

After him captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill was named provost of the city, by nomination of the earl of Lenhox, while he was regent to king James the VI. how long he continued, I cannot precisely tell, but I think

it behoved to be several years: for it was during his provostship that he built an arch of the bridge of Partick over the river of Kelvin, where his name and arms are still to be seen, and at the same time he was baillie of the regallity, which office he kept for many years, even till his death, which was in the year 1603.\*

It was while he was provost that a design was laid down to demolish the cathedral, anno 1578, as bishop Spotswood in his history tells us, and the town hath the constant tradition of it to this day; and when Mr Andrew Melvil the reformer was the head of the university, he and other ministers of the town plied the magistracy with such importunity, that at last they consented; several reasons were adduced for it, viz. that it was a resort for superstitious people to their devotions in the church: but the great topick of all was, that the church was a monument of idolatry, and the only unruin'd cathedral in the kingdom; but when the masons were brought to take down the building, the crafts of Glasgow ran to arms, and threatened immediate death to them who should pull down the first stone. Thus, by the bravery of the trades of the city, the cathedral, which is the greatest ornament of the kingdom was preserved.

Hereupon the archbishop relates the heads of the insurrection that were cited before the council at the instance of the ministers, where the king protected the craftsmen, did allow the opposition they had made, and discharged the ministers to meddle any more in that matter, saying, that too many churches had already been destroyed, and that he would not tolerate more abuses of that kind. I may venture to say, without offence, it would have been a great pity, that such a noble monument, which is an ornament to the kingdom, had been thrown down: for besides the fineness and regularity of the building, the largeness of the fabrick, it might have surpassed many cathedrals in the kingdom, the great church of St Andrews not excepted.†

\* Crawford of Jordanhill died Jan. 3d 1603, and lyes buried at the church of Kilbirnie under a plain tomb, where you may still discover the figure of a man, in full length in armour, with a coat of arms, wherein Crawford quartered with Barclay is to be seen, and this inscription upon the pedestal.

Here lies captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, sixth son to Laurence Crawford of Kilbirnie, and Janet Ker eldest of Robert Ker of Kersland.

*Crawford's Peerage 1716.—Ed.*

† "The cathedral of Glasgow, a very magnificent structure was built by

The bishops of Glasgow had been from the very foundation of the see constant benefactors, and the kings of Scotland, especially king James the II. who was a canon here himself and a member of the chapter, prebend of Bullarnick or Provan, as I take it, bestow'd liberally upon enlarging and beautifying the fabrick, as a prime benefactor. You'll see to this day the royal arms of Scotland finely illuminated, and placed on the roof of the south area, on the left side of the high altar, within the choir of the church; the imperial crown is open and not arched, his son James the III. being the first of our kings who clothed the crown, which was open always before, as may be observed from the coins that are now preserved in the cabinets of the curious, yet observed that the royal armes are supported by two unicorns, which were the only supporters of the kings of Scotland's armes.

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*Officials or commissaries of Glasgow, Hamilton, and Campsie, called then the Bishop's Courts.\**

As to the other judicatory, the city is also the seat of the two branches of the commissariat of Glasgow, and the commissariat of Hamilton and Campsie, these two consistorial courts are properly the bishop's court, and were erected more for spiritual causes than civil, according to

bishop John Achaian 1136. It oweth thanks to the memory of James the sixth for its preservation from utter ruine. For the ministers of Glasgow perswaded the magistrates to pull it down, and to build two or three churches with the materials thereof: the magistrates condescending, a day is appointed, and workmen ready to demolish it. Whereupon the crafts, or tradesmen having notice given them of this design, convene in arms, and oppose the magistrates, threatening to bury the workmen under the ruins of that ancient building. Whereupon the matter is refered to the king and council, who decided the controversie in the tradesmens favours, reproving the magistrates very sharply."—*Middleton*, p. 14. 1677.—*Ed.*

\* "Every bishop hath under him an official, or commissary, who is judge of the spiritual court within his diocess. Unto this court are referred matters of testaments, bastardy, divorce, tythes, perjury, &c. and many civil causes."

*Middleton*, p. 16, 1677.—*Ed.*

In an inventory of the effects of William Muir, merchant Burgess of Glasgow, April, 1620, the following item, illustrative of the period, occurs: "Item, lyand on the calsay, in Trongait, twelf barrellis and four hogheids of roik-hering, estimat to xx li."—*Com. Rec. of Glas.*

"William Stalker, goldsmyt burges of Glasgow, deceist," in April, 1644. Amongst his effects occur: The "insicht," &c. of his house, "in vtincillis

their first institution; these courts could not be carried higher than in the reign of king James the I. which inclines many to presume they were at first instituted within this diocess by bishop Cameron, or at fardest by his successor bishop Turnbull, since the first official or commissary of Glasgow, that appears from any record that we have had access to, was in the year 1451, that one Simon Dalglish, canon of Glasgow, was official, and the office was always in the hands of one of the canons, who behov'd to be learn'd both in the civil and canon law.

After Mr Dalglish, in the year 1451, the next we find was Mr David Nairn, who was official in the year 1460.

After him Mr William Elphinston was official of Glasgow, anno 1471, and rector of the university, he was at the same time inaugurated doctor of the canon law in the university, *in jure canonico honorifice fuit licentiatuſ in civitate Glasguensis*, he continued in that office till he was rais'd to the great promotion in the church, as bishop of Ross and Aberdeen, of whom more hereafter in its due place.

His successor as official, at least, the next we find was Mr Patrick Leith, who was canon of Glasgow and prebend of Campsie. There are found historical deeds, wherein he is mentioned as official in the year 1490, and in the 1491, was archdeacon of Dunbar, and died anno 1498, he was some time register in the reign of king James the III.

His successor was Mr David Cunningham, of the house of Polmais, and was provost of Bothwell, and canon of Glasgow, he was official and commissary here in the year 1494.

After Mr Cunningham, Mr Andrew Sibald was official in the year 1512.

And then his successor in office was Adam Colquhoun, rector of Stobo, and canon of Glasgow, whom I found official as soon as the year 1517, he continued long in the

and domicillie, pairtlie in Glasgow and pairtlie in Edinburgh, with twa gold ringis and certane vther worklumes, &c. estimat to ane hundrith punds."—*Ibid.*

"Wm. Bogle, bookebinder, burges of Glasgow," deceased July, 1657.—*Ibid.*

Amongst the effects of "Kristen M'Keune, spous to Nathane Greg, merchand burges in Glasgow," March, 1658, appears the following notice: "Item, certain Hieland aquavyty, estimat worth x li."—*Ibid.*—*Ed.*

office, he was a son of Luss, and acquired a great deal of lands in, and about the town, which he conveyed to George Elphingston merchant and burges of Glasgow, predecessor to the Elphingston's of Blythswood, who married his natural daughter, and part of them to James Colquhoun his natural son, who was clerk of the church of Govan.

After Mr Colquhoun's death, Mr John Stuart canon of Glasgow and rector of Moffat was official.

There is one Mr William Hamilton official of Glasgow, in the year 1551.

And his successor Mr Archibald Beaton precentor of Aberdeen, and archdeacon of St Andrews, was the last commissary in the popish times, in the year 1556, and the same year sole rector of the university of Glasgow, he continued till after the reformation. He was one of the natural sons of cardinal Beaton, and turned protestant, and acquir'd a considerable estate, the lands of Tarbet in Fife, which his heirs yet enjoy.

The first official, as commissary of Glasgow, after the reformation, that I have found, was Mr David Chirnside, parson of Luss, he was only titular parson, and was not a clergyman, he was commissary of Glasgow in the year 1583, he acquired the lands of Easter-Possil, and the progress of the writs thereof was in my hands, as then proprietors thereof.

After him Mr David Forsyth of Hallhill was official for a long while here under archbishop Spotswood, and archbishop Law, till his death.\*

And was succeeded by John Boyle of Kelburn, who, I find, was commissary of Glasgow in the year 1631, he

\* July 22. 1617. When king James visited Glasgow, William Hay of Berro, commissar of Glasgow, addressed the Scottish Solomon in "*a speech delivered in name of the citie,*" we shall give a specimen of his "olli eloquence."

"Honourable and worthie auditors, stay your minds and eyes a while with mee, and contempl heere the onlye Phoenix of the world. Heere is that great peace maker, and composer of our mortall, no, immortall warres: behold the man, who, what nether by wit nor force, nor blood, could bee performed, hath accomplished, made a yock of lyons, vnited two the most warlik nations of the world. This is that king whose birth was so long fortaid by these ancient Rimors, Beads, and Merlines, the end of al your prophecies: to see whose happie dayes our credulous forefathers so earnestlie wished, and webementlie did languish.——His vertues breath such a sweet aire through all the climats of the world, as roses would doe if they did grow in the skie. Now I am no more in maze why the sunne draweth so admirablie the lotos, the load-starre the loadstone, the loadstone the irone, the amber the chaffe, sith his vertues so far haue that attractive power that

was a learned gentleman, especially in the law, and was one of the commissioners named by the crown in the reign of Charles the I. for the surrender of the tithes, in the year 1630; he continued in the office, till he was forced to dispoise it to those who had the power in their hands after the trouble began, because he was very firm, and an inflexible royalist.

After Kelburn Mr Archibald Fleeming of Peil, afterwards Sir Archibald Fleeming of Farm, was commissary of Glasgow, he was turn'd out by the English for his loyalty and known affection to the royal family.

During Cromwel's usurpation, in the interim, the office was supplied by one George Lockhart of Tarbrax; but whether he was named by the usurper, or by the English judges who came in place of the lords of session, I could never learn, but by whatever cause he held it, 'tis certain he was in the office till the restoration of king Charles the II. anno 1660: when his majesty, out of a principle of justice, caused restore commissar Fleeming to the commissar's place, as well as a reward for his loyalty and sufferings during the king's exile; and he was furdur honoured with a baronet's patent; but he died before it past the seals: so that his son Sir William was obliged to take out a new patent, which lost him the precedency of a few who had warrants posterior to his father,

Sir William Fleeming of Farm was also named commissar, which he kept long, and Sir Archibald his son after him, who resigned the office in favours of Sir John Houston of that ilk baronet, who a little before his death resigned in favour of Mr John Porterfield of Fulwood advocate, late commissary of Glasgow, now deceased. This important office, and great jurisdiction is officiated, and managed by the careful and industrious Mr William Miller writer to the signet, deput under Mr Charles Maitland of Pitrichie advocate, and John Chapman writer in Glasgow their substitute, who still continues with great applause of the lieges within the jurisdiction, and especially

the remotest nations not onlie loue them, but wish that his happie government were over them."—*The Muses' Welcome*, 238.

The following notice of Hay's death occurs in Boyd's obituary.

1618. In the beginning of May this year dyed at Edinburgh, Mr William Hay of Barro commissary of this town of Glasgow, who was Rector of this University for many years together; he was a ready and sincere man, and my friend.—*Ed.*

the procurators at the bar finding them upright judges of candor and integrity.

The jurisdiction of the commissariat of Glasgow, reaches a vast way though the west of Scotland, and has courts thrice a week in time of session, viz. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. I presume it may be both instructive to satisfy the curious, to present the reader with an exact list of all the parishes within the commissariat of Glasgow, and in what shire they ly, and which I shall here subjoin.

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*The city of Glasgow, the Suburbs thereof, and Baronry parish of the same, Edicts are to be served at the market cross of Glasgow.*

The parishes of Bothwell, Barton-Shotts, Cambusnetham, Glasfoord, Straithaven, Blantyre, Cambushlang, Carmunnock, Rutherglen.

All edicts are to be served at the market cross of Rutherglen, the head burgh of the netherward of Clydsdale, or shire of Lanerk.

DUMBRITAIN SHIRE.—Rossneth, Bonneil, Row, Dumbricitain, Luss, Kilmaronock, Kilpatrick Easter, Kilpatrick Wester, Lenzie Easter, or Cumbernald, Lenzie Wester, or Kirkintulloch.

All these parishes being in the shire of Dumbricitain, edicts are served at the market cross of the burgh of Dumbricitain.

RENFREW SHIRE.—Innerkip, Greenock, Lochwinnoch, Killellen, Houston, Inchinnan, Arskine, Kilbarchan, Paisley, Newport Glasgow, Kilmacolm, Eaglesholm, Mairns, Neilston, Eastwood, Cathcart.

All these parishes which ly in the shire of Renfrew, edicts are to be served at the burgh of Renfrew.

STIRLING SHIRE.—Kilsyth, or Monibrock, Drymen, Fintrie, Balfron, Killairn, Strathblane, Buchanan, or Inchcalioch, Baldernock.

All these parishes being within the shire of Stirling, edicts are served at the market cross of that burgh.

AIR SHIRE.—Comprehending the baillaries of Cunningham, Kyle and Carrick.

Loudon, Kilmaronock, Finwick, Kilmaurs, Dreghorn,

Pearston, Irvine, Kilwinning, Dunlop, Stivenson, Ardrossan, Kilbride, Largs, Dalray, Kilbirnie, Beith, Stewartoun.

All these parishes are within the bailliary of Cunningham, and sheriffdom of Air, edicts are served at the market cross of Irvine.

THE BAILLIARY OF KING'S KYLE.—Gaustoun, Riccardtoun, Craigie, Dundonald, Corsbie, Symontoun, Torboltoun, Mauchlin, Auchinleck, Cumnock, Barnweil, Dulgane, Saint Quivox.

All these parishes ly within the bailliary of Kyle, Stewartry and shire of Air, edicts are served at the market cross of Air.

BAILLIARY OF CARRICK.—Maybole, Kirkoswall, Kirkmichael, Straitoun, Dalie, Camoneil, Ballantre, Barr.

The edicts of all these parishes in the bailliary of Carrick, are served at the market cross of the burgh of Maybole.

There is another branch of the commissariat, whose courts are held here, the commissariat of Hamilton and Campsie situated in different shires, viz. Campsie, Caldross, Renfrew, Govan, Kilbride, Calder, Hamilton, Dalserf, Dalziel, Monkland-Easter, Monkland-Wester.

The late commissar of Hamilton and Campsie, was Mr Archibald Hamilton of Dalserf advocate, now deceas'd, and in his place is William Weir writer in Glasgow, a person of good integrity.

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#### *Regality Court of Glasgow.*

THE city of Glasgow is also the seat of the court of regality; it has a jurisdiction not only over the city, but extends also over all the lordships, baronries, and regality of Glasgow, and its precinct; it cannot be older than the erection of the bishop's patrimony into a regality, which was not before the year 1451, whereby king James the II. erects *terras Baronie de Glasgow & terras de Bishops Forrest in unam integram & liberam regalitatem*. The charter under the great seal is dated in the year 1451. [1450.]

The Stuarts, earls and dukes of Lennox, were the



bishop's heritable baillies of the regality, who nominated deputs at their pleasure.

The lairds of Houston were some time their deputs, and sometimes others of their friends and dependents. The last was Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, who was a great favourite of Matthew earl of Lenox, and was a long time baillie of the regality, in the time of king James the VI. and died in the office, anno 1603.

After that he came to the house of Minto, who were heritable baillies deput of the regality of Glasgow, which they enjoyed to the time they came to fail in their worldly circumstances.

The duke of Lenox came to acquire their right of deputation, which was thereupon consolidated with their own bailliary: so that while the family of Lenox was extant, they named their own deputs, and thus they continued to the year 1672, that Charles duke of Lenox and Richmond died without issue, his estate, and heritable jurisdiction of the bailliary of the archbishoprick of Glasgow devolved upon his majesty king Charles the II. as nearest and lawful heir male, and to whom he was served and retoured before the lords of council and session, as the inquest, in the year 1674, bears.\*

The bailliary of the regality of Glasgow being thus established in the king's person, his majesty, during his pleasure, did appoint and nominate William duke of Hamilton, by a charter of resignation in the hands of Robert archbishop of Glasgow, in favours, and for state and seaisine, to be given and granted to the said noble prince of the same, accordingly William duke of Hamilton was infest in the said jurisdiction in the latter end of the year 1673, and nominated James Johnston of Straiton, writer to the signet, his attorney, who delivered the said charter to James Dunlop of Househill, my father-in-law,

\* Aug. 8, 1655. Esme Duke of Lennox & Richmond erle of Darulie and March, Lord Torbolton, Methven, and Obignie, &c., *heir male* of the noble prince James duke of Lennox, &c. great admiral and chamberlane of Scotland, *his father*. — in the office of ballyarie and justiciarie of the baronie and regaltie of Glasgow; O. E. 12d. N. E. 44, S. — in the lands and barony of Glasgow city, burg, and regaltie of Glasgow; the lands and baronie of Carstairs; the lands of Bishopforest; the kirk lands of Cambuskenethan; and all uther lands pertayneing of old to the bishoprick of Glasgow; the title of nomination and election of the proveist, baillies and other magistrates and officers of the burgh and city of Glasgow with lands in the countie of Peebles, Roxburgh and Ayr, unit into the lordship and regaltie of Glasgow. — *Inquis. Speciales.* — Ed.

who redeliver'd it to William Stirling, clerk to the regality, who read over the charter and precept of sasine, in presence of the said baillie deput of the said regality, whereupon his grace the duke was infest in the fore-tower of the castle of Glasgow, by the delivery of earth and stone of the said tower, and a broad sword of justice, and other symbols used in the like cases; whereupon Mr Johnston, the attorney, took instrument by a broad piece of gold in the clerk's hand, John Crawford of Milton, writer in Glasgow. And I, his apprentice, were both witnesses to that important infestment. His grace, the duke kept it till his death, which was in the year 1694.

After him lord Boyle, earl of Glasgow, was baillie of the regality; and it is now in the hands of his grace the duke of Montrose, his deputies or their substitutes sits three times a week in session time, and holds their court in the justice court hall of this city.

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*The small state of the city of Glasgow in the year 1165, till it was erected into a burgh royal, and thereafter flourished by trade.*

THE city of Glasgow, when first erected into a royal burgh, seems to have been but a small village, and I believe it consisted of little more than the great houses and manses which belong'd to the clergy of the chapter, consisting of thirty two rectors and electors of the bishops and archbishops, and such as depended on them; but that even these might be better accommodated and furnished with things, for their more comfortable subsistence in society, Engelram, then bishop of the see, procur'd from his majesty king William, called the Lyon, the town to be erected into a royal burgh.

The charter of erection copied exactly from the chartulary of the bishoprick, in the custody of the rector of the Scots college at Paris, the foresaid copy being in the hands of the learned and ingenious Mr Thomas Innes, which I procured, and is here subjoin'd.

*Charter of erection for promoting the city into a royal burgh  
by king William the Lyon.*

WILLIELMUS, Dei gratia rex Scotorum, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justitiariis, vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis & laicis, salutem, sciant presentes & futuri me concessisse, & hac carta mea confirmasse Deo & Sancto Kentigerno & Jocelino episcopo Glasguensi, & singulis suis successoribus in perpetuum ut burgum habeant apud Glasgu, cum foro, die jovis, bene & honorifice, quiete & plenarie, cum omnibus libertatibus & consuetudinibus quas aliquis burgorum meorum in tota terra mea, melius, plenius, quietius, & honorificentius habeant: quare volo & firmiter precipio, ut omnes burgenses in predicto burgo manentes meam firmam pacem juste habeant, per totam terram meam, in eundo & redeundo; & prohibeo firmiter ne quis eos aut eorum catalla injuste disturbat aut vexat, aliquam eis injuriam aut contumeliam inferat, super meam plenariam forisfacturam. Testibus comite David fratre meo, comite Duncano, Gilberto comite Gilchrist de Monteith, Riccardo de Morvill constabulario, Roberto de Quiney, Riccardo Cumini, Waltero de Berkly camerario, Gulielmo de Wetriponte, Philippo de Vallen, Roberto de Berkly, Adamo de Stainhow. Apud Traquair, milesimo centesimo sexagesimo quinto.\*

(The above charter is Englished thus:)

“ WILLIAM, by the grace of God king of Scots, wishes health and safety to the bishops, princes, earls, barons, justices of the peace, ministers and administrators of our law, and all good men of the whole nation, both clergy, laicks or common people greeting, may both those who are, and are to be known, that I have given and granted, and by this writing of mine perpetually confirms to, and in favours of the pious and holy St Kentigernus and Jocelinus bishops of Glasgow, and to each of their successors to have a royal burgh for ever at the city of Glasgow, in the market place thereof on Thursday, that they may

\* This charter has been printed by the Maitland Club, with considerable variations, and without the date.—*Ed.*

live quietly, well, and in peace, also fully, freely and honourably with all their liberties, customs and casualties, and that no burgh may have them more fully, quietly or honourably in my dominions have bruik or enjoy: wherefore 'tis my pleasure, and I strictly command, that all the burgesses in the foresaid burgh maintain my peace firm and stable, and may they justly have the privilege to go and return through my realms. And I strictly charge and command that none take upon hand any ways to disturb them, or their goods and chattels, or take away their good name or possessions, or harass them, or do any injury to my free inhabitants of this burgh, under the pain of my highest displeasure. Witnesses earl David my brother, earl Duncan, Gilbert earl Gilchrist of Monteith, Richard of Morvil our constable, Robert of Quiney, Richard Cuming, Walter of Berkley chamberlain, William of Wetriepon, Philip of Valen, Robert of Berkley, Adam of Stainhow. At Traquair, one thousand one hundred and sixty five years."

By this performance, you may observe that the town-court is an older establishment, and upwards of an hundred years before any court was fixed here.

As for the city of Glasgow, it was not the place where our kings had any special residence, yet it was a town of such consideration, that they frequently resorted here. We have seen several charters granted by king Robert the Bruce, dated *apud Glasgow*, particularly to one Robert Wiseheart, bishop of this see, his great favourite, in which *Humphridus de Colquhoun & Jacobus Douglas milites* are witnesses; there has been also parliaments held here, there is a charter under the great seal, *Roberto Boyd*, bearing to be made by king Robert, of the date *consilio nostro decimo apud Glasgow*.

There has been a mint-house here also, as was in most of the considerable burghs; for some of the coins of king Robert the III. bear to have been stamp'd here, and have the king's picture crown'd, but without a scepter,\* and *Robertus Dei gratia rex Scotorum*, in the inner circle *Villa de Glasgow*, and on the outter *dominus protector*, some of which are preserved in the cabinets of the curious, and some were found lately by masons among the rubbish of

\* There is one in the possession of a gentleman of this city with the sceptre.—*Ed.*

the office-houses, as Mr Russel informs me, who is governor of the correction house.

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*Glasgow's loyalty to king Charles the I.*

IN ancient times the city of Glasgow, because of their dependance on the bishops and archbishops of the see, was the most loyal disposed city in the kingdom to the crown, and this was so generally believ'd to be the humour of the place, that his majesty king Charles the I. call'd the general assembly of the church in the year 1638, for pacifying the country that was put into a flame, by the king's intending to introduce a liturgy and book of canons solely by his own authority, he orders the assembly to sit at the city of Glasgow allenary, and no where else, because of the known loyalty and disposition of the town to his service, and likewise from his majesty's declaration proclaim'd at our market cross, with all expressions of joy, and thankful acknowledgment, in so much, that when it was proclaim'd at our market cross of Glasgow, it was assisted with all these expressions of joy, both by the magistrates and all the inhabitants, and by the principal, regents, and professors of the university of Glasgow, by all the ministers of our city. The covenanters, who out of a deep sense of the many obligations and favours his majesty had laid upon the whole kingdom by his gracious declaration, directed their several letters of thanks and acknowledgment to his grace the marquis of Hamilton, his majesty's commissioner, which are here exhibited.

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*The magistrates letter to the marquis of Hamilton, then his majesty's commissioner in the year 1638.*

Most honourable and our very good lord.

HAVING received a letter from your grace directed to us with this bearer, your grace's cousin, and having read the same, and weighed his majesty's gracious proclamation, which was this day proclaim'd within this city, to the great joy of all the hearers. We cannot but praise God, who hath endowed his sacred majesty our dread sovereign with

such wisdom, piety, clemency, and fatherly care of this church and kingdom, and pray God for a long and happy reign to his sacred majesty, and his highness's posterity over us, and succeeding generations, and shall ever endeavour to approve our selves his majesty's most loyal subjects; and wish from our hearts all happiness to your grace, and your grace's most noble family for the well-wishing to this city, and especially for the great pains taken by your grace in this, so weighty an employment, hoping and praying to God that the same may attain the wished for accomplishment, and shall ever remain

Your grace's most humble

And obedient servants.

*Glasgow, 24th of  
September 1638.*

Signed James Stewart provost.

John Anderson	} Baillies.	Colin Campbel.
Colin Campbel		John Barns.
Ninian Anderson		Richard Allan.
Gabriel Cunningham.		Walter Stirling.
William Stuart.		Gavin Nisbet.
Patrick Bell.		John Anderson.
Matthew Hamilton.		Robert Horner.

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*The letter of the ministers and masters of the university of  
Glasgow.*

Most honourable, and our very good lord.

HAVING received the letter directed from your grace, and having heard and consider'd his majesty's most gracious proclamation, published this day in this city; with joyful acclamations universally of the hearers, as we of the ministry and university of Glasgow, who were present, with great contentment and joy of heart applauded thereto, and do praise God, who hath inspired our dread sovereign with such wisdom, piety, clemency, and fatherly care of the church and common-wealth of this kingdom, as is abundantly manifested in the said proclamation; so we would gladly testify, by what means we can, our thankfulness to his majesty, our crown of rejoicing, and the breath of our nostrils, not omitting our being bound in

duty to your grace, whom God and his majesty hath appointed so fit and happy an instrument in this great errand, for your singular prudence, care, piety, and zeal to God, your prince and country, and incredible pains in this honourable and weighty employment, which we pray God may still prosper in your hands, until it be brought into a full and blessed conclusion; being willing on our part to contribute what lieth in our poor power, by our earnest care and best endeavours.

Your grace's humble and  
Observant servants.

*Glasgow, 24th of  
September, 1638.*

Signed thus,

M. Robert Wilkie.	John Strang.
J. Maxwell.	John
M. Bell, younger.	William Wilkie.
M. Ga. Forsyth.	Pa. Maxwell.
M. Blair.	

But however obsequious the city of Glasgow might be themselves, yet the members of that assembly were not so tractable as was expected: for in a few days they abolished episcopal government, and the five articles of the assembly that had been enacted at Perth, as antichristian and superstitious, and every thing else they judged repugnant to the purity of discipline or worship that had been brought into the church for forty years.

The sentiments of what was done here at this critical time of the council of the town, and of their disposition to the king's service, will appear from a letter written to the king, and which is in the king's large declaration of the troubles, written by doctor Walter Balconwhal dean of Durham.

But the generality here, soon after this, came to quite different sentiments: for after the year 1640, that Mr Dickson came to be minister, and professor of divinity here, from being a violent episcopalian, they became most zealous presbyterians, and has since that time continued to be the town in all the kingdom the most affected to the presbyterian interest, as their zeal in support of what was

eminently remarkable, both at the happy revolution and at the late rebellion.\*

\* In 1637, William Annan preached a sermon before the synod at Glasgow, in defence of the liturgy. Baillie gives the following account of the result :—"Of his sermon among us in the synod not a word; but in the town among the women a great din. To-morrow Mr John Lindsay, at the bishop's command, preached. He is the new moderator of Lanerk. At the ingoing of the pulpit, it is said, that some of the women in his ear assured him, that if he should touch the service-book in his sermon, he should be rent out of the pulpit. He took the advice, and let that matter alone. At the outgoing of the church, about thirty or forty of our honestest women, in one voice, before the bishop and magistrates, fell a railing, cursing, scolding, with clamours on Mr William Annan. Some two of the meanest were taken to the tolbooth. All the day over, up and down the streets where he went, he got threats of sundry in words and looks; but after supper, while needlessly he will go to visit the bishop, who had taken his leave with him, he is no sooner on the street, at nine o'clock, in a dark night, with three or four ministers with him, but some hundreds of enraged women, of all qualities, are about him, *with neaves, staves, and peats*, but no stones. They beat him sore; his cloak, ruff, and hat, were rent: however upon his cries, and candles set out from many windows, he escaped all bloody wounds; yet he was in great danger even of killing. This tumult was so great, that it was not thought meet to search either the plotters or actors of it, for numbers of the best quality would have been found guilty. To-morrow poor Mr William was conveyed with the baillies and sundry ministers to his horse; for many women were waiting to affront him more. Always at his on-leaping, his horse unhappily fell above him in a very foul mire, in presence of all the company; of which accident was more speech than of any other." l. 8.

"At our townsmens desire, Mr Andrew Cant, and Mr S. Rutherford, were sent by the nobles to preach in the High Kirk and receive the oaths of that people to the covenant. Lord Eglinton was appointed to be a witness there. With many a sigh and tear by all that people the oath was made."—*Ibid.*

The same author gives an amusing account of the meeting of the assembly in 1638:—"On Friday, the 16th of November, we in the west, as we were desired, came to Glasgow; our noblemen, especially Eglinton, backed with great numbers of friends and vassals. We were informed, that the commissioner and counsellors were to take up the town with a great number of their followers. So the nearest noblemen and gentlemen were desired to come in that night well attended. The town expected, and provided for huge multitudes of people, and put on their houses and beds excessive prices: but the diligence of the magistrates, and the vacancy of many rooms, quickly moderated that excess. We were glad to see such order, and large provision, above all mens expectation; for which the town got much thanks and credit. It can lodge easily at once, council, session, parliament, and general assembly, if need should require. 94.

On Wednesday, the 21st of November, with much ado could we throng into our places, an evil which troubled us much the first fourteen days of our sitting. The magistrates, with their town-guard, the noblemen, with the assistance of the gentry, whilst the commissioner in person, could not get us entry to our rooms, use what force, what policy they could, without such delay of time and thrusting through, as grieved and offended us. Whether this evil be common to all nations at all public confluences, or if it be proper to the rudeness of our nation alone, or whether in their late times, and admiration of this new reformation, have at all public meetings



*Glasgow's seasonable assistance at the battle of Langside,  
and at the happy revolution.*

FOR it is well known that the city of Glasgow made so early an appearance for the preservation of the sacred and civil liberties of the nation, was it not a seasonable assistance and appearance of the citizens of Glasgow, in assisting the army of the young king, then an infant, at the battle of Langside, on the 13th of May 1568, who were instrumental in obtaining the victory, under the command of the earl of Murry, then regent of Scotland. And likewise it is well known that the city of Glasgow made so early an appearance for the preservation of the sacred and civil liberties of the nation, that they sent five hundred men to guard the convention that sat down at Edinburgh, upon the prince of Orange's letter, dated the 17th of March 1689, which settled the crown on the prince and princess of Orange, by the name of king William and

stirred up a greater than ordinary zeal in the multitude to be present for hearing and seeing, or what is the special cause of *this irremediable evil*, I do not know; only I know my special offence for it, and wish it remedied above any evil that ever I knew in the service of God among us. As yet no appearance of redress. It is here alone, I think, we might learn from Canterbury, yea, from the Pope, yea from the Turks or Pagans, modesty and manners; at least their deep reverence in the house they call God's ceases not till it have led them to the adoration of the timber and stones of the place. We are here so far the other way, that *our rascals, without shame*, in great numbers, *makes such din and clamour in the house of the true God*, that if they minted to use the like behaviour in my chamber, I would not be content till they were down the stairs. 96.

"At Glasgow the marquis found the greatest confluence of people that perhaps ever met in these parts of Europe at an assembly. On the 21. Nov. they sat down, the marquis judged it was a sad sight to see such an assembly, for *not a gown was among them all*, but many had *swords and daggers* about them."—*Burnet's Mem. of the dukes of Hamilton*, 93.—*Ed.*

In the "Historia Motuum in Regno Scotiæ," containing an account of ecclesiastical affairs from 1638 to 1640 inclusive, published at Dantzick in 1641, wherein an account is given of the general assembly held at Glasgow in 1638, we find the following notices respecting the state of the city, and the roads in the vicinity, at that time.

"Vulgo cognitum fuit, vias in tractu Glasguenai a latronibus obsessas esse; ita ut, qui Glasguam ad synodum adventuri essent, cogerentur arma secum ferre defensiva, quibus a prædonum ibidem grassantium impetu se tuerentur."

This author mentions also that the bishops excused their absence from the synod on the ground that the city was full of armed enemies.

"Utpote ad quam non esset sibi tutus accessus, in urbe scilicet adversariorum etiam armatorum plena."

W. L.

queen Mary, which was the happy foundation of all the glorious superstructure for the preservation of our religion and liberty, that hath been built thereupon ever since that time. Nor was there any city in the nation that gave, or could give such eminent proofs of their stedfast adherence to the revolution interest, and the succession of the protestant line in the illustrious house of Hanover, than they for their zeal and forwardness for the interest and service of his late glorious majesty king George the I. is yet recent.

But yet that the memory of it may not be lost, but be transmitted to the latest posterity for their imitation and example, if ever the glorious religion and liberty come in danger to be shaken. I shall set down here, from the unquestionable vouchers, the several steps the loyal city of Glasgow took from the time they apprehended the protestant succession was in danger, till the rebellion was happily extinguished after the battle of Sherrifmure, near Dumblain, in the end of the reign of her majesty queen Anne, upon the conclusion of the peace at Utricht in the year 1713, the disbanding of the army, passing the schism patronage, and tolleration bills, the keeping the heads of the Highland clans in pay. The city of Glasgow took the alarm, and in order to prevent the dismal fate which the gloomy aspect of affairs then threatned, settled a correspondence with the well affected gentry, and others in the east, west, and southern parts of the kingdom, and in concert with these provided ammunition and arms for any emergent that should offer, wherein they judged the cause of religion or liberty was at stake. Upon that, by the good conduct of the magistracy, the trainbands were called out, and by that means the inhabitants were brought to such a perfection in exercising their arms, that they were thought not inferiour to the regular forces.

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*Glasgow's first appearance in favours of the house of Hanover.*

THIS loyal city was amongst the first of the kingdom who proclaim'd with great solemnity his illustrious highness the

duke of Brunswick and Lunnenburgh, king of Great Britain, upon the first notice of the decease of queen Anne, and every other thing necessary for the publick peace. After that, upon the first appearance of the rebellion, which was notified by his grace the duke of Montrose, his majesty's principal secretary of state, by letters to the lord provost and the magistracy, the same was instantly communicated to the common council and other chief inhabitants, whereupon their trainbands were order'd to be in arms, the guards doubled, and resolution speedily taken to make the necessary preparations for their own safety, and the defence of his majesty's person and government, and this was done with the utmost application and diligence.

Upon the first news of the earl of Mar's rising in the north, the city of Glasgow settled a correspondence with Edinburgh, Stirling, and the heads of Monteith, that they might have certain intelligence of the enemies motions, and that they might not be wanting, with the rest of his majesty's good subjects, to do what was incumbent on them for the preservation of all that was sacred or dear to them, they erected a committee of the principal inhabitants, with one of the magistrates, to sit every day to concert what was proper to be done upon all the emergencies for the keeping the peace of the city and country in so far as they had influence. Among the first things that this committee did, they made a proposal for raising six hundred men for sixty days for their service and the service of their lawful sovereign king George, and for their maintenance at eight pence per day. The committee likewise made choice of their officers, who were ordered to list their soldiers, which, in a very short time, was done accordingly, the most of them offering their service upon such an occasion as volunteers, and the loyal town being now in readiness to serve the king and country, they wrote up to court, and made offer of five hundred men for sixty days upon their own proper charge, whereupon they received the following letter from the lord Townshend, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, directed to the lord provost of Glasgow.

*Lord Townshend's letter to the provost of Glasgow.*

My Lord,

HAVING received from my lord duke of Montrose the letter of the city of Glasgow to his majesty, I took the first opportunity of delivering it, which his majesty received very graciously, looking upon it as a very signal testimony of the city of Glasgow's singular zeal and affection to his majesty's person and government, and has directed to return them his majesty's thanks for the chearful offer and tender they make of their duty and service on this occasion. But his majesty hopes such measures have been taken for the security and defence of these parts as shall be effectual for that, and without putting subjects of your city to any further trouble or expence: for orders have been given for returning the three regiments which were lately sent to Ireland, and which, we hope, may be with you before this, and also for the marching into these parts general Carpenter's regiment of dragoons, and for the levying the regiment with you. The regiment of foot to be commanded by brigadier Grant, and for augmenting all the regiments in North Britain to twelve companies each, and sixty men in a company; and if any further reinforcement shall be necessary, it shall not be wanting as soon as the new levies here are compleated, which, we hope, may be by the first of September. This your lordship will take the first opportunity to communicate to the magistrates and city of Glasgow, that at the same time they may have the satisfaction of knowing the just sense that his majesty has of their zeal for his service, and the care the government has taken for the peace and quiet of these parts. I have nothing further to trouble your lordship with, but to assure you so long as I have the honour of serving his majesty in this station, I shall always make it my study to promote the interest and concerns of your city. I am, with great truth,

My Lord,

Your Lordships

Most humble servant,

TOWNSHEND.

(Signed)

Whitehall, August 18th, 1715.

But even upon this letter from the lord secretary, the town did not turn secure, as if they had been out of danger, but continued still to exercise and discipline their inhabitants, till they were call'd to join the king's army at Stirling. The loyalty and zeal the town had expressed in this dangerous and critical conjunction was judged so significant a service to the government, and the forwardness they were in to appear in the field, when his majesty's service should require it, that his grace the duke of Argyle, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in Scotland, upon his arrival from England, wrote a letter to the lord provost, which would be very ungenerous to the city to conceal, and to the memory and merit of the worthy men who were then at the head of the administration, which I shall here subjoin.

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*His grace the duke of Argyle's letter to the provost of Glasgow.*

Edinburgh, September 14th, 1715.

HAVING been informed, since my arrival in this place, that the town of Glasgow had a considerable number of well armed men ready to serve his majesty, to whom they have shewed themselves so well affected, that the good town did once project the sending of some hundreds of men to Stirling for the defence of these places. I must lose no time, praying you furthwith to send five or six hundred men to Stirling, with such officers as you shall think fit to intrust: this will be of infinite service to his majesty and your country, and will not fail to be acknowledged as such. I must yet inform you, that by all accounts I received from divers places of the kingdom, that the Highlanders are actually gathered together: so that it will be very highly for his majesty's service, that all the well affected men that are armed about your country should be in readiness to march, and even begin to assemble. I should think your town the properest place for them to join, this I submit to the gentlemen of the country, who are better judges: as I receive further informa-

tions of the motions of the enemy, you shall not fail to hear from me.

Your most faithful  
And obedient servant,  
(Signed) ARGYLE.

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*Follows another letter from his grace.*

I AM very sensible of the loyalty and good affection of the town of Glasgow to our most gracious sovereign king George, the prince of Wales and the rest of the royal family at all times, and have not been wanting to represent the proof you have given of your zeal for the government, in sending and maintaining a batalion here for his majesty's service, and the preservation of the country.

As this does evidence the town's good inclination for the service and government that was so chearfully and readily complied with at my desire, and am very sensible of the good behaviour of provost Aird, who came here to command your men, and of the officers, and even of the private men, and shall be willing as occasion offers, to shew any good offices in my power for the prosperity of your town. I sent your men home as soon as I could, and the king's service did allow, being desirous to prevent your trouble and expence as much as possible I could. And am,

Gentlemen, yours, &c.

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*The first promoter of trade in this city was Mr Elphingston.*

THE first promoter and propagator of trade in this city, was Mr William Elphingston, a younger brother of the noble family of Elphingston, who transported himself to this city in the reign of king James the I. and became a merchant, of whom descended several gentlemen of his name, and acquired the estate of Gorbels and Blythwood, as we have said before, his wife was Margaret Douglas of the house of Mains in Dumbritain-shire, by her he had several children, and especially that excellent prelate

William bishop of Aberdeen, he was born in our city in the year 1437, his inclinations to piety and virtue (we are told by a learned author) were remarkable, even from his childhood: for when he was a boy, he was observed to be constantly at his devotion, and used to frequent the public worship every day; his parents observing his early inclinations to learning, as well as piety, took great care of his education, both in the inferior schools, and at the university of Glasgow, which was then founded there by the ever memorable bishop Turnbull, who much cherished this young gentleman in that season of his age; having finish'd the course of his studies in the Belles Lettres and Philosophy, he took his degrees in arts in his twentieth year, anno 1457. After this applied himself to the study of divinity, with great diligence and assiduity, he took holy orders, and was soon thereafter made rector of Kirkmichael, Boethius calls it St Michael's church within the city of Glasgow, he held the office for about four years, and with great fidelity performed his office; but resolving to go abroad to perfite his studies, he quit his pastoral function, and went over to France, where he applied himself to the study of the civil and canon law, and in these studies he improved his good natural parts, by his great industry, and at length commenced doctor of both laws.

Although doctor Elphingston was a stranger in France, yet his eminent qualifications began very quickly to be noticed, in so much, as merely upon the fame of his abilities and learning, he was chosen professor of the laws, first in the university of Paris, and afterwards at Orleans, where he continued for about five or six years in great honour and reputation; at length, after nine years stay abroad, upon the importunity of his friends, particularly bishop Muirhead of Glasgow, he was prevail'd with to return home, which he did in the year 1471; and that the bishop might have the advantage of conversing daily with so learned a man as doctor Elphingston, he made him parson of Glasgow, and official of his diocess and university here, where he had been bred, to testify the honour and respect they had for the doctor, chose him that year for their rector, which was the greatest honour the college, his alma mater, could confer upon him.

After the death of bishop Muirhead, his great friend and patron, he was made official of Lothian, by bishop

Chevez of St Andrews, an office which required the utmost knowledge in the laws, with which doctor Elphingston was by this time eminently furnished. Upon the reputation of his parts and learning, the king called him to his great council the parliament, where we frequently find him a sitting member; sure not in the character of his office as commissar of Glasgow, or of Lothian, but alienarily by virtue of the king's calling him there by his royal letter or summons, a prerogative, we see, the crown reserv'd to it self in the case of the barons, when king James the II. thought fit to dispense with their attendance in parliament, that the sovereign exerted this power of calling what barons, or inferior clergymen he pleased to the parliament, manifestly appears from our publick archives throughout the whole of the reign of king James the III. and king James the IV. For then we find not only bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, and the *commissarii burgorum*, as the burrows are called, sitting and voting in parliaments, but even gentlemen who never pretended to a peerage, yea, and sometimes, as in the present case, the official of Glasgow, sometimes the dean, and archdeacon of that see, and such other inferior clergymen, who cannot be imagined came there upon any consideration whatsoever, but that the king called them there, as wise and learned men, whom he knew were well qualified to give him advice upon any juncture in the grand council of the nation.

To return to doctor Elphingston, about this time, we are told by a reverend historian, that some kind of misunderstanding being like to arise betwixt king James the III. and Lewis the XI. of France, which tended to dissolve the ancient league betwixt the two nations, but that in order to remove any mistakes, and to compose all difference, and occasions of discord, doctor Elphingston was, together with the earl of Buchan the lord chamberlain, and bishop Livingston of Dunkell, sent ambassadors to the court of France, where, particularly, the doctor, by his great prudence, managed matters dexterously, and so pathetically set forth the mutual advantages that accrued to the respective crowns by their alliance; that the same learned historian assures us, that the old league and amity was renewed, and all occasions of discord quite remov'd. Upon the doctor's return, he was made archdeacon of



Argyle, anno 1479; but that being thought too low a sphere for so great and learned a man, the king, to whom his great worth and merit was well known, resolved to prefer him to a higher office in the church; the first opportunity that was offered was in the year 1481, that John bishop of Ross dying, he was chosen bishop of that see, and the king's letters patent, under the great seal, were so quickly dispatched confirming the chapter's election, that under the title of *Electo & Confirmato, Rossen*, he took his seat in parliament, anno 1482. I know not what put off his consecration so long, but he is no more than elect of Ross, all that year, and I do not find him consecrated sooner than the 1st day of March 1483, that he is sitting in parliament as bishop of Ross; but he continued little above a year in this see. For in 1484, the bishoprick of Aberdeen falling vacant, by translation thence of doctor Robert Blackader to Glasgow, he was translated to that see, and the same year as bishop of Aberdeen, he is one of the commissioners for a truce with the English, which was at that time settled and concluded: but a truce was not all, for a match was likewise agreed to betwixt the prince of Scotland and the lady Anne, niece of king Richard the III. But as I have observed in the life of Colin earl of Argyle, a new scene of affairs in England made the design of that match abortive. When the earl of Richmond came to the crown of England by the name of king Henry the VII. anno 1486, we find this wise prince expressing a very sincere desire, not only to continue the truce with Scotland, but even solicitous to make up a more lasting peace with king James. And as our king had no mind to be at variance with his neighbour prince, so he was noways backward in entering into a stricter alliance with him and the kingdom of England; in order to which, king James appointed bishop Elphinston of Aberdeen, Sir John Ramsay, lord Bothwell, the lord Kennedy, the abbot of Holy-rood-house, Mr Balandine, Mr Secretary Whitelaw, and John Ross of Montgreenen ambassadors, to meet with those named by king Henry of England, for the same purpose, who, on the third of July 1486, agreed to a cessation of arms till the third of the same month 1489, and the same plenipotentiaries to remove as much as possible all future grounds and causes of discord, at least for a time. Three several

marriages were proposed betwixt fit persons of the two royal families, wisely concluding, that such matches would be a good step towards a lasting kindness, if not a final peace betwixt the two nations: but because none of the three succeeded, I shall not further insist on them, only take notice, that in order to compleat all the several treaties of peace and marriages that were proposed, and for ending controversies concerning the town of Berwick, which king James desired so much to be repossess'd, "It is aggreit & concludit be the forsaid commissioners of baith the kings, that the diet now late appointit at Edinburgh be haldin the xxiv. day of Januare, to be observit & kepte, and all sic comunication thare to be had as is compest in the said last indenture. And after the said xxiv. day of Januare, there be a new diet set, to be halden in the month of May, at sic a place as sal be sene expedient to baith the said kings, to common, and conclude upon the said marriage or marriages. And morover, it is thought expedient ane uther diet to be set for the personal meeting of the said kings, in the month of July nixt to cum, at sic a place as can be bitwixt thaim agreit, quhaire the said kings sal be the grace of God, common upon uther gretiz intelligences for the increasing of mare lufe, amyte, and tenderness betuix thame, thare realms, leiges and subjects."\* During the said confusions that quickly ensued, bishop Elphingston did what was proper for him to do in mediating betwixt the king and the discontented nobles, and though he had not all the success that could be wish'd for, yet he did not desert his distress'd sovereign, but adhered to him with the utmost inviolable fidelity. But finding that his endeavours for peace were not like to succeed at home, he went up to England towards the end of the year 1487, as we have ground to believe, to try what king Henry, as a neighbour king and ally, would do to interpose and mediate a peace betwixt king James, and such of his subjects as were forming a rebellion against him; but though this great and good man was not so successful in his negotiation as he expected, yet the king looked upon it as a piece of very good service; and therefore upon his return was pleased to constitute him lord high chancellour of Scotland the 21st of February 1488, and he held the office till the

\* Rhymers's Fœdera, xii. 328.

king's death, in a little more than three months thereafter.

After this, the bishop retired to his diocess and applied himself closely to the functions of his episcopal office; and particularly we are told, in reforming what abuses he found amongst his clergy, and in framing and composing a book of canons, taken out of the canons of the primitive church for their instruction and amendment what he found necessary; but he was quickly taken off this good work by being called to a parliament, which met at Edinburgh the sixth of October 1488, and assisted at the coronation of king James the IV. But the earl of Bothwell, who was now become the prime minister, and had been deeply engaged against the late king, apprehending that the bishop would not concur in approving of the measures that had been taken in reference to the king's death, which we see they intended to get ratified in parliament; and therefore to be rid of him at this time, they voted him to be sent to Germany, with a proposal of marriage betwixt the king his master and the princess Margaret, the emperor's daughter; but before he reached the court of Vienna, the lady was promised in marriage to the prince of Spain. Tho' the bishop did not succeed in that point, yet he resolved his country should reap some good effect of his embassy: so that in his way home he removed not only all seeds of discord between the nation and the states of Holland, which had been long kept up with implacable animosity, but in his master's name he concluded a firm and lasting peace with the states, which was thought a piece of more important service to his country, than if he had effected the marriage he was sent to negotiate.

Upon the bishop's return, he was made lord privy seal, anno 1492, upon the removal of Mr Hepburn, the prior of St Andrews from the office, and the same year he was named one of the commissioners on the part of Scotland, for the prorogation of the truce with the English, yet it seems, that the treaty was not so punctually observed, but that some hostilities were committed by the English, but much against the king's will, but that no farther breaches might ensue, both kings appointed ambassadors, intrusted with full power, to redress all attempts that was made against the peace; the plenipotentiaries for Scotland were bishop Elphinston lord privy seal, Sir John Ross of

Montgreenen, Mr Fraser dean of Restalrig lord register, and Mr Lawson the justice clerk, who met with the English commissioners at Edinburgh, and upon the twenty first of June prolong'd the truce till the last of April 1501.

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*The King's College in Old Aberdeen.*

THE commotions of state being now appeased at home, and peace secured from abroad, gave the bishop an occasion to execute a design he had long intended, in erecting an university at the old city of Aberdeen, for the service of the church, religion and learning, and for that end, he humbly besought the king that he would address the Pope for leave by his papal authority to begin the work. Accordingly the king did write to Pope Alexander the VI. who the more to encourage learning sent over in the year 1494, a bull *ad instantiam nostram et requestum*, says the king, by which he erects *universitatem et generale studium in civitate veteri Aberdonia, cum omnibus privilegiis universitatibus Parisiensium et Bononiensium ac quibusvis aliis studiis generalibus concessis, aut inibi favente Deo viros producat alti consilii, et scientiarum Margaritis ornatos, tam in theologia jure canonico et civili quam medicinis et artibus liberalibus, et qualibet alia licita facultate perpetuis futuris temporibus, &c.* From this time the bishop bent all his thoughts as far as publick business would give him leave, upon erecting the university, which he had dedicated to the service of learning, and thereupon humbly prayed the king, that he would permit the college to be founded in his royal name, because lawiers were of opinion, that the splendor and authority of the king's name was of great importance towards the founding a college in due and lawful manner, accordingly the king, who was always very favourably inclin'd towards the good of the church and the encouragement of learning, did, by his letters patent under the great seal, erect the college, and granted it very large privileges: He also gave leave to the bishop to place in it a doctor of theology, principal, a doctor of the canon law, a doctor of the civil law, a doctor of physic, a professor of humanity to teach grammar, a sub-principal to teach philosophy, a chanter, a sacrist, six

students of divinity, three students of the laws, thirteen students of philosophy, an organist, and five singing boys, who were students of humanity; and to make laws and statutes to oblige both them and their successors, by which their studies and manners, their offices and profits were to be regulated for ever.

About the same time that he was busied in founding the university; he also laid out a great deal of money in adorning his cathedral at Aberdeen, and in furnishing the great steeple with bells, and the library with many valuable books in all kinds, besides this, he gave very liberally towards the building a magnificent bridge over the river Dee near the city of Aberdeen. But I omit the rest of his benefactions, lest the enumeration of every smaller deed of charity should seem to detract from the glory of his greater actions: And yet it was observed, that for all the great and good things this prelate did, he never had any benefices *in commendam*, as most of the prelates at that time had, but merely the revenue of his own see; whereupon a reverend historian has this pious reflection, says he, We may truly see, that it is not abundance of worldly goods, but the blessing of God that maketh rich.

What time the bishop could spare from his devotions, and the business of his office, he employed in writing the lives of the Scots saints, which now and then on solemn days he order'd to be read in portions to his clergy. Besides he wrote the history of Scotland, from the first rise of the nation till his own time, this work is still extant among Sir Thomas Fairfax's MSS. in the Bodleian library at Oxford. My learned and worthy friend Dr George Mackenzie tells us, that general Fairfax got it from one Mr Drummond, a brother of Hawthorden's, in 1650, perhaps it was his brother the learned Mr Drummond our historian, who died much about this time.

Whilst the bishop was thus worthily employing his time for the advancing of piety and learning, the dismal news was brought to him of the king's being slain at the battle of Flouden, which sat heavy upon his spirits, and so affected him, that we are told he was never chearful after it. The queen dowager, who was now regent of the kingdom, seems to have had no less regard and veneration for bishop Elphinston than the king her husband had for

For the archiepiscopal see of St Andrews falling vacant by the death of archbishop Stuart, she resolved to bring him to the primacy, and the necessary forms of his translation to be as quickly despatched as possible, she wrote to the Pope in his favours for that effect. About this time a parliament was call'd, to settle the miserable and divided state of the nation; and notwithstanding of the bishop's great age, he resolved to be present to give his advice and counsel in that juncture, and accordingly he set out for Edinburgh, but sickned in his journey, and the sixth day after his coming thither, he surrender'd up his soul to God, on the 25th of October 1514, aged seventy seven; his body, by his own direction, was interr'd in the collegiate church of Aberdeen. So much we have said of this excellent prelate, our townsman, and that no city in the kingdom can boast of such a native. His brother had a son Sir George Elphinston of Blythwood, lord justice clerk and provost of this city, of whom more hereafter. The only representatives of Sir George are David and William Curries merchants in Glasgow. David is now gone to live at London.

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*Mr Archibald Lyon son of Lord Glames, now Earl of Strathmore, was the second promoter of trade here.*

ARCHIBALD LYON, lawful son of the deceas'd lord Glames, thereafter earl of Strathmore, who came to Glasgow with Gavin Dunbar late archbishop thereof, in the fifteenth [16th] century, whose offspring is collected from several documents, contracts of marriage, and other evidences belonging to them, and extracted furth thereof by the author, who was great grandchild to the said Mr Archibald Lyon, as follows. The said Mr Archibald Lyon having resided a long time in the castle of Glasgow with the archbishop, he married Margaret Dunlop, a daughter of the family thereof, and thereafter became merchant here, and undertook great adventures and voyages, in trading to Poland, France and Holland, his endeavours were wonderfully blessed with success, whereby he acquired considerable lands in and about the city of Glasgow, he built a great lodging for himself and family,

about two hundred years ago, upon the south side of the Gallowgate-street, whereupon his arms and his lady's are yet to be seen upon the gate of his said lodging to this very day, thereafter he built four closes of houses, and forty four shops high and low on the south-side of the Gallowgate, and a part of the east side of the Saltmarket, he lived till he attain'd to the age of ninety-five years, leaving behind him Archibald Lyon his only son, and Margaret, Mary and Isabel Lyons his daughters, of whose offspring I shall give an account.

I cannot certainly find out, by any voucher, whom the said Archibald married, only he had a son George Lyon merchant in Glasgow, he married Mary Anderson, daughter lawful to the deceast John Anderson late provost of Glasgow, whose son was captain George Lyon, commander of his majesty's ship the Dumbarton castle, he was married to Elizabeth Gibson daughter lawful to the deceast John Gibson of Overnewtown, and sister-german to the famous Walter Gibson of Balshalgry late provost of Glasgow, who left one son and two daughters, viz. John Lyon merchant, and baillie of Portglasgow, and his issue, and Jane Lyon, one of the daughters, who was married to the deceast captain John Bailie of Castlecarry, and his issue; as for the other daughter I do not know to whom she was married, this is the offspring of the said Archibald Lyon younger, whose management was none of the best, having sold and dilapidated all his father's lands to several persons in Glasgow, and left his son George only heir to his misfortunes.

Now we come to the offspring of the three daughters Margaret, Mary, and Isabel Lyons, whose father would not bestow them on landed men in the country, but only to eminent merchants in the city of Glasgow, descended of good families. Margaret Lyon, his eldest daughter, was married to John Young, a wealthy merchant in Glasgow, of the family of Leny, their children were Thomas, Margaret, Helen, and Christian Youngs, Thomas was married to Margaret Orr, daughter lawful of John Orr merchant in Glasgow, their offspring was John, Janet, and Eupham Youngs, John was married to Grizel Campbel, daughter to Colin Campbel elder of Blythswood, their offspring was John Young writer in Edinburgh, and Mr Robert Young parson of Erskine, they died both with-

out issue. The said Janet was married to Peter Paton, a wealthy merchant in Glasgow, their offspring is Thomas Paton merchant, who was married to Mary Frank lawful daughter to James Frank surgeon in Glasgow, who was the son of an English esq.; in Leicester-shire in England, their issue are doctor Peter Paton physitian in Glasgow, he is married to Anne Hamilton daughter lawful to the laird of Dalserf, an immediate son of the illustrious family of Hamilton, their issue are doctor David Paton physitian in Glasgow, and has issue, and Archibald Paton not as yet married.

The said deceast Peter Paton had two daughters Margaret and Euphan Patons, Margaret was married to William Campbel brother-german to Sir Colin Campbel of Ardkinglass, and Euphan was married to Robert Maxwell merchant in Glasgow, their issue is Mr Patrick Maxwell minister of the gospel at Inchinnan.

Janet Young, the parson of Eskine his sister, she was married to George Campbel merchant in Glasgow, their issue is George Campbel who was married to Annable Denny, daughter lawfully procreat betwixt John Denny merchant in Glasgow and Grizel Nisbet, descended of the Nisbets, barons of Dalziel in Clydsdale. The said George Campbel younger was married to Mary Bell, daughter lawful to Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens, and has issue. The said Mary being a widow, she is now married to John Gordon surgeon in Glasgow.

Now we come to Margaret Young, the eldest daughter of the said John Young, she was married to George Morison shipmaster at Prestonpans of the family of Prestongrange, their issue was lieutenant James Morison their only son, and Isabel, Margaret, and Marion Morisons their daughters, the said George having traded oftentimes to Dantzick, was unfortunately lost at sea with his crew, ship and cargo, whereby he lost on third part of his estate, his wife being a frugal gentlewoman, still remain'd a widow till her death, and educated and provided her children in competent portions, Lieutenant James Morison, her only son, was married to Margaret Logie, daughter lawful of the deceast Arthur Logie merchant in Glasgow, their issue were Margaret and Marion Morisons.

We come now to the offspring of the three daughters Margaret, Mary, and Isabel Lyons, the said Margaret,



the eldest daughter of the said John Young and Margaret Lyon spouses, she was married to George Morison ship-master at Prestonpans, their offspring are James, Margaret, and Marion Morisons. King Charles the II. his army being at Stirling, the said James Morison marched up to England towards Worcester, in the station of a lieutenant of horse, with many of his relations in Lothian and Angus, in the earl of Dunfermling's regiment of horse, and the royal army being defeat by Cromuell, on the third day of September 1651; so that the lieutenant, with several of his relations, and other gentlemen were apprehended, and sent prisoners to Barbadoes, by order of the rump parliament, he was released by my uncle, and his other relations, and four days before he was to embark he contracted a fever, and died at Barbadoes leaving his said two daughters, Margaret, the eldest, who was married to James Hendry merchant in Glasgow, and had issue, but died in their infancy.

Marion was married to Malcom Stark merchant in Glasgow, they had only one son and two daughters, viz. John Stark merchant and late provost of Glasgow, who married Agnes Craig, daughter lawful of the deceast William Craig merchant in Glasgow, and has a hopeful issue, Margaret Stark, their eldest daughter, was married to John Alexander merchant, and has issue, viz. Marion Alexander married to George Hamilton merchant and late baillie, and has issue.

Now we come to George Morrison and Margaret Young's three daughters, viz. Isabel, Margaret, and Marion Morisons, whose marriages and issue are as follows.

Lady Margaret Lyon marchioness dowager of Hamilton, hearing that Margaret Lyon's son-in-law was shipwreck'd at sea, the marchioness of her noble bounty sent for Isabel Morison the eldest daughter, being a young girl, who did nobly educate and aliment her within the palace of Hamilton, and when she attained to the age of twenty years, she gave her a competent portion, and bestowed her in marriage to Andrew Hamilton of Myretoun, a worthy gentleman in Clydsdale, and when they lived together for the space of one year and upwards, she died of childbirth, with the child itself.

Margaret Morison, the second daughter, was married

to John M'Keoun son to baron M'Keoun in Stirling shire, her children were John and Janet M'Keouns, John was married to Jane Brisband, of the family of Selbiland, who had only one son Thomas, after he had pass'd his course of learning in the French tongue, arithmetick and book-keeping at Rotchel in France, he died at Amsterdam, in his coming home, in the twenty first year of his age. Janet M'Keoun was married to Thomas M'Ure, son lawfully procreate betwixt Robert M'Ure of the family of Ballachyll, and Janet Boyd of the family of Porthencross\* spouses, their issue were Robert, John and Thomas M'Ures, Robert their eldest son, after he had traded several years in Spain, France, Norway, and Holland, he at last came home with a blessing on his endeavours, and died of a pestilential fever, in the twenty fourth year of his age.

The said John M'Ure clerk to the registration of seaisines at Glasgow, of whom more hereafter, was married to Christian Dunlop, daughter lawfully procreate betwixt James Dunlop of Househill, and nephew to the earl of Dundonald, and Christian Hamilton, sister-german to Sir William Hamilton of Whitelaw, lord justice clerk of Scotland, and one of the senators of the college of justice, but had no issue of that marriage, she died upon the 26th day of December 1730, aged sixty-five years. He is now married to Mary Stirling, eldest lawful daughter of the deceast Mungo Stirling of Craigharnet, and Marjory Stirling, daughter lawful to the deceast Sir George Stirling of Glorat baronet. Thomas, the youngest son, an excellent limner, was murder'd at London, anno 1691, in the thirty-second year of his age; now concludes the offspring of Margaret Morison, Margaret Lyon's grandchild.

We come to the offspring of Marion Morison the third daughter, who was married to Peter Gemmill merchant

\* Portincross, Ayrshire. The castle of Portincross, now in ruins, terminates the fine promontory of Arneil a few miles below Largs. The family are derived from a third son of Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock in the time of David II. They have intermarried with the families of Craufurd of Auchmannes, Campbell of Stevenston, Mure of Rowallan, Fairly of that Ilk, Montgomery of Skelmorly, Cunninghame of Carlung, Blair of Auldmure, and Fullarton of Kilmichael. Robert Boyd elder, and Archibald younger, of Portincross, had remissions for being with Queen Mary at the field of Langside.—Ed.

in Glasgow, and son to Mr John Gemmill minister of the gospel at Mairns. They had only one son Peter Gemmill merchant and late baillie of Glasgow, and one of the first four founders of the wester-sugar-work there, he married Margaret Hamilton, daughter lawful of James Hamilton merchant in Glasgow, and had issue, but all died, he was again married to Mary Scot, daughter lawful to John Scot merchant in Glasgow, and had issue Christian and Mary Gemmills, the only children of that second marriage; Christian was married to James Blair merchant in Glasgow, and had issue, who all died in their infancy, he left considerable sums of money to his brother's children, besides twelve thousand merks he mortified to the additional poor in Hutchison's hospital, the interest whereof to be applied to them, the name of Blair always to be prefer'd, and a considerable sum to the poor in Irvine parish, the other daughter Mary was married to John Hall younger chirurgon in Glasgow, their issue was Christian Hall their only child, and married to Walter Atchison of Roughsulloch, their eldest son John married to Spreull daughter lawful of John Spreull of Mil-toun, and has issue, they have several other sons minors, they have three daughters now married, Margaret Aitchison the eldest married to Archibald Hamilton merchant in Glasgow, and has issue. The second daughter Mary married to James Calder chirurgon, and has issue, the other daughter Liliass married to William Smith merchant in Glasgow, this is the offspring of John Hall and Mary Gemmill spouses.

Thirdly, he married Christian Boyd, daughter lawfully procreate betwixt William Boyd (of the family of Portencross) late baillie in this city, and Liliass Crawford, of the family of Cloberhill, his spouse, their issue are Liliass and Rebecca Gemmils, Liliass is married to Sir Hugh Montgomery of Skelmarly baronet, late provost of this city. Rebecca is married to James Graham of Kilmanan, who is a son of the family of Dougalston, and has an hopeful issue.

Margaret Gemmill the daughter was married to Patrick Murdoch merchant in this city, their issue are Peter and Zacharias Murdochs merchants there, the said Peter being several times baillie, and thereafter provost of this city, was married to Mary Luke, daughter lawful to John

Luke of Claythorn merchant in this city, their issue are Peter and John. Murdochs, his son Peter was married to Mrs Margaret Stuart, daughter lawful to the deceast Sir Archibald Stuart of Blackhall baronet.

John is married to Margaret Lang, daughter lawful to William Lang merchant in this city, and has issue.

The provost has also three daughters, the one married to Andrew Cochran merchant in this city, the other daughter Margaret Murdoch married to the deceast Mr John Logan late minister of the gospel at Easter Kilpatrick, and has issue, the third daughter Martha married to Archibald Buchanan merchant in this city, and has issue.

The provost being a widow, married Anne Alexander, daughter lawful to the deceast laird of Blackhouse, and has only one daughter Mary, not as yet married.

Zacharias Murdoch, the other son of the said deceast Patrick and his spouse was married to Elizabeth Roger, daughter lawful to the deceast Robert Roger late provost of Glasgow, and has issue, viz. Robert Murdoch writer in the town clerk's chamber, and Zacharias, and several hopeful daughters, viz. Jean, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, Agnes and Anne Murdochs, Mary is married to James Campbel merchant, and the rest not as yet married.

The offspring of Helen Young, the second daughter of the before design'd Margaret Lyon, she was married to Quintin Brock shipmaster in Glasgow, their issue are Margaret and Agnes Brocks, Margaret was married to Thomas Peadie merchant in this city, their issue is James and Janet Peadies, James was married to Anne Porterfield, daughter lawful to Alexander Porterfield, brother-german to the laird of Duchill, and has issue, Janet was married to Robert Cross merchant in this city, and has issue, viz. John Cross merchant in this city, Isabel and Janet Crosses his daughters, John Cross is married to Jean Walkingshaw, daughter lawfully procreate betwixt the deceast William Walkingshaw of Scotstoun, and Marion Crawford eldest daughter lawful of the deceast Thomas Crawford elder of Crossburn, their eldest son is Robert, now married to Christian M'Gilchrist, daughter lawful to John M'Gilchrist of Easter-Possill writer in Glasgow, and has issue. The said Isabel Cross is married to James Luke goldsmith in this city, their issue are

John Luke, who is married to Elizabeth Coulter, daughter lawful to the deceased Michael Coulter late baillie in this city, and has issue. Her other son Robert Luke goldsmith in this city, now married to Janet Stirling, daughter lawful to John Stirling late provost of Glasgow, and has issue. Helen Luke, her eldest daughter, is married to George Bogle merchant in this city, and has issue. The said Isabel had other two daughters, viz. Jean and Janet Lukes, but one of them is dead.

Baillie Cross's youngest daughter Janet was married to Thomas Smith dean of gild of this city, he has only one son Thomas, a writer here. The said Janet Cross being a widow, was married to Mr William Hamilton rector of the grammar school of Glasgow, and had issue, who are all dead, she is now married to Mr William Anderson professor of ecclesiastick history in the university of Glasgow.

Now we come to the offspring of Christian Young, the third and youngest daughter of the said deceased John Young, who was married to Donald Murray late provost of Inverary in Argyle shire, who was a grandchild of the family of Tillybairn (now Athol) who had a son and three daughters, he acquired an opulent fortune, his son died unmarried, and Margaret Murray, the eldest daughter, was married to Archibald Robertson alias M'Kellar of Stouckscardine, who had only one daughter married to Donald Cameron sheriff-clerk of Argyle, who had two children Archibald and Elizabeth Camerons. Archibald, after he had spent his estate, died in Flanders without issue. Elizabeth Cameron his sister was married to Archibald Campbell of Ormadell, their issue are Colin and Robert Campbells, Colin went abroad to Poland, and after a long stay there, he was advanced by Augustus, king of Poland to be a captain of horse, and having kill'd an English major, who gave him scurrolous names, he drew his sword and thrust him through, so he was obliged to withdraw, and procured a pass from the king, and went to Muscovia to the Czar, who advanc'd him to be a colonel of horse, and within few years thereafter he was further advanc'd to be major general of the Czar's army, he died lately without issue.

Robert Campbell his brother died at Flanders, in the quality of a lieutenant of granadiers in Collier's regiment.

The said Mary Robertson, their grandmother, being a widow, she was married to Duncan Fisher, chamberlain of Argyle, they had only one daughter of that marriage named Janet, who was married to the before designed John M'Ure, who had three sons, their eldest son Robert was married to Marion Campbell, daughter lawfully procreate betwixt Sir John Campbell of Carrick and dame Jean Campbell his spouse, Robert died the first day of August 1708, leaving behind him three children of that marriage, viz. Robert, Thomas and Helen M'Ures, who all died in their infancy anno 1709. This is the offspring of Margaret Murray, Christian Young's eldest daughter.

Mary Murray, Christian Young's second daughter, was married to Malcom M'Naughton of that ilk, their issue was Alexander M'Naughton of that ilk, who was married to ——— Campbel sister-german to Sir Colin Campbel of Ardkinglass baronet, who had only one son John, who was married to ——— Campbel, daughter lawful to Sir John Campbell of Glenurchy, and sister-german to John Earl of Broadalbine, and has issue.

The said John M'Naughton of that ilk being a widow, he was married to the lady M'Leod, without issue of that marriage. They had another son John, sheriff-deput of Argyle, who was married to Agnes Moncrieff, a gentlewoman in Fife, and has issue. This is the offspring of Mary Murray, Christian Young's second daughter.

Janet Murray, her youngest daughter, was married to George Campbel of Otter, sheriff-deput of Argyle, who had four sons and two daughters, Colin the eldest son was married to ——— Campbel, daughter lawful to the laird of Lochnell, whose offspring was Alexander Campbel of Otter, who died in Flanders, in the quality of a major in Angus's regiment, unmarried, and left his estate to Mr John Campbel of Otter his brother-german, he was married to ——— Campbel, daughter lawful of Sir Colin Campbel of Ardkinglass, and has issue, Mr George Campbel professor of divinity in the college of Edinburgh, and has issue.

Mr Neill Campbell, the third son, being a profound scholar, went to Rome, and was advanced to several stations in that church, till he attain'd (as is reported) to that eminent station of being a cardinal. As for the two daughters, I can give no particular account about them.

Janet Campbel, Colin of Ottir's eldest daughter, was married to the laird of Strathure, and has issue. ——— Campbel, now of Strathure, is married to the laird of Lamond's daughter, and has issue. Anne Campbel, the laird of Ottir's youngest daughter, is married to John Campbel of Orchard, who has only one daughter married to Mr George Wiseheart minister of the gospel at the west-kirk near Edinburgh, and has issue. This is the offspring of Donald Murray and Christian Young his spouse.

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*Now we come to the Campbel's of Glasgow, descended of Mary Lyon, the second daughter.*

MARY LYON was married to Colin Campbel merchant in Glasgow, descended of the family of Ardeny, who had only one son Colin of Elie, and was provost of Glasgow, he was married to Grizal Ross, daughter lawful to the laird of Thortoun in Cunningham, their issue was Robert of Elie, and thereafter of Silvercraigs, Colin of Blythswood late provost of Glasgow, and James Campbel also late provost of the said burgh, and one daughter Isabel. Robert Cambel, the eldest son, was married to Mary Stuart, a gentlewoman descended of the family of Blackhall, their issue was Robert Cambel of Silvercraigs, and Mary Campbel.

Robert was married to Liliast Stuart, a daughter of the family of Chrystwell, their offspring are Mary, Liliast, and Margaret Campbels.

Mary was married to Walter Scot, brother-german to the laird of Raeburn in the south, descended of the opulent family of Harden, and has issue.

Liliast was married to Thomas Weir merchant in this city, descended of the family of Clossburn in Clydsdale, their issue is Janet Weir, married to Samuel Rowand of Greenhead near Glasgow, and has issue.

Margaret was married to Michael Allan of Drumsheugh, late dean of gild of Edinburgh, and has no issue.

Mary Campbel, Robert Campbel of Elie's only daughter, was married to Mr Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens, merchant and late baillie of this city, their issue are Patrick, Mary, and Margaret Bells.

Patrick was married to Janet Nisbet, daughter lawful to the deceast Hugh Nisbet merchant and late dean of gild of this city, descended of the Nisbets barons of Dalziel, their issue is Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens, and is married to ——— Hamilton, daughter lawful to James Hamilton of Aikenhead.

Mary was married to George Campbel, son lawfully procreate betwixt Hugh Campbel merchant in Glasgow, and Annabella Dennie his spouse, their children dying in their infancy. There are other two daughters of the said deceast Patrick Bell, but both unmarried.

Mary Bell, eldest lawful daughter of the foresaid Mr Patrick Bell merchant in this city, was married to John Govan of Hugginfield, their issue are Margaret and Mary Govans.

Margaret was married to James Peadie younger of Roughill late provost of this city, now deceast, whose death was much lamented by the inhabitants of this city, and has issue, viz. John Peadie, now of Roughill, who was married to Mrs Margaret Stuart, sister-german to Sir Michael Stuart of Blackhall baronet, who lately died, and left only one son to be heir of an opulent estate.

Margaret is married to William Colquhoun of Gar-scadden, and has issue.

As for the rest of the daughters, they are as yet unmarried.

Mary Govan, the other daughter, is married to James Hamilton of Aikenhead, their issue are James Hamilton younger of Aikenhead, and John Hamilton, two hopeful youths, of good education, with several other children. This is the offspring of Robert Campbel of Elie, the eldest of the three brethren.

Now we come to the offspring of Colin Campbel of Blythswood the second brother, and his numerous issue, he married Margaret Fleming, sister-german to Sir Archibald Fleming of Farm baronet, commissar of Glasgow, who had only one daughter Grizal, married to Robert Vallange of Possell, but had no issue.

The said Colin Campbel being a widow, he married Janet Muir, daughter lawfully procreate betwixt James Muir merchant in this city, descended of the family of Rowallan, and Janet Stuart descended of the family of Castlemilk, their issue are four sons and four daughters, viz. Colin, Robert, John, and James Campbels.



Colin Campbel their eldest son, younger of Blythwood, was married to Mrs Margaret Lauder, daughter lawful to the deceast Sir George Lauder of Fountainhall baronet, and sister-german to Sir John Lauder younger of Fountainhall, one of the senators of the college of justice, and one of the lords of his majesty's justiciary. They had several children procreate of that marriage, but all died in their infancy, and left only one daughter behind them named Mary, who succeeded to her father's estate, lying within the sheriffdoms of Lanerk, Renfrew, and Argyle, she is now married to Colin Campbel her cousin-german (of whom more hereafter) and had several children, who all died young, having only one son James, a hopeful young gentleman, to be their successor. He had also a daughter named Janet married to George Houstoun merchant in Glasgow, of the family of Houston and has issue.

Robert Campbel of Northwoodside, late dean of gild of Glasgōw, the second son, was married to Mrs Katharine Napier, second lawful daughter procreate betwixt John Napier of Kilmahew and Mrs Liliās Colquhoun of the family of Luss, their eldest daughter Mrs Margaret was married to John earl of Glencairn, without issue.

The dean of gild had only one daughter of that marriage named Liliās, who was married to James Dunlop of Garnkirk, and has issue.

The dean of gild being a widow, was again married to Jean Dunlop, daughter to James Dunlop elder of Garnkirk, and had only one daughter of that marriage named Janet, she was married to Thomas Haliburton of Newmains, near the ancient monastery of Dryburgh upon Tweed, and has a numerous issue.

The third son John Cambel of Woodside was married to Mary Douglas of Mains, and Elizabeth Hamilton of the family of Bardowie, their issue are two sons and two daughters, their eldest son Colin, mentioned before, is married to Mary Campbel heiress of Blythwood.

James, the second son of the said John Cambel of Woodside, was married to Isabel Corbet, daughter lawfully procreate betwixt Mr Hugh Corbet of Hargray, and Elizabeth M'Dowall of the family of M'Airston in the south, and has only one son John of that marriage, who is now married to the heiress of Clober, and has issue.

John Douglas of Mains having no heirs male of his body, left his estate to the said James Campbel, the second son of his eldest daughter, taking on the name and arms of Douglas of Mains; he is now married to ——— Wallace, a daughter of the house of Ellerslie, and has a hopeful issue.

This John Campbel of Woodside had another daughter married to captain Matthew Campbel of the family of Skipnige, and another daughter married to John Fullerton of Greenhall, and has issue, James, the second son of the said Colin Campbel elder died in Dumbrtain of a high fever in the twenty-second year of his age, his corps were brought to Glasgow, and was buried amongst his ancestors, his estate falling to the above designed John Campbel of Woodside, as his immediate elder brother.

The four sisters were Janet, Barbara, Marion and Mary Campbels, the eldest was married to Sir John Bell of Hamilton-Farm late provost of Glasgow, their offspring are John, Colin, James and Mr Robert Bells, and two daughters Janet and Margaret Bells, John and Colin died both unmarried.

James was married to Margaret Fleming, daughter lawful to the deceast John Fleming of Colstoun, their issue are Patrick, who was married to Jean Lenox, daughter lawful to the laird of Woodhead, and has a son named John, his second son John a writer in Edinburgh, died unmarried, his third son Robert now married. Patrick Sir John's third son not as yet married. Mr Robert Bell, his youngest son, who was parson of Kilmarnock.

As for the said Sir John's two daughters Janet and Margaret Bells, the eldest was married to John Herbertson merchant in Glasgow, their issue are John, Colin, Robert, Janet and Margaret Herbertsons, the three sons and Margaret their sister are not married, Janet was married to James Colquhoun of Langloan, now deceast, a worthy and learned gentleman.

Margaret Bell, Sir John's youngest daughter, was married to doctor Johnston phisitian in Stirling, and has issue: this is the offspring of Sir John Bell and Dame Janet Campbel, Blythwood's eldest daughter.

Barbara, the second daughter, was married to James Hamilton merchant in Glasgow, of the family of Wood-

hall in Clydsdale, their issue are Robert, Janet and Barbara Hamiltons.

Robert Hamilton, who was a factor in London, died without issue.

Janet was married to John Campbel of Succoth writer to the signet, and director deput of his majesty's chancery, they had only one son lieutenant Archibald, governor of the castle of Dumbritain, and died without issue.

Barbara was married to Mr John Cochran of Ferguslie, nephew to the earl of Dundonald, and has no issue.

Marion, the third daughter, was married to Mr John Young professor of theologie in the university of Glasgow, and had no issue, and being a widow, was married to James Stuart of Torrens, and had no issue.

Mary, the youngest daughter, died of a consumption, in the twenty-second year of her age, being unmarried.

James Campbel, the youngest brother, who was provost here, was married to Jean Cunningham, a gentlewoman in the shire of Air, but had no issue.

Now we come to the offspring of Isabel Campbel, the only sister of Blythwood elder, and the two brethren before narrated, the said Isabel was married to James Bell late provost of Glasgow, uncle to Sir John. Their issue are Patrick their only son, Grizal, Janet and Dorothy Bells.

Patrick was married to Margaret Hamilton, daughter lawful to the deceast James Hamilton of Dalziel, he died without issue. His estate, which was very considerable, fell to his three sisters.

Grizal, the eldest, was married to Mr John Wilkie of Broomhouse, descended of the family of Fouldoun in the Merse, and has one hopeful son, who has acquired the said estate of Fouldoun.

Grizal was again married to Alexander Bell of Antermayn, their issue is Alexander Bell, but died.

Peter Bell succeeded to him, and was married to Anable Stirling, a lawful daughter of the family of Craigbar-net, an ancient baron in Stirling shire, their issue is John Bell now of Antermayn a phisician, who was long abroad, and lately come home.\*

\* John Bell of Antermayn was born in 1691, he went to Russia in 1714. In 1715 he went in the suite of the Russian ambassador to the sophy of Persia at Ispahan, and returned in 1718. In 1719 he travelled in the suite

Dorothy was married to Mr John Young one of the professors of philosophy in the university of Glasgow, and had only one son Mr James who died.

Now we come to the offspring of Isabel Lyon, the youngest daughter of the said Mr Archibald Lyon, she was married to Marcus Knox merchant in Glasgow, a son of the family of Selbiland, and descended of the ancient family of Ramfurly in Renfrew shire, this worthy gentleman seeing all the bells taken away at the reformation out of the steeples belonging to our great church, he gifted the largest bell in the laigh steeple westward, 'tis reputed to be the greatest bell in the kingdom, which cost him a considerable sum of money, their issue was Thomas and William Knox's.

Thomas was married to Bessie Spang, daughter lawfully procreate betwixt the deceast Andrew Spang, merchant in Glasgow, and Marion Buchanan, sister-german to the celebrated Mr George Buchanan lord privy seal of Scotland, and famous through all the universities of Europe for his singular learning, so that his parallell was not to be found amongst them, as his poems and other writings do testify.

The offspring of Thomas Knox is Thomas Baron of Dungenno, who has acquired a great estate in Ireland, he has no male children, but three daughters, he entail'd

of the ambassador from St Petersburg to Pekin in China, and returned in 1722. In 1722 he travelled to Derbent in Persia, with the Russian army commanded by Peter the First. Sometime after this he returned to Scotland, and in 1734 he went to St Petersburg again. In 1737 he was sent on a mission to Constantinople by the Russian chancellor, and by Mr Rondeau the British minister at St Petersburg. Shortly afterwards he appears to have abandoned the diplomatic service and settled at St Petersburg as a merchant. In 1743 he married Mary Peters, a Russian lady, who appears to have been related to Jane Vigor countess of Hyndford. He probably returned to Scotland soon afterwards. We have perused a volume of his letters in MS. written during his last residence abroad from 1734 till 1743. He published his book by subscription with this title, "Travels from St Petersburg in Russia, to diverse parts of Asia, by John Bell of Antermoy, Glasgow, printed for the author by Robert and Andrew Foulis 1763," 2 vols. 4to.

The veracity and high character of this individual will long maintain for his writings an eminent rank among the journals of Asiatic travellers. We find the following account of Bell in the statistical account of Campsie. "This gentleman possessed an uncommon faculty for speaking the modern languages of Europe; nor was he less remarkable for an amiable simplicity of manners in private life, and the most sacred regard to truth in all he said or did." He died at his paternal seat of Antermoy, July 21, 1780, at the venerable age of 89. Mrs Bell died May 14, 1802.—*Ed.*

his great estate to the eldest daughter's only son lawfully procreate betwixt her and general Ecclin, carrying the name and arms of Knox of Dungannon, the general's son lately died at London, and his corpse was transported from thence to Dungannon, and buried in his grandfather's sepulchre there; so that his estate falls to Thomas Knox his nephew.

The said Thomas Knox elder had another son William merchant in Glasgow, who died without issue in the month of April 1728, aged 76. He left one hundred thousand merks Scots to the said Thomas Knox his nephew.

He had a third son named John, who had a considerable estate in Ireland, whose offspring is the said Thomas, twice before narrated, so he succeeds to the before-mentioned three estates, which will amount yearly upwards of £5000 sterling.

The said Thomas Knox elder had likewise two daughters Helen and Margaret Knoxs.

Helen was married to Henry Crawford merchant in Glasgow, their issue are Thomas, William and Helen Crawfurds.

Thomas was married, and has issue.

William Crawford watchmaker in Glasgow, as yet unmarried.

Helen, the daughter, is married to Robert M'Gilchrist goldsmith here, and had one child who died in his infancy.

Margaret was married to Mr John Hay of Inchnoch, and had only one child who died in his infancy.

Now we come to the offspring of William Knox, his second son, who went to the city of Dublin in Ireland, and was a merchant of a considerable estate and figure there.

He had only one son Sir John Knox lord mayor of Dublin, he left sixteen thousand pounds sterling behind him, fourteen whereof he gave to his daughter, being married to a person of great distinction in that kingdom, and the other two thousand pounds he gave to his said nephew Thomas baron of Dungannon.

The family of Glames is very noble; for king Robert the II. married him to his own daughter the lady Jean, and created him lord of Glames, in the year one thousand

three hundred and seventy four, and constituted him lord high chamberlain of Scotland, and thereafter lord high chancellor of Scotland,\* in the year one thousand six hundred and six, and afterwards earl of Kinghorn, and afterwards changed that title by the king's consent to Strathmore; and for his precedency in the rolls of parliament, he produced the vouchers following, viz. an instrument under the sign and subscription of Nicol Mar notar publick, bearing an arbitral by certain persons *magnificum virum* Joannem Lyon *dominum de* Glames, *Camerarium Scotiæ* on the one part, and Thomas de Strachan on the other part, concerning the rights of certain tenements in Perth, the twenty second of January, one thousand three hundred and seventy eight years, *Ex Registro Nobilis Dominus Patricius. Dominus Glames* is witness in an renunciation made by king James the II. under the great seal and subscription of John Row notar, bearing an appointment betwixt *nobilem virum* Joannem Lyon *dominum de* Glames, by a mutual contract on the one part, and John Ferndaliz on the other part, concerning a resignation to be made in the king's hands of the lands of Thirlstain in favours of the said *dominum* Joannem Lyon *dominum de* Glames, the tenth of September, 1379 years.

This is an exact account of the true offspring of the before design'd Mr Archibald Lyon, and their estates now amounting to upwards of fifteen thousand pounds sterling yearly; so that no nobleman's youngest son in Scotland can boast of such an opulent offspring.

\* "John Lyon, a depender of James first earl of Crawford by the earl's recommendation, became first secretary to king Robert, and thereafter chancellor; and having privately begotten the king's daughter with child, the earl of Crawford brought the matter so about that the king gave him the lady in marriage, and the lands of Glammis in heritage for portion. Thereafter the earl being offended with this John Lyon for unthankfulness killed him near to Forfar."—*Crawford's Notes on Buchanan.*—Ed.



## BOOK III.

### OF THE HISTORY OF GLASGOW.

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*Giving an account of the situation of the city of Glasgow, the arms thereof, with the names of the streets, lanes, wynds, buildings and bailliaries thereof, particularly condescended upon, with an exact account of the sett and constitution of the burgh, in manner contained in the letter of gildrie after specified.*

HAVING already given an account of the bishops and archbishops of the city, with the thirty two great houses built upon the four streets near the castle by the thirty two prebends or parsons, electors of the bishops. We come to give a condescendence of the length and breadth of the city, and of the streets and lanes, or wynds belonging thereto.

The arms of the city is an oak tree, with a bird on its top, a salmond, with a ring in its mouth, and a bell, explained in Latin verse as below, by the famous Dr Main, professor of physick in the university of Glasgow.\*

"Salmo maris, terræque arbor, avis aeris, urbi  
Promittunt quicquid trina elementa ferunt.  
Et campana (frequens celebret quod numinis aras  
Urbs) superesse polo non peritura docet.  
Neve quis indubitet sociari æterna caducis,  
Annulus id, pignus conjugiale notat."

*The above Latin verse Englished thus, [by J. B. 1685].*

The salmon which a fish is of the sea,  
The oak which springs from earth that loftie tree,  
The bird on it which in the air doth flee,  
O GLASGOW does presage all things to thee!  
To which the sea, or air, or fertile earth  
Do either give their nourishment or birth.  
The bell that doth to publick worship call,  
Saves heaven will give most lasting things of all.  
The ring, the token of the marriage is,  
Of things in heaven and earth both thee to bless.

Further.

Glasgow, to thee thy neighbouring towns give place  
'Bove them thou lifts thine head with comely grace.  
Scarce in the spacious earth can any see,  
A city that's more beautifull then thee.  
Towards the setting sun thou'rt built, and finds  
The temperat breathings of the western winds.  
To thee, the winter colds not hurtful are,  
Nor scorching heats of the canicular.  
More pure then amber is the river Clyde,  
Whose gentle streams do by thy borders glyde.  
And here a thousand sail receive commands,  
To traffick for thee into forraign lands.  
A bridge of polish'd stone doth here vouchsafe,  
To travellers o're Clyde a passage safe.  
Thyne orchards full of fragrant fruits and buds,  
Come nothing short of the Coreyran woods.  
And blushing roes grow into thy fields,  
In no less plenty then sweet Pæstum yeelda.  
Thy pastures, flocks, thy fertile ground, the corns,  
Thy waters, fish, thy fields the woods adorns,  
Thy buildings high and glorious are; yet be  
More fair within then they are outwardly.  
Thy houses by thy temples are outdone,  
Thy glittering temples of the fairest stone:

\* The following popular nursery rhymes were repeated by the children:—

Here's the bird that never flew;  
Here's the tree that never grew;  
Here's the bell that never rang;  
Here's the fish that never swam;  
And, here's the dru'ken salmon.

*Ed.*



And yet the stones of them how ever fair  
 The workmanship exceeds which is more rare.  
 Not far from them the place of justice stands,  
 Where senators do sit and give commands.  
 In midst of thee Apollo's court\* is plac'd  
 With the resort of all the muses grac'd.  
 To citizens in thee, Minerva arts,  
 Mars valour, Juno staple wealth imparts :  
 That Neptune and Apollo did, its said,  
 Troy's fam'd walls rear, and their foundations laid.  
 But thee, O GLASGOW ! we may justly deem  
 That all the gods who have been in esteem,  
 Which in the earth, and air, and ocean are,  
 Have joyn'd to build with a propitious star.

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*The antiquity of the city, with its streets, bridges, inclosures,  
 and dementions thereof.*

THIS city was founded about the sixth century, and about two hundred years after Donald the I. who was the first Christian king of Scotland, and the twenty-seventh king in number. This city is situated in a pleasant valley, closs upon the banks of the river Clyde, and stretcheth itself north and south, the north-end standing upon a rising-ground, and is a great deal higher than the south, and is from the north-end to the south 1892 ells in length. There is a little rivolet, whose spring is about two miles north east from the town, which runs closs under the wall of the high church, and the north-east end of the town, and continues its course closs by the town, and runs through the middle of the Gallowgate street, and closs by the east-side of the Saltmarket street, and a little by the south-side of the Bridge street, and there diffuses it self into Clyde. This rivolet hath eight stone bridges within the city. There is another rivolet called St Enoch's burn, which hath its rise above a furlong west from the high church, and falls close without the west-port of the city, and falls into Clyde, a little west from the great bridge of Glasgow, this rivolet hath three stone bridges upon it within the town.

This city hath acquired three parks, one lying at the east corner, which is inclosed with a strong stone-wall,

\* The College.

and which now belongs to the merchants, commonly called the Craig's park, nobly beautified with a stately grove of fir-trees, which is a beautiful view to all resorting to the high church, and the burials within the church-yard thereof: This great planting was set by order of the worthy Mr Adam Montgomery merchant, then dean of gild. [1715-16.]

The second park is that which is commonly called the New-green, adorned with pleasant galleries of elm-trees, and situated upon the south-east corner of the city, and is inclosed with a stately stone-wall, 2500 ells in length, and fenced on the south with the river of Clyde, it hath all the summer time betwixt two and three hundred women bleaching of linen cloth, and washing linen cloths of all sorts in the river Clyde,\* and in the midst of this inclosure there is an useful well for cleansing the cloths after they are wash'd in the river, likewise there is a lodge built of free-stone in the midst of it, for a shelter to the herd who waits upon the horse and cows that are grazed therein.

The third inclosure is the Old-green, lying closs to the south-west corner of the city, and is much less than any of the other two; it is only fenced round with palisadoes, and no stone-wall, but that loss is made up by one hundred and fifty growing trees round the green, pretty large. Within this green is the rope-work, which keeps constantly about twenty men at work, and the proprietors thereof can furnish as good tarr'd cable-ropes, and white ropes untar'd as any in Britain. On the west-end of this green is the glass-work.†

The city is accommodated with four malt-mills, which grinds malt all the year over, which four mills pays yearly about seven or eight thousand merks Scots: it is likewise furnished with coals, digged or hewn furth of eleven or

\* Their way of washing linnen is to tuck up their coats, and tread them with their feet in a tub.—*Ray's Itinerary*, 1661.

The exercise of their arms, I should say feet, is much about linnen; sheets are sufferers, a fit receiver is provided not unlike a shallow pulpit, wherein foul linnen is laid to suffer persecution, so they turn up all, and tuck them about their waists, and bounce into a buck tub.—*A modern account of Scotland*, 1679.

† The old green situated between the Stockwell and Jamaica street appears to have been the fashionable promenade about 50 years ago.—*Vide Glasgow Mag.* 1784, 470.—*Ed.*

twelve coal-pits, within two miles of the town, which supplies the inhabitants summer and winter with coals cheaper and better than any other part of the kingdom.

In the city there is plenty of water, there being sweet water wells in several closes of the town, besides sixteen public wells which serves the city night and day, as need requires, all with pumps in them for drawing the water.

There is abundance of free-stone about the city, in so much that there is not a town in all Britain better supplied; for the most part of stone-quarries belongs to the city, and the greater part ly within a mile, in such quantity, as will probably continue for some ages.

There is likewise a great plenty of slates for covering the roofs of houses, and perhaps the most beautiful in the world, they being, as it were set with diamonds and chrystal, which so appears on a sun-shine day to the beholders, they are brought here from the isle of Bute, and other places of the Highlands, by boats up the river Clyde. And for timber, they are likewise supplied from Norway, and other places in plenty, brought up the river to the very city.

The city is surrounded with corn-fields, kitchen and flower gardens, and beautiful orchards, abounding with fruits of all sorts, which by reason of the open and large streets, send furth a pleasant and odoriferous smell.\*

Of old the city was well furnished with salmon-fishing on the river Clyde; and there was an incorporation of fishers above an hundred years ago, but is now quite away, by reason of lyming of land and steeping green lint in the river, which kills the salmon.

There are twenty stone bridges, twelve whereof are within the city, and eight without its liberties, built by the city, for accommodation of strangers carrying loads in and out of the city.

There are eight ports or gates within the city, and ten principal streets, with seventeen lanes or wynds describ'd, viz. the new buildings that are within every street or lane since the year 1677, when the great conflagration of fire was in Glasgow.\*

\* In former times Glasgow was celebrated for orchards; we find them frequently mentioned in the retours. "This Glasgow is the most famous towne for merchandise in this tract. For pleasant site and apple trees, and other like fruit trees much commended."—*Holland's Britain*, 1610.—Ed.

## HIGH-KIRK STREET.

To begin with the High-Kirk street, it is of length one thousand and ninety two ells, and                    ells in breadth, and hath a new building on both sides thereof, viz. baillie Colquhoun's new building, Archibald M'Alister's, David Ewings, Robbs, Mrs Campbels, Mr Walter Aitchison of Roughsolloch, James Lothead glazier, John Coulter late baillie, John Currie merchant, the great lodging belonging to Mr Patrick Maxwell, the creditors of the deceased John Wallace merchant, the great lodging belonging to the city of Glasgow, on the north-east corner, and the buildings upon the west-side of the High street belonging to William Liddle wright, William Hamilton merchant, the great-lodging above the Grammar-School wynd, Robert Stivenson and Francis Stivensons wrights, John Chapman writer, the heirs of Robert Reid wright, George Thomson merchant, the heirs of John Charters merchant, the great lodging belonging to provost Bowman, the great lodging belonging to James Dougall, Robert Brock and George Rynold merchants, the lands lately belonging to Thomas Crawford, and now to William Gray merchant, and others, the lodging belonging to George Dalziel wright; this street has four publick wells in it.

\* Nov. 3, 1677, the fire brake up in Glasgow in the heid of the Saltmercat, on the right near the cross, which was kyndled by a malicious boy, a smiths apprentice, who being threttnd, or beatt & smittin by his master, in revenge whereof settis his workhous on fyre in the night tyme, being in the backsides of that fore street, and flyes for it. It was kyndled about one in the morning; and having brunt many in the backsyd, it breaks forth in the fore streets about three of the morning; and then it fyres the street over against it, and in a very short tyme burned down to more than the mids of the Saltmercat, on both sydes, fore and back houses were all consumed. It did burn also on that syd to the Tron church, and two or three tenaments down on the heid of the Gallowgate. The heat was so great that it fyred the horologe of the tolbooth, (there being some prisoners in it at that tyme, amongst whom the laird of Carsland was one, the people brake open the tolbooth doors and sett them free;) the people made it all their work to gett out their goods out of the houses; and there was little done to save the houses till ten of the cloke, for it burned till two hours afternoon. It was a great conflagration, and nothing inferior to that which was in the yeir 1652. The wind changed several tymes. Great was the cry of the poor people, and lamentable to see their confusion. It was remarkable that a little before that tyme, there was seen a great fyre pass throw these streets in the night tyme, and strange voices heard in some parts of city.—*Law's Memorials*, 135.—*Ed.*

### DRYGATE STREET.

2dly. The Drygate street, which is six hundred ells in length, and eighteen ells two feet in breadth, this street is honoured with his grace the duke of Montrose's lodging at the head of it, and accommodated with a stone bridge of two arches at the foot of it, over the Gallowgate burn, so called, that runs closs by the east-side of the city, and runs through the midst of the Gallowgate street.

### ROTTENRAW STREET.

3dly. The Rottenraw street being of length from east to west five hundred and eighteen ells, and six ells two feet in breadth; so the east end of Rottenraw meets exactly with the west end of the Drygate, where these two streets crosses the High-Kirk street, and forms a perfect cross; so that the length of the Drygate and Rottenraw does comprehend the breadth of Glasgow, at the north-end thereof, which breadth is one thousand one hundred and eighteen ells; there being nothing remarkable in this street.

### GALLOWGATE STREET.

4thly. The Gallowgate street, which reaches from the east-side of the city to the market place, where it meets with the north end of the Saltmarket street, and the east-end of the Trongate, and the south-end of the High-kirk street, which four streets meeting exactly together, makes a perfect cross; this Gallowgate street is of length from east to west one thousand ells, and twenty ells in breadth, and has in it thirty-four new buildings; first, the city of Glasgow's great lodging, and next, the great lodging belonging to baillie Hamilton, the lodging belonging to the heirs of John Luke, Thomas Calder of Shirva's lodgings,\* the great and stately lodging belonging to Thomas Orr writer, being of pure ashler fine work, and new buildings on both sides of the closs, with a fine garden at the head thereof, and a well in the closs very useful to the tenants and neighbourhood, the lodging belonging to the heirs of Charles Stuart writer, the tenement belonging to

\* Thomas Calder of Sherva married Antonia Mure, niece of Sir Hugh Montgomery of Skelmorly.—Calder of Sherva was of the family of Inchbreck, of which latter family, most of the name of Calder, in and about Glasgow, are descended.—Archibald Calder, Esq., of this city, is the lineal representative of the Inchbreck family.—B.

the heirs of Thomas Pollock merchant, the lands belonging to John Luke, and the other tenement on the other side of the bridge, and the large buildings at the back thereof, the lands of Robert Wotherspoon and William Martin cordiners, the tenement belonging to the heirs of baillie Bryson, the lands belonging to the heirs of John White, the land of John Sim writer, the lands belonging to the heirs of John Wardrop late baillie, the tenement belonging to Mr Walter Aitchison of Roughsolloch, the lands belonging to the heirs of John Thomson, the tenement belonging to John Chapman writer, and the tenements belonging to the persons after-named on the south-side of the Gallow street, viz. the tenement pertaining to the heirs of John Luke of Claythorn, the lands belonging to the heirs of John Donald smith, and Leggate barber, the tenement belonging to Thomas Peter of Carsbasket, the lands pertaining to the heirs of baillie Bryson, the tenement belonging to the heirs of Andrew Craig, James Hamilton of Aikenhead's tenement, baillie Loudon's tenement, the lands belonging to the heirs of William Bryce writer, the tenement of Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens, the lands of James Fogo writer, the tenement belonging to the said Patrick Bell, the tenement of the heirs of Hugh Tennant and John Finlay merchants, the great tenement of old belonging to Mr Archibald Lyon merchant, and now to William Buchanan of Bankell, the great and stately tenement of land belonging to the trades of Glasgow, of curious ashler work, standing upon eighteen arches and stately pillars, upon the south-east corner of the Gallowgate and Saltmarket street.

#### SALTMARKET STREET.

This street is in length 300 ells, and 10 in breadth, and the tenements are belonging to Robert Cross merchant, the tenement now belonging to John Cameron merchant, with office houses for the use and behoof of the neighbourhood, the lands belonging to the heirs of John Forbes of Knapperly, the tenement belonging to the heirs of Fleming merchant, the tenement belonging to the heirs of Robert Alexander late baillie, the land belonging to Mr John Anderson minister of the gospel, John Glen merchant his land, the lands belonging to John M'Clean merchant, the tenement of the heirs of Thomas

Smith late baillie, the lands belonging to the heirs of Matthew Gilmour late baillie, the tenement of Robert Wallace chirurgion, the tenement of Alexander Foster cooper, the tenement of James Montgomery of Pearston.

The coffee-house,\* and lodgings above the same upon the west-side of the Saltmarket, situate upon the south-west [east] corner of the Trongate, belonging to the merchants hospital, the tenement belonging to the heirs of John Anderson of Dowhill, the tenement of Joseph Man, the tenement of the heirs of Robert Dinwoodie and George Thomson merchants, the tenement of Robert Buchanan writer, the great and stately tenement of land built by the deceast Walter Gibson merchant and late provost of Glasgow, standing upon eighteen stately pillars or arches, and adorn'd with the several orders of architecture, conform to the direction of that great architect Sir William Bruce, the entry consists of four several arches towards the court thereof; this magnificent structure is admir'd by all forreigners and strangers.†

#### GIBSON'S LANE, NOW CALLED PRINCES'S STREET.

Next to that is Gibson's lane, consisting of the buildings after-specified, viz. the tenement belonging to the heirs of William Douglas, the tenement belonging to Daniel Montgomery post-master, the great tenement of land belonging to John Robertson elder merchant, and on the other side of Gibson's lane are two tenements of land belonging to the heirs of George Rae merchant, and other three tenements of land belonging to John Armour taylor and late baillie next to the tenement of the said George Rae is that tenement belonging to Walter Buchanan baker, the tenement belonging to John Robertson bookbinder, the tenement belonging to the heirs of James Stuart of Lumloch, the tenement belonging to the heirs of James Walkinshaw of that-ilk, the land belonging to James Peadie of Roughill late provost, the land belong-

\* This was afterwards called the *Old Coffee-House*, it was used by R. & A. Foulis as an auction-room in the years 1766-9.—*Ed.*

† On Sunday morning, Feb. 16, 1823, this fine old house fell with a tremendous crash. The south part struck the house on the opposite side of Prince's street, and shattered it in a dreadful manner. On the preceding day the inhabitants had been warned to quit the house, and only one man was killed; a woman was taken alive out of the ruins.—*Ed.*

ing to the heirs of James Muir, the land belonging to the heirs of William Smith late baillie, the land belonging to George Crawford Esq.

### BRIDGE STREET.

Upon the south-west corner of the Saltmarket and [ N. E. of ] Bridge street, stands the land belonging to baillie Robert Bogle elder, the tenement of the deceast William Barr skiner, the tenement of Alexander Forrester cooper and William Paterson tobacconist, the tenement, closs and lodging of Thomas Crawford of Crawfordsburn, the tenement belonging to John Peadie skiner, the tenement of John Hunter merchant, the tenement of George Johnston merchant, the tenement of John Ranken tobacconist, the two great tenements of Mr John Mitchel merchant, the tenement belonging to the heirs of Daniel Morison merchant, the tenement of Roderick McLeod merchant, the tenement of Robert Manoch wright, the tenement of Robert Dickie wright, the tenement of James Finlay baker, and two tenements belonging to the tenement of the deceast provost Aird, the tenement belonging to John Hunter merchant in Greenock.

And on the south-side of the Bridge street the great tenement belonging to Sir John Bell late provost of Glasgow,\* the tenement of Richard Maxwell skiner, the tenement of John Campbel late baillie in Paisley, the tenement of Young dyer, the tenement of the heirs of John Campbel of Woodside, the tenement of John Craig wright, the tenement of the heirs of Matthew Gilmour late baillie, the tenement of Robert Dreghorn wright, the fine lodging

\* Sir John Bell, a zealous loyalist, was with the royal army at the battle of Bothwell bridge. When the duke of York came to Glasgow, he lodged in Bell's house in the Bridgegate.

"Oct. 3. 1681, did the duke of Yorke come to see Glasgow, and was welcomed by all the soldiers with volleys, and by the townsmen, who sent out to meet him, with the archbishop Rosse, with acclamations of joy, and by the town itself with bonfires and ringing of bells. He lodged in provost Bell his house; was welcomed also by the colledge with short speeches; one from the rector Doctor Brisbane, in English; another from the principal Mr Edward Wright in Latin; another from Mr Blair, eldest regent, in Latin also. He received a box of gold from the town, weighting a pound, wherein was put his burges-ticket. Next day he goes to Dumbrittan, and is welcomed there with a small treat, and a little box of gold given him, wherein his burges-ticcat of that town also was put, and returns to Glasgow that night after he had dined at the Halcat with my lord Rosse. The day after he returns to Edinburgh."—*Law's Memorials*, 205.—*Ed.*



of Colin Campbel of Blythswood Esq; the tenement of Robert Reid taylor, the tenement of taylor, the tenement of William Hadden weaver, the tenement of James Wotherspoon.

### STOCKWELL STREET.\*

Now we come to the Stockwell street, consisting of the new buildings upon the east and west-sides thereof, first the tenement belonging to George Nisbet late baillie, the fine tenement of Daniel Campbel of Sauchfield, (?) the tenement of Peter Murdoch late provost, the great tenement belonging to Matthew Crawford of Balshagry, the tenement belonging to William Buchanan of Bankel, the tenement of James Graham, Robert Colquhoun and Robert Smith, the tenement of James Mitchel late baillie, and the tenement of Matthew Paton wright.

And on the west-side of the Stockwell first the tenement of Robert Robertson late baillie, the tenement of Adam Dougal merchant, the tenement of John Graham of Dougalston, the two tenements of land belonging to Matthew Brown, one of the under-clerks of council and session.

### ST. ENOCH'S STREET, now TRONSTREET.

We now come to the Tronstreet, consisting of the buildings following, first, the two tenements of land belonging to John Sheils portioner of Partick, the tenement pertaining to the heirs of John Bogle surgeon, the great tenement belonging to the heirs of Andrew Leitch merchant, the tenement of George Buchanan late baillie, the tenement belonging to the heirs of John Glen, the tene-

\* This street was formerly called *Stockwellgait*, and like most of the other streets the houses had gardens behind. "Nov. 24. 1608. Hugo Stewart, *haeres* Allani Stewart de Cardonald alias Craighall; *abavi*—in 3 rodīs terrarum communium, in parte boreali communis viridiarī civitatis Glasguensis a parte occidentali viā lie *Stokualgait*."—*Inquis. Speciales*.

"Sept. 2. 1669. Capitaneus Thomas Fish, *haeres* Thomæ Fish mercatoris burgensis de Glasgow, *patri*,—in riga terræ in crofta vocata Longcroft infra territorium burgī de Glasgow;—riga terræ infra territorium dicti burgī in illa parte vocata Bromelaw;—domo cum horto infra dictum burgum ex orientali latere viæ vocatæ Stockwellgate;—domo cum officina ibidem adjacente;—2 tenementis terræ cum horto in dicto burgo in viā vocata Stockwellgait ex orientali latere ejusdem;—annuo redditu 50m. correspondente 500m. de vasta terra in dicto burgo ex orientali latere viæ vulgo vocatæ lie Saltmercat;—lie infeild land 20 denariatarum terrarum in Westfeild quarter infra territorium de Rutherglen."—*ibid.*—*Ed.*

ment of John Auchincloss baker, the land of Robert Cross, the tenement of the heirs of William Gemmil writer, the tenement of John Armour late baillie, the tenement of the heirs of Ninian Gilhaigy and John M'Kenzie merchants, the tenement of James Corbet merchant, the tenement of David Arneil merchant, the great tenement of land belonging to George Gilchrist and the heirs of Walter Blair merchants, the tenement of John Arneil and the heirs of Andrew Lees and John Wales merchants, the large tenement belonging to doctor Paton.

And on the north-side of the Trongate, the great and stately lodging, orchyard and gardens belonging to colonel William M'Douall of Castle-semble,\* the great and stately lodging belonging to the heirs of John Spruel merchant, the great tenement belonging to the heirs of Michael Coulter late baillie, the tenement within the closs thereof belonging to William Anderson late baillie, the tenement at the back thereof within the closs belonging to the heirs of Charles Crawford merchant, the tenement at the back thereof belonging to the heirs of John Bryson of Craigallian, the fleshmarket† and shades within the same belonging to the city of Glasgow, the lands belonging to Stuart and Peter Reid maltman, the tenement of William Thomson merchant, the tenement within the closs thereof belonging to Archibald Alison merchant, the tenement, houses and gardens at the head of the closs thereof belonging to Mr William Brisbane late rector of the grammar school of Hamilton, the tenement of land belonging to Joseph Arbuckle and the before designed John Armour, the tenement of James Lees merchant, the great tenement of land, shops and pertinents thereto belonging to John Graham of Dougalston, the tenement of land belonging to Robert and Mr Henry Marshals and

\* This house was built by Daniel Campbell of Shawfield in 1711. In 1725 it was attacked by the mob, and the windows and furniture demolished. When the Highland army came to Glasgow in Decr. 1745. Charles lodged in this house,—“Where he eat in public twice a day. The table was spread in a small dining room, at which, with a few of his officers he sat down, without ceremony, in the Highland dress. A few Jacobite ladies waited in form on these occasions.” The house and ground containing 15,855 square yards were purchased in 1792 from Mr H. Glassford for £9850. The house was taken down that same year when Glassford street was opened.—*Ed.*

† Of this market Ray speaks in the following terms: “a very neat square flesh-market, scarce such an one to be seen in England or Scotland.”—*Ray's Itinerary*, 1661.—*Ed.*

John Gibson of Hillhead, in this street is the main guard-house.

We come now to treat of the seventeen wynds or lanes, which is as follows.

#### LIMMERFIELD WYND.

The Limmerfield wynd stretching north from the Drygate to the Castlegate is one hundred and fifty paces in length, and four paces in breadth, it hath only one new lodging in it, in this piece of ground stands the guard-house, to guard the north-end of the city, divided in two rooms, one for the officers, another for the soldiers, and well benched round.

#### GRAYFRIARS WYND.

The Grayfriars wynd stretching west from the high church street, is of length one hundred paces, and five paces in breadth, nothing here remarkable.

#### NEW VENNAL.

The New Vennal reaching east from the high street to the Molendinar burn, is of length three hundred paces, and four paces in breadth, nothing remarkable in it, the houses being all thatched with straw.

#### GRAMMAR SCHOOL WYND.

The Grammar school wynd stretching west from the high street to the north-end of the new street, and is of length two hundred and fifty ells, and four ells one foot wide, in this stands the Grammar school, and two new lodgings.

#### BLACKFRIARS WYND.

The Blackfriars wynd stretching east from the Kirk-street, and is of length seventy ells, and five ells wide.

#### BELLS WYND.

Bells wynd hath a noble gate and entry of curious workmanship that excells all others in the city, it stretches west from the kirk street, and is of length two hundred and twenty ells, and ten ells wide, in it is the mutton-market, this wynd has eleven new lodgings, viz. Arthur Tackets maltman, John Dempster painter, James Lees merchant, John Buchanan merchant, the heirs of Walter Blair merchant, the creditors of Allan Marshal, Matthew

Cumming late baillie, Joseph Arbuckle merchant, Richard Bell merchant, and the heirs of Patrick Gow and William Struthers.

#### OLD VENNALL.

The Old Vennall is of length one hundred ells, and five ells wide, nothing in it being remarkable.

#### KING'S STREET.

Now we come to the King's street, which reacheth south from the Trongate to the Bridge street, and is in length two hundred and fifty ells, and            ells wide, in which are first the tenement upon the east corner thereof, belonging to John Wood maltman, the tenement belonging to James Muir mason, the tenement belonging to the heirs of Alexander Dunlop wright, the great tenement of land belonging to John Robertson elder merchant, the stately and lofty buildings belonging to the proprietors and partners of the King's street sugar-house, the great tenement of Andrew Buchanan late dean of gild, and another large tenement belonging to William Gordon merchant and late baillie, the great tenement belonging to Robert Boyd merchant, with a considerable many other houses and pertinents.

And upon the west-side, the tenement of land upon the west corner belonging to the society of the name of Buchanan for the behoof of the poor, the tenements belonging to the heirs of Walter Brock, the great tenement of James Nisbet wright, the two great tenements belonging to the creditors of the deceast William Colquhoun and Archibald Alison merchants, the tenement, and many considerable buildings, belonging to the heirs of John Craig wright. There is a great dale of waste ground within this street for builders to build on.

#### SPOUT-MOUTH WYND.

The Spout-wynd, which reaches north from the Gallowgate, and is one hundred and twenty ells long, and six ells wide, in which are the four cisterns of very fine sweet water.

#### BAKER'S WYND, [NOW ST ANDREW STREET.]

The Baker's-wynd reaches east from the Saltmarket

street to the burn, and is of length thirty-nine ells, and five ells and two foot wide.

#### ARMOUR'S-WYND.

Armour's Wynd, reaches south from the Trongate to Prince's-street, and is of length fifty-two ells, and four ells wide, it hath in it two new lodgings belonging to the heirs of William Douglas and William Hendry merchants.

#### MAIN'S-WYND, [NOW BACK WYND.]

Main's-wynd is of length two hundred and fifty ells, and three ells two foot wide, there is a large long building in it belonging to Robert Dickie wright, betwixt this wynd and the New-wynd stands the meeting-house that was built at the Revolution.

#### NEW-WYND.

The New-wynd reaches south from the Trongate to the Bridge street, and is in length two hundred and fifty ells, and five ells wide.

#### OLD-WYND.

The Old-wynd reaches south from the Trongate to the Bridge street, being in length two hundred and fifty ells, and five ells two foot in breadth.

#### AIRD'S WYND, [GOOSE DUBS.]

Provost Aird's-wynd reaching east from the Stockwell street to the foot of the Old-wynd, and is in length ninety ells, and three ells wide, and hath in it three new lodgings.

#### MOODY'S-WYND.

Moody's-wynd reacheth south from the Trongate, and is in length fifty four ells, and three ells one foot wide.

#### ST ENOCH'S-WYND.

St Enoch's-wynd reacheth south from the Trongate to the old-green, and is of length one hundred and eighty two ells, and four ells wide, there is one publick well belonging to it: so it will appear, that there are built in this city since the year 1677, two hundred new lodgings,

besides the glass-house, and other great manufacturies after inserted.

The five large streets of this city may be justly compared to a double wooden comb, viz. the street, the wood in the middle, and the teeth of each side, the closes or small lanes.

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*The gildry established as follows.*

ABOUT one hundred and thirty years ago, there was neither dean of gild nor deacon-conveener in this city; but only deacons of crafts, and the magistrates thereof; but indeed the city lay under great inconveniencies for want of them who are now very useful members for deciding all pleas and contraversies betwixt merchants and craftsmen; and a letter of gildrie was established for that effect in all time coming, because at that time the trades of Glasgow were by far more numerous than the merchants, so as they claim'd as great a share and interest, not only in the government of the city, but also of being equal sharers with the merchants in sea-faring trade, to which the merchants were altogether averse, affirming that they were to hold every one to his trade, and not meddle with theirs, upon which, there arose terrible heats, strifes, and animosities betwixt them, which was like to end with shedding of blood; for the trades rose up in arms against the merchants, upon which the magistrates and ministers of the city called for the leading men of the trades, and advised them to use their endeavours to settle all differences betwixt merchants and trades, whereupon several meetings were held for settling all controversies betwixt them, and accordingly all differences betwixt them were fully eradicated by a submission drawn up betwixt them, the tenor whereof follows.

Apud Glasguam nono die mensis Februarii, 1605.

IN the common hall-house thereof being conven'd, the right honourable Sir George Elphinston of Blythwood knight, provost of the said burgh, William Ander-

son, Thomas Muir and John Anderson baillies thereof, Mathew Turnbull, Mr Peter Low, John Rouat, Robert Adam, William Wallace, James Lyon, Humphry Cunningham, William Stirling, John Wardrop, James Bell, James Fisher, William Robertson, William Fleming, John Dickson, John Scot deacon of the lorimers, John Muir, James Braidwood, William Wilson treasurer, Thomas Pettigrew master of work, counsellors of the said burgh, together with Ninian Anderson deacon of the cordiners, Richard Kirkland deacon of the weavers, William Love deacon of the skiners, William Dunlop deacon of the masons, George Young deacon of the bakers, George Pollock deacon of the coopers, James Nesmith deacon of the bonnet-makers, and William Muir deacon of the fleshers.

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*Follows the letter of gildry.*

THE whilk day in presence of the provost, baillies, and great council of the burgh above written, compeared personally William Anderson and Thomas Muir, two of the baillies of the said burgh, Matthew Turnbull and William Stirling, John Dickson, James Ingles and James Bell, Robert Adam, for themselves, and in name and behalf of Archibald Faulls, George Muir, Thomas Brown and James Fleming merchants, commissioners chosen and elected by the whole body of the merchant rank of this burgh, and their assistants on the one part together with John Anderson, likewise baillie of the said burgh, Mr Peter Low, John Muir, James Braidwood, James Fisher, John Scot and William Muir for themselves, and in name and behalf of Robert Rouat, Duncan Semple, Gavin Hamilton, David Shearer and Thomas Fauside, as commissioners chosen and elected by the deacons of the said burgh, and body of crafts within the same on the other part, for treating and concluding upon sundry privileges and liberties concerning the well of merchants and crafts within this burgh, and common well thereof; which persons above-written, as commissioners nominate and chosen by the merchants and crafts, after divers and sundry meetings and long reasoning, to the honour of God, and

for the well of both the saids ranks of merchants and crafts, and to the publick and common-well of the said burgh, and increase of peace, love and amity betwixt them and their posterity; by vertue of the saids commissions respective, after mature advisement, having concluded that it is most necessary that there shall be a dean of gild within the said burgh, a deacon-conveener, with one visiter of maltmen and mealmen, authorized with certain liberties and privileges, for the well and benefit of the saids ranks and common-well, as said is; produced before the said provost, baillies and council, the foresaid commissions granted to them, together with a letter and form of submission, and a letter of gildrie, deacon-conveener, and visiter of maltmen and mealmen, in due and competent form, duly and lawfully subscribed with their hands, and by certain oversmen, nominated by both the saids parties proceeding upon the commissions granted to them, and with consent and advice of the deacons above-written, most reverently desir'd the said provost, baillies, and great council of the said burgh, to grant and give their full express consent and assent to the foresaid letters, whole heads, statutes, privileges and liberties therein contain'd, and to subscribe and interpone their authority to the same, and ordain the same, with the saids commissions and letter in form of submission, to be insert, and registrated in the burrow court books of the said burgh, that the same may take full effect in all time hereafter. Which letter being read, and considered by the said provost, baillies and council aforesaid, and being therewith ripely advised, understanding the same first to redound to the honour of God, common-well of this burgh, and well of both the saids ranks of merchants and craftsmen, and to their mutual amity, concord and agreement hereafter, thought the foresaid petition and desire most lawful and reasonable, and therefore accepted, received, and admitted the said letter, and in token of their consent subscribed the same, and ordain'd the saids commissions respective, and letter in form of a submission, and that of dean of gildrie, deacon-conveener, and visiter of maltmen and mealmen, proceeding and following thereupon, to be insert, and registrated in the burrow-court books, and their authority to be interponed thereto, of the which, the tenor follows, and first of the commissions respective.



Apud Glasgum, octavo die mensis Novembris anno Domini  
millesimo sexcentesimo quarto.

THE which day the whole body of the merchant rank within this burgh and city of Glasgow, who was present in the city being conven'd, to consult about some controversies fallen out betwixt them and the craftsmen of the said burgh and their assistants, for settling whereof, and good order to be taken concerning both, for controversies bygone and in time coming, which may fall out for disquieting of the members of the whole body, and common-well of this burgh, has all with one consent, after ripe advisements and mature deliberation, thought most expedient to chuse and elect, as by these presents chuses and elects these persons following, viz. William Anderson, Thomas Muir baillies, Mathew Turnbull, William Stirling, George Muir, Archibald Faulls, John Dickson, Thomas Brown, James Inglis, Robert Adam, James Bell and James Fleming merchants, commissioners for them to consult, reason, treat, agree, and conclude upon all heads, and articles to be proponed and given in before them, by the saids craftsmen and their commissioners, and especially concerning the election of a dean of gild, his power and authority, acts and statutes, as concerns the liberty, and enlarging of both the ranks of merchants and craftsmen, noways hurtful or prejudicial to the common-well of this burgh, with liberty to the saids commissioners to nominate and elect one or more in the place of any of them who shall happen to be absent, and to convene at such time and places as they and the saids crafts commissioners, or these to be elected to fill the number, shall conclude concerning the premises, and what the saids commissioners concludes, the body of the merchant rank present obliges them to abide thereat in all time coming but contradiction. In witness whereof the saids merchants required me nottar publick underwritten, to subscribe these presents for them, as their common clerk for the time, in name of them all, at day month and year foresaid. *Sic subscribitur Joannes Craig notarius publicus clericus prædict. testante his meo & subscriptione manualibus.*

Apud Glasguam the eighth day of November  
in the year of God 1604.

THE which day, all the deacons of the crafts of Glasgow, for themselves, and in name and behalf of the remanent of their brethren and community, conven'd to consult about some contraversies fallen out betwixt them and the merchant rank of the said burgh, and for settling the same in good order; as also all other things which heretofore has fallen out, or any ways hereafter may ensue, or fall out for disquieting the members of one body, and common-well, has all with one consent, with mature deliberation, thought most meet and convenient to chuse and elect, as by these presents chuses and elects for themselves, and in name and behalf of the community these persons following, viz. John Anderson baillie, Robert Ruat, Mr Peter Low, Duncan Semple, John Muir skipper, James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton, James Fisher, John Scott, Thomas Fauside, David Shearer, and William Muir, commissioners for them, to consult, reason, and conclude upon all articles to be proponed, and to be given in before them by the merchant trade, and especially concerning the election of dean of gild, and of his council and power; and likewise concerning such acts and statutes as concerns the liberty, and enlarging of the crafts, and their assistants always, noways prejudicial to the common-well, with liberty to their saids commissioners to nominate and elect one or more in the place of any of them that shall happen to be absent, and to convene at such time and place as they and the merchant rank shall think good, and whatever the saids commissioners, or these to be elected to fill up their number, shall conclude concerning the premises, the deacons for themselves and others foresaid, shall stand and abide thereat inviolably in all time to come. In witness whereof, the deacon and community foresaid have required me nottar under written to subscribe these presents for them at day month and year foresaid. *Ita est magister Joannes Alison notarius publicus clericus prædict. testante manu.*

*Follows the submission for merchants or crafts.*

At Glasgow, the tenth day of November one thousand six hundred and four years, we William Anderson and Thomas Muir baillies, Mathew Turnbull, William Stirling, James Fleming, George Muir, John Dickson, James Ingles, Archibald Faulls, Thomas Brown, Robert Adam, for themselves, and in name and behalf, as commissioners taking the burden for the whole merchants indwellers in the said burgh on the one part, and John Anderson bailie, Robert Ruat, Mr Peter Low, Duncan Semple, Mr Robert Hamilton, John Muir skipper, James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton, James Fisher, John Scott, Thomas Fauside, David Shearer and William Muir for themselves, and in name and behalf of, and as commissioners for the whole crafts, their assistants and community indwellers in the said burgh of Glasgow, on the other part. They both parties, and as having commission from the whole merchants and crafts, conveened, reasoned, consulted, treated, and concluded anent the removing of all questions, differences and contraversies which has been betwixt the saids merchants and crafts, and their assistants, concerning whatsoever cause or occasion, whereupon the debate or question may arise in any time betwixt them, and first concerning a dean of gild, the form and manner of his election, power and authority, his council and brethren, their election, his privileges and liberties, with all other circumstances as effiers; and for the better instruction to the commoners, we have ordained one or two to travel to Edinburgh, to bring the just copy of the letters of gildry, with the acts and liberties pertaining thereto, either under the subscription of the town-clerk of the burgh of Edinburgh, or of any other two nottars subscription, and sicklike to consult and conclude upon such heads, articles and statutes, as is to be proponed by the merchant trade, which any ways may tend to the well, liberties and privileges, and enlarging of the merchant rank in any-ways, providing always these acts, statutes and liberties be without prejudice in any point or part to the common-well of the crafts and their assistants. In like manner they shall treat of, and conclude concerning the deacon-conveener, whoever shall be chosen, being a

most discreet, wise and worthy man among all the crafts for their well; and shall further confirm, authorize and enlarge all the liberties of the crafts and their assistants, in all heads and points which shall be proponed by the saids crafts commissioners, providing always they be neither prejudicial to the merchant trade their assistants, and community or common-well of this burgh, and to the effect that all things shall be finally ended, both the parties has appointed the twentieth day of this instant, and the which day, and at such other times as shall be thought most convenient for meeting, if it should happen the saids parties to conclude upon the heads, statutes and articles, for the well of both merchants and crafts, their assistants, community and successors, in all time coming, and yet not agreeing in the whole heads proponed by either of the parties, or both merchants and crafts; in that case, we have with both our consents, chosen Mr David Weems and Mr John Bell ministers, together with two merchants and two craftsmen of Edinburgh, to be judges and oversmen, providing they be chosen by both our consents, the which judges shall receive both their claims and briefs, with answers, rights and reasons made thereto, which being heard, and considered by them, shall conclude according to their consents, upon all heads and answers questionable, and shall be set down by them in due form, for both our wells, not prejudging the common-well of this burgh, in doing of which, we oblige us both parties to stand, abide, and fulfill the decreet and deliverance of the said judges or oversmen, without any appellation, reclamation or contradiction whatsoever. In token whereof, we the saids persons commissioners have subscribed these presents with our hands as followeth, *sic subscribitur* William Anderson baillie, Mathew Turnbull, James Bell, William Stirling, James Fleming, Andrew Faulls, Thomas Brown, James Ingles. We Robert Adam and John Dickson with our own hands at the pen, led by the nottar, because we cannot write our selves, *Ita est Archibaldus Heygate de mandato dictarum personarum scribere nescientium signavit* John Anderson, Robert Ruat, Mr Peter Low, Duncan Semple, John Muir, James Braidwood, Gavin Hamilton. *Ita est Joannes Alison notarius publicus de mandato Joannis Scot & Gulielmi Muir scribere nescientium calamumque tangentium testante manu.*

*Follows the letter of gildry, deacon-conveener, visiter of maltmen and mealmen.*

At the burgh and city of Glasgow, the 6th day of  
February 1605 years.

FORASMUCH as the whole inhabitants within this burgh and city of Glasgow, burgesses and freemen thereof, as well merchants as craftsmen, having duly considered, and deeply weighed the great hurt, interest, damage, loss and skaith which their hail common-well, these many years bygone, have sustained by strangers and unfreemen, using and usurping the privileges and ancient liberties of this burgh, as freely as the freemen and burgesses indwellers within the same, and partly by some mutual contraversies and civil discords arising amongst the said freemen and burgesses anent their privileges, places, ranks and prerogatives, by the which occasions, not only their trade, traffick and handling has been usurped by strangers and unfreemen, as said is, to the great depauperating of the hail inhabitants within this town; but also all policy and care of the liberties of this burgh has been overseen and neglected, to the great shame and derogation of the honour of this burgh, being one of the most renowned cities within this realm, and having found the only causes thereof to be for the want of the solid and settled order amongst themselves; therefore, and for remead thereof in time coming, and for conforming of themselves the said burgh and city, to other well reformed burghs within this realm, and for the common-well, and particular profit of the hail inhabitants thereof, in their own ranks and posterity, in all time coming, and especially to the advancing of God's glory, and better ability to serve our sovereign lord the king's majesty, and for settling of peace, concord and amity amongst themselves as faithful christians and loving citizens, and their assistants of both the ranks, and whole body of the town, after many meetings and conventions, long disputation and reasoning concerning their quietness and standing thereof, having nominate and chosen now William Anderson and Thomas Muir baillies, Matthew Turnbull, Robert Adam, James Bell, John Dickson, William Stirling, Archibald Faulls, James Inglis, James Fleming, George Muir and

Thomas Brown, for the hail merchant rank and their assistants, John Anderson baillie, Robert Ruat, Mr Peter Low, Duncan Semple, James Braidwood, John Scott deacon, John Muir skipper, Mr Robert Hamilton, William Muir flesher, and James Fisher maltmen, for the hail craftsmen and their assistants, and the right honourable Sir George Elphinston of Blythwood knight provost, Mr David Weems parson of Glasgow, Mr John Bell and Mr Robert Scott ministers thereof, as oversmen and oddsmen, mutually chosen betwixt the said merchants and crafts in case of variance, the saids persons having accepted the said matter in, and upon them, being several times convened to treat and reason upon the said matters concerning the common-well of the said burgh, after long reasoning had thereintill, for the better advancement of the said commonwell, and settling any contraversies that may fall out thereafter betwixt any of the saids ranks of merchants and craftsmen, and their assistants and successors, and for the better enlarging of both their liberties, freedoms and privileges, whereby they may live in time coming in the fear of God, obedience to his majesty, and in good love peaceable, amity and concord among themselves, so as both states may flourish afterwards. After great pains, long travelling, and mature deliberation, heard, seen and considered, and ripely advised by both the states of the saids merchants and craftsmen and their assistants, has concluded that there shall be in all time coming a dean of gild and a deacon-conveener, one visiter of the maltmen, whose elections, statutes and privileges follows.

1st. That the dean of gild shall be always a merchant, and a merchant sailor and merchant venturer, and of the rank of merchant, and shall be chosen yearly by provost, baillies, council and deacons of this burgh in time coming, and that fifteen days after that the baillies of the said burgh are chosen, there shall be of merchants and craftsmen an equal number at his election.

2d. The dean of gild, bearing office in the year preceeding, shall, with the advice of twenty-four persons of the merchant rank whom he shall chuse, nominate two of the merchant rank to be in the leet with himself, whose names shall be presented in writ before the provost, baillies, council and deacons, as is above-specified, of the

which three, they shall chuse one to bear office the year following, and so to be leeted and elected in all time coming, and sworn in presence of the provost, baillies, council and deacons, for the discharging of his duty faithfully as becomes, &c. And the dean of gild shall not bear office above two years together.

3. The dean of gild's council shall be compos'd yearly of eight persons, viz. four merchants, whereof the dean of gild bearing office the year preceeding shall be one, and four craftsmen and gild-brother, who shall be men of good fame, knowledge, experience, care and zeal to the common-well, the most worthy men of both ranks. The dean of gild, his council of the merchant rank, shall be chosen yearly by the dean of gild, and twenty-four persons of the merchant rank, whom he shall chuse to that effect, and his council of the craftsmen rank shall be chosen by the deacon-conveener and the deacon of crafts and their assistants, and their hail council to be sworn yearly at their election in presence of the dean of gild, and shall be elected the next day after the dean of gild is chosen.

4. The dean of gild and his council shall convene every Thursday at ten of the clock in the fore-noon, and oftner, as the necessity of the common affairs committed to their charge shall require, being warned thereto by the dean of gild or his officer, and the persons absent the said day weekly, but farder warning at the said hour, and at other times (excepting sickness, or being necessarily three miles out of the town) shall pay an unlaw of six shillings and eight pennies for the first, and thirteen shillings and four pennies for the second, and twenty shillings Scots for the third; and if the dean of gild himself be absent at any of the said times (excepting sickness, or being three miles out of town, as said is) he shall pay twice so much of the unlaw at each time as any of his council pays for their absence.

5. In absence of the dean of gild (which shall not be allowed, excepting as is before said, or some necessary and urgent cause to be known and tried by his council, and obtaining their leave) he shall elect, by their advice, the old dean of gild, or any one of his council in the merchant rank, to supply his place, as his substitute, during his absence, who shall be sworn, and if any one, or more of the merchant rank of the dean of gild's council be ab-

sent, it shall be leasome to the dean of gild to bring in a gildbrother of his own rank, one or more to supply that place of the merchant rank, being absent during the absence of the other. And if any of the crafts rank, one or more belonging to the dean of gild's council, be absent, the eldest gildbrother, or his council of the crafts rank, shall chuse another, one or more of the saids crafts to supply the place of the absent, and likewise must be sworn.

6. The dean of gild shall always be an ordinary counsellor of the great council of the town, he shall have a principal key of the town's charter chest in keeping.

7. The dean of gild and his council, or the most part thereof shall have power to decern in all matters committed to his charge and office, and that within three days if need requires, and shall elect a clerk yearly, for the better discharge of their office, who shall be sworn before the dean of gild and his council.

8. No procurator or man of law shall be admitted to speak for any person before the dean of gild and his council, but the parties allenarly.

9. The dean of gild and his council shall have power to judge, and give decreets in all actions betwixt merchant and merchant, and other gildbrothers, in matters of merchandize, and other such like causes; and the party refusing to submit his cause to the dean of gild and his council, shall pay an unlaw of five pounds money, and the cause being submitted, the party found in the wrong shall pay an unlaw of twenty shilling for two several unlaws, and shall be paid to the dean of gild, and applied to such use as he and his council thinks best.

10. The dean of gild and his council, with the masters of work, shall bear the burden in decerning all questions of neighbourhood and lyming within this burgh, and no neighbour's work shall be stayed but by him who shall cause the complainer consign in his hand a pledge worth twenty shillings in value, and the damage of the party who then shall stay the work each day to be assigned by him to the complainer to give in his complaint, warning the parties, which day shall be within twenty-four hours after the consignment, and the which day the dean of gild and his council, or the most part of them, shall convene upon the ground, and the complainer not compearing, and



found in the wrong, shall pay an unlaw of twenty shillings Scots, with the party's damage for hindering the work, to be instantly past, and modified by the said dean of gild and his council, and paid furth of the said pledge, and the party finding him grieved by the dean of gild and his council, upon consignment of the double unlaw, he is to be heard before the said great council of the town, and if he hath complained wrongfully, he is to pay the said double unlaw.

11. The dean of gild and his council shall have power to discharge, punish and unlaw all persons unfreemen using the liberty of a freeman within this burgh, as they shall think fit, ay and while the said unfreemen be put off the town and restrained, or else be made free with the town and their crafts, and sicklike to pursue before the judges competent all persons dwelling within this burgh, and usurping the liberty thereof, obtain decreets against them, and cause the same to be put to speedy execution.

12. The dean of gild and his council to oversee and reform the metts and measures great and small, pint and quart, peck and firloft, and of all sorts within the elwand, and weights of pound and stone of all sorts, and to punish and unlaw the transgressors as they shall think expedient.

13. The dean of gild and his council shall have power to raise taxation on the gildbrethren for the wellfare and maintenance of their estate, and help of their decayed gildbrethren, their wives, children, and servants; and whoever refuses to pay the said tax, shall be unlawed in the sum of forty shilling, so oft as they fail; providing the same exceed not the sum of one hundred pounds money, and at once upon the whole gildbrethren; which tax being uplifted, the same shall be distributed by the dean of gild and his council, and deacon-conveener, as they shall think expedient.

14. Every burgess, presently dwelling, and having his residence within this town, and so has born, and bears burden within the same, shall pass gildbrother for paying a merk at his entry to the dean of gild, with forty pennies to the hospital of his calling, and shall use all kind of handling and trade that is lawful during all the days of their lifetime at their pleasure, secluding from the benefit all kind of infamous and debauch'd men of evil life and

conversation, who are not worthy of such a benefit, who, nevertheless during their lifetime, shall be overseen thereintill, and their bairns after their decease, if they be found worthy and habile by the dean of gild and his council, shall have the like benefit that other gildbrother's bairns have, and all burgesses and freemen above-written, who are not off the country, shall be bound to enter gildbrother betwixt and the first day of May next to come, otherways to be reputed and holden as strangers; and who are absent off the country, shall enter gildbrother within fifteen days after their home-coming, Secluding also from this benefit of gildbrother all burgesses who have not their residence within this burgh, and all burgesses within the same who have not born, nor bear burden with the freemen of this burgh (noblemen excepted.)

15. Every gildbrother's son or sons that desires to be gildbrother, shall pay, at his entry, for his gildry, twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his own calling, when ever he designs to pass, either before or after his father's decease, with this restriction, that if he be a merchant of that calling, he shall be worth in lands, heritage and moveable gear five hundred merks money, and their assistance to give an account of as much; if he be a craftsman, and their assistants, he shall be worth two hundred and fifty merks money before he be admitted and received gildbrother, who shall be tried by the dean of gild and his council: And as concerning the infamous and debauch'd persons not worthy of the benefit of gildbrother, they shall be tryed by the dean of gild, with the advice of a certain number of the merchant rank, as he shall chuse for that effect, and shall inroll all the names of these of the merchant rank, and their assistants who are unworthy, and every deacon shall try their own crafts, and that by the advice of the deacon-conveener, who shall try their assistants who are unworthy, and the persons shall be inrolled in the dean of gild's books.

16. Every gildbrother's daughter that marries a free-man burgess of this burgh, shall pay, at his entry, for his gildry twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his calling, and he shall be worth so much lands, heritages and moveable gear as is above-mentioned, whether merchant or craftsman, and tryed worthy by the dean of gild and his council, and this privilege to extend to the

gildbrother's daughters, as many as he has, providing that the daughter hath no further benefit of the gildry but to her first husband allenary, and this benefit shall only appertain, and extend to the sons and daughters of gildbrothers who are lawfully begoten.

17. And because there are several lawful bairns, whose fathers have been freemen and burges of this burgh, and are dead within these ten years, who, of equity, conscience and good reason, should not be secluded from the benefit : it is therefore concluded, that such bairns shall either by themselves, or by their friends, in case they be minors, compear before the dean of gild and his council and book themselves as lawful bairns to their father, who thereafter, when occasion offers, shall have the benefit of gildbrother, paying only twenty shilling, and five shilling to the hospital of their own calling, always being tryed meet and worthy of such a benefit, and be worth the foresaid sum, merchant and craftsman to be tryed by the dean of gild and his council, providing that the saids bairns or their friends compear before the dean of gild and his council to be booked in his books, and that betwixt and the first day of May next to come, otherways afterwards to have no benefit.

18. All burgesses's wives within this burgh for the present, shall enjoy such privileges and liberties, during the time of their widowhood, as if their husband were on life, for the benefit of gildry, paying to the dean of gild thirteen shilling and four pennies, with three shilling and four pennies to the hospital of their husband's calling, the saids widows being always tryed by the dean of gild and his council to be of good life and honest conversation, and the widows to come shall have the same liberty if their husbands have been gildbrothers, if otherways not to enjoy that benefit.

19. And concerning the apprentices of gildbrothers, burgesses of merchants and crafts, and their assistants, First, for the better trial and proof of their good condition. Secondly, they ought to be so far inferior to their master's bairns, as touching their right through their master. And, Thirdly, to move them to take their master's daughter in marriage before any other, which will be a great comfort and support to freemen ; that therefore no apprentice be received burges by right of his apprenticeship, without he served a freeman after his apprenticeship

for the space of two years for meat and fee, and then be received burgess, paying thereafter for his burgess-ship to the town ten merks, and then not to be received gildbrother by that right, without he be burgess for four years, and so to continue thirteen years before he be gildbrother by the right of his apprenticeship, paying then only to the dean of gild ten merks money for his gildry, and before his being received gildbrother, he is to bring, and produce before the dean of gild and his council a sufficient testimonial, subscribed by the nottar, who is clerk, viz. if he be a merchant's apprentice, or any of their assistants, he shall have his testimonial subscribed by the dean of gild's clerk; and if he be an apprentice to a craftsman, or any of their assistants, he shall bring a sufficient testimonial from the deacon-conveener's clerk; and this noways shall be extended against burgesses sons, farther than the old use and wont. But if the apprentice marry his master's daughter, or the daughter of a freeman burgess and gildbrother, and if he be found by the dean of gild and his council to be worthy of the fore-named sum, merchant or craftsman, and be of an honest conversation, and of such a benefit, and being so tried, he may be received gildbrother at any time by right of his wife, paying only twenty shilling, with five shilling to the hospital of his calling, otherways to pay the extreimity.

20. That every man out of town, whether merchant or craftsman, being not as yet neither burgess nor freemen within this burgh, who shall enter hereafter, shall first be tried by the dean of gild and his council, and being found worth the sum above-specified, according to his calling, and of honest and good conversation, shall pay for his gildry, after he is made burgess, thirty pounds Scots, and to the hospital of his calling thirteen shilling and four pennies, except he marry a gildbrother's daughter, who then shall only pay for his gildry twenty shillings, and forty shilling to the hospital of his calling.

21. Whatever person who is not presently burgess and freemen of this burgh, and enters hereafter burgess gratis, shall pay for his gildry forty pounds money, with forty shilling to the hospital of his calling.

22. The hail sums of money that shall happen to be gotten in any time hereafter for entries as gildbrother, shall be divided in this form, viz. all that enters gildbro-

ther as a merchant, or any of their assistants, the money shall be applied for the well of the merchants hospital and their decayed brethren, or to any other good and pious use which may tend to the advancing of the common-well of this town, which shall be distributed by the dean of gild, with advice of the merchant council, and such other of the merchant rank as he shall chuse for that effect. And all that is gotten and received from any craftsmen and their assistants, who shall enter gildbrother, shall be applied to their hospital and decayed brethren of the craftsmen, or to any other good and pious use which may tend to the advancement of the common-well of the burgh, and that by the deacon-conveener, with advice of the rest of the deacons.

23. It shall noways be leasom to any gildbrother who is not at present burgess and freeman of this burgh, but enters hereafter to be burgess and gildbrother, according to the order set down before, and according to his ability and worth to tapp tarr, oyl, butter, or to tapp eggs, green herring, pears, apples, corn, candle, onions, kail, straw, bread (except bakers who may sell bread at all licit times at their pleasure) milk and such like small things which is not agreeable to the honour of the calling of a gildbrother.

24. It shall not be leasom to a single burgess, who enters hereafter to be burgess, and becomes not a gildbrother, to tapp any silk or silk-work, spices or sugars, druggs nor confections wet or dry, no launs or camricks, nor stuffs above twenty shilling per ell, no forreign hats, nor hats with velvet or taffety that comes out of France, Flanders, England, or other forreign parts, nor to tapp hemp, lint or iron, brass, copper or ache, neither to tapp wine in pint or quart, great salt, wax, waid, grain, indego, nor any other kind of litt, neither to buy nor sell in great, within the liberties of this burgh, salt-beeff, salmond, herring, nor yet to salt any of them to sell over again, but for their own use allenarly, neither to buy plaiding or cloth in great, to sell again within this liberty, nor to buy tallow above two stones together, except only candlemakers to serve the town, or any honest man for his own use, nor to buy any sheep-skins to dry and sell over again, or hides to salt and sell again, nor any wild skins within this liberty, as tods skins above five together, otters not above

three together, and other like skins. And sicklike not to sell any kind of woollen cloth above thirty-three shilling and four pennies per ell, linen cloth not above thirteen shilling and four pennies per ell, except such cloth as is made in their house, which they shall have liberty to sell as they can best, neither buy wooll to sell over again within this liberty, nor to buy any linen yarn to sell over again, or to transport out of the town either in great or small parcels, excepting the weavers of the burgh, who buy yarn to make cloth, and sell the same at pleasure.

25. It shall not be allowed to cremers to set any cremes upon the High street, except upon Wednesday and fairs allenarly, and to use no ware but such are permitted to any single burgess.

26. Farder, it shall not be licenced to any single burgess or gildbrother to buy with other mens money, under colour and pretence that it is their own, any wares within the liberty of this burgh, to the hurt and prejudice of the freemen thereof, under the penalty of twenty pounds money, and attour crying of their freedom, being tryed and convicted by the dean of gild and his council, and that in respect of the great hurt and damage that the freemen of this burgh hath sustained by such doings heretofore.

27. It shall not be leasom to any person holding shops, at any time to creme upon the High street but such as sells Scots cloth, bonnets, shoes, iron-work, and such-like handy-work used by craftsmen, under the penalty of twenty shilling *toties quoties*.

28. It shall not be leasom to any unfreeman to hold stands upon the High street to sell any thing pertaining to the crafts or handy-work, but betwixt eight in the morning and two of the clock in the afternoon, under the penalty of forty shilling, providing that tappers of linen and woollen cloth be suffered from morning to evening at their pleasure to sell. All kind of vivers to be sold from morning to evening, but unfreemen who shall sell white bread to keep the hours appointed.

29. All burgesses that enters hereafter freemen, and a simple burgess, if he gives up his name to be a merchant, or any of their assistants, shall pay to the hospital of his calling five merks Scots money, and if he be a craftsman, or any of their assistants, he shall pay to the crafts's hos-

pital five merks money; and all burgesses who enters hereafter gratis, and remaining a simple burgess, either merchant or craftsman, shall pay to the hospital of his calling ten merks money.

30. There shall be no burgess made or enter'd hereafter, except (if he be a merchant, or of their assistants) he be tryed by the dean of gild to be worth one hundred pounds Scots of free gear, and booked in the books, and have a testimonial subscribed with the dean of gild's hand; and if he be a craftsman, or of their assistants, he shall be worth twenty pounds money of free gear, besides his craft, and shall be booked in the deacon-conveener's books, and have the deacon-conveener's testimonial subscribed with his hand, and either of them presenting the said testimonial to the provost, baillies and council, shall be received burgess, paying their burgess fines as usual, otherways no burgess, whether merchant or craftsman, are to be admitted, or acknowledged at no time thereafter.

31. The dean of gild and his council, for observing the privileges, shall have power to set down unlaws and penalties, and to mitigate or enlarge the same according to the time and place, person and quality of the trespass. And farder, to make laws and statutes, and set down heads and articles, to be observed for the well of the town, and the provost, baillies and council to approve of the same.

32. The hail unlaws mentioned in the laws above-written, and such other laws, acts and statutes so set down by the dean of gild and his council, shall be applied, viz. the one half thereof to the dean of gild and his council, and the other half to be applied by the dean of gild and his council and deacon-conveener to any good and pious work, as they shall think fit.

33. It shall be leasom to the dean of gild and his council yearly to elect one of their own number to be treasurer or collector of the whole entries, money and unlaws that shall happen to be gotten, who shall be bound to make a faithful account of his intromissions thereof upon eight days warning, as he shall be required by the said dean of gild and his council, of the which entry money of gildry he shall deliver, and make payment of the whole that is to be received of the gildry of the merchant ranks and their assistants, to be employed to the

use foresaid, and the whole unlaws that is received are to be delivered to the dean of gild and his council, to be bestowed on the uses foresaid.

34. It shall be leasom to the dean of gild and his council yearly to chuse an officer for poinding, and putting to execution all the foresaid acts and statutes that are to be set down, and decreets to be pronounced by the dean of gild and his council, and for gathering in, and poinding for all rents and duties pertaining to the merchants hospital, who shall be allowed by provost, baillies and the council, and all the town-officers to concur and assist the said officer in the execution of his office, as oft as they shall be required, under the penalty of an unlaw of twenty shillings money upon every one of the said town-officers who refuses, being desired, *toties quoties*.

35. The dean of gild shall have full power to convene the hail merchants and their assistants, at such times as he shall think expedient for ordering their hospital, and such other necessary affairs that occurs.

36. It is thought expedient, and agreed upon, that the annuals of the back alms-house pertaining to the town, behind the bishop's hospital, shall be equally divided betwixt the merchants and crafts hospital in all time coming.

37. It is agreed and concluded upon, that there shall be a common metster of woolen cloth, whom the dean of gild and his council shall have power to elect yearly, who shall be sworn to be leal and true in such things as shall be committed to his charge, and find sufficient caution; and that he shall measure all packs or loads of woolen cloth that comes out of Galloway, Stewartoun, or any other parts, to be sold within this burgh, and shall have for the measuring of every hundred ells from the seller two shilling, and no other but he that is to measure this sort of cloth shall measure any but himself; he shall also measure all other woolen cloth that is either bought or in great, and so require the buyer or seller upon the price, foresaid; and likewise he shall measure all sorts of plaiden, which is sold in great, viz. above twenty ells, and shall have for the measuring thereof two shilling per hundred ells, if the buyer or seller require him, and no other is to measure this sort of plaiden but he; and further, he shall measure all kind of unbleached cloth, linen or harn



if the buyer or seller requires him, and shall have for measuring every dozen thereof from the seller four pennies; and if any person, in defrand of the common metster's interest, shall measure the cloth or plaiden above-mentioned, he shall try the same before the dean of gild, who, after trial shall compel the seller or buyer, as he shall think fit, to pay to the metster double duty.

38. Whatever acts and statutes the dean of gild and his council shall happen to make and set down, further than what is above exprest at any time afterwards, he shall be obliged to make the provost, baillies and council acquainted therewith, and shall crave their ratification and allowance from them, otherways to be of no effect; providing there be a like number of merchants and craftsmen at the ratification of this act in council, and for this purpose shall once in the year, being required, produce his book, containing his whole acts and statutes before the said provost, baillies and council to be seen and considered.

39. It is likewise agreed and concluded, that Mathew Turnbull merchant bear office as dean of gild till fifteen days after the magistrates of this burgh are chosen for the year to come, who has accepted the said office upon him, and has given his oath in presence of the provost, baillies, council, and whole of the deacons, for discharging of his said office faithfully as becomes.

40. Further it is agreed and contracted, that yearly in time coming, there shall be a deacon-conveener, who shall ever be of the rank of craftsmen, and their assistants, who shall yearly be chosen that same day-eight-days, after the baillies of this burgh are chosen, and is to be one of the most wise and worthy amongst the saids craftsmen and their assistants, who shall yearly be leeted in time coming in this form, viz. all the deacons of the crafts and their assistants shall chuse two, with the deacon-conveener, to be given in leets before the provost, baillies, council and all the deacons of crafts and their assistants, who shall make choice of any of them to be deacon-conveener for the year thereafter following, with this provision, that there be a-like number of merchants and craftsmen at his election: and the deacon-conveener shall not bear office above two years together, and shall always be an ordinary councillor of the town's great council, and have a princi-

pal key of the town's charter chest to keep, and shall be sworn in presence of the provost, baillies, council and deacons to be faithful in his office. He shall convene all the deacons of crafts, and their assistants, at such times as occasion shall require, and shall judge betwixt them and any of them in matters pertaining to the crafts and callings, and shall make acts and statutes for good order among them, with the advice of the rest of the deacons and their assistants, providing always that these acts neither prejudice the common-well of this burgh, merchant rank, or their assistants, nor any privileges granted to any deacons of this burgh by their letter of deaconry granted to them, which acts shall be approved of by provost baillies and council, and shall, with advice of the rest of the deacons and their assistants, have power to chuse an officer, who shall be authorized to poind and distrinzie, being accompanied with one town-officer for putting his action in execution, as likewise for poinding for all rents, annuals and duties pertaining to the crafts hospital, and whatever town-officer refuses to assist the said officer, shall pay twenty shilling *toties quoties*. And if any deacon or deacons of crafts, among themselves or their assistants, refuse the deacon-conveener's judgment in matters concerning their crafts and callings, shall pay an unlaw of three pound money to be paid to the deacon-conveener.

41. All apprentices who shall hereafter become apprentices to any craftsman within this burgh, shall pay at his entry forty shillings, and twenty merks of upset, he serving out his apprenticeship faithfully, with this provision that burgesses sons pay conform to use and wont, and when he is made a freeman, he shall pay only two pennies; and all men out of town, who enters freemen with any craft, shall pay for his upset twenty pound, with thirteen shilling four pennies to the craft's hospital, and his weekly two pennies.

42. The deacon-conveener, with advice of the rest of the deacons and their assistants, shall have power to elect collectors one or more for the gathering in of the rents, annuals and duties pertaining to their hospital, who shall be countable to the deacon-conveener, and the rest of the deacons and their assistants, for his intromissions, upon eight days warning as he shall be required. Farder, the deacon-conveener shall be obliged to produce his book,

containing the whole acts and statutes which he shall happen to set down before the provost, baillies and council, to be seen and considered by them yearly when required, and shall crave their ratification and allowance thereto, if otherways to be of no effect.

43. It is condescended and agreed, that Duncan Sample skipper bear office as deacon-conveener, while that same day-eight-days after the baillies of this burgh are chosen for the year to come, who has accepted the same office upon him, and has given his oath in presence of the provost, baillies, council and deacons for faithfully discharging his duty in the said office.

44. It is concluded, that there shall be a visitor of maltmen and mealmen, who shall be chosen yearly in time coming, the same day that the deacon-conveener is chosen, in this form, the whole maltmen and mealmen shall give in four men's names of the worthiest, and discreetest men of the rank of maltmen, and the old visitor in leet, and present them to the provost, baillies and council, who shall make choice of any one of them to be visitor for that year, and so furth in all time coming, and he shall be sworn.

45. The visitor shall take special notice of these of his calling, who profanes the sabbath-day, by cleanning, receiving or delivering meal, bear, corn or malt, carrying of steep-water, kindling of fire in kilns, or such like, and such transgressors being convicted, shall pay to the visitor ten shilling, and the unlaw to the session of the kirk. The visitor also shall have power to try all meal and bear either in kiln, houses or shops, except freemen's bear, meal, or malt coming to their own houses for their own use, and which the visitor shall have power to visit, if he be required by the buyer, or in the markets; and when they find insufficient stuff, as hot, rotten, frostie stuff, either mixt among good stuff, or by it self, and likewise where they find good stuff spoil'd in the making, he shall report the same to the baillies; and the owners thereof are to get no more for the said stuff than what the visitor and two or three of his assistants think it upon their conscience really worth, providing that the visitor and his brethreu give their oaths before any of the baillies of this burgh on the same; and if any countryman seller refuses that price, he shall take it away with him, paying the custom

of the ladles of the town. And if any bear be tryed by them, and found to be floorished with good above, and under bad, the owner shall pay sixteen shilling to the baillie, and ten shilling to the visitor, and if any malt be found to be rotten, and spoil'd in the making, or good malt and bad mixt together, being sighted, and so found by the visitor, they shall report the worth thereof to the baillie, and if the owner is pleased with that price, he shall have the liberty so to sell it, or brew it himself, or to transport it to any other part, paying always forty shilling for every making, and if any such spoil'd stuff be found by the visitor, by men not living in town, they shall pay sixteen shilling for every mask, the one half whereof to be paid to the baillie, the other half to the visitor.

46. It shall not be allowed to maltmen or others to buy malt, meal or bear within this town, either before or in time of market to tapp over again, under the penalty of five pounds, and to be divided, viz. the one half betwixt baillies and visitor, the other half betwixt the merchants and craft's hospital.

47. It shall not be allowed to any person to buy any stuff coming to the market on horseback, or otherways, till it first present the market, except freemen for their own use only, and being first spoken for, or bought before, and so the hours of the market to be kept both by free and unfreemen, according to the statutes of the town, providing that freemen be suffered in seed-time to buy their seed at any time they please. Further, if any stuff be kept, or hid in kilns, houses, shops or barns in time of market, except necessity constrain them to put their meal in houses, or under stairs for fair or foul weather, the contraveener of the foresaid statute to pay, viz. the seller an unlaw of sixteen shilling, and the buyers who buy above one boll, one load or more, shall pay to the visiter sixteen shilling and eight pennies. And if any cake-bakers be found buying meal before eleven of the clock, conform to the town's acts, shall pay an unlaw of sixteen shilling to the baillies, and six shilling and eight pennies to the visitor *toties quoties*, being tryed that they have contraveen'd.

48. All persons who are at present burgesses shall have liberty to make malt for their own use, or to sell, and all burgesses sons that shall use that trade hereafter

shall pay to the visitor at his entry twenty shilling, and men not living in town, who marries burgesses daughters, shall pay conform, and every unfreeman who is not as yet burgesses, and entred to that calling of malt-making, shall pay to the visitor of maltmen twenty merks money, to be bestowed upon the decayed brethren, providing that all persons freemen, either present or to come shall make meal without any kind of entries.

49. The visitor of maltmen shall have power to try if any unfreeman sell or tapp any kind of stuff out of the market place, and shall report the same to the dean of gild; the seller to pay an unlaw of twenty shilling, one half thereof to the dean of gild, and the other half to the visitor *toties quoties*, and is to be tried before the dean of gild.

50. All rubbers of meal are discharged by the acts of the town, as hurtful to the common-well, and it shall be leasom to the visitor to unlaw the sellers in twenty shilling *toties quoties*, the one half thereof to be given to the bailies, and the other half to the visiter, and discharges all rubbers to rubb or measure the meal, but the owner himself only. And what further acts and statutes the visitor, with advice of his brethren, being conven'd as occasion occurs, can devise for their well, not prejudging the common-well, shall be put in writ, and presented to the provost, bailies and council, and deacons, and they to repel or allow the same as they shall think proper.

51. Every person who enters burgess hereafter, and gives up his name to be a merchant or craftsman, it shall not be leasom to him to make malt for the space of three years, and if after that he desires to make malt, being a simple burgess, he shall pay to the visitor of maltmen ten merks money, and if he be a gildbrother shall pay twenty shilling at his entry, and their children to have that same privilege and benefit that burgesses children have who are now at present free; as also the visitor and his brethren shall diligently and carefully exerce the office committed to their charge. And it shall not be leasom to the provost, bailies and council to augment their upset upon men not living in town, who enters to be maltmen as they shall think expedient.

52. Every making of malt made by a freeman maltmen dwelling within this town, how many soever he makes,

shall pay eight pennies for each making; and every mealman shall pay for every crop or kiln of corn eight pennies to be applied to the well of their decayed brethren, providing that freemen's malt and corn, made for their own use, be free of payment.

53. Farder, the visitor of maltmen shall be obliged yearly in time coming, if required, to produce before the provost, bailies and council, the book containing all the acts and statutes that shall happen to be made hereafter further than is granted to them, as said is, to be seen and considered by them, that they may allow, or repel the same as they find occasion, otherways to be of no effect.

54. It is agreed and concluded, that John Wallace, maltman bear office as visiter to the maltmen and mealmen, while that same day eight days after the bailies of this burgh are chosen for the year to come, who has given his oath in presence of the provost, baillies and council for his discharging his duty in the said office. And for declaration of the craft's assistants, viz. they are maltmen, mealmen, fishers, and all such mariners, and others who pleases to officiate with the crafts for contribution to their hospital and decayed brethren: and because the foresaid election of the said dean of gild, deacon-conveener, and visitor of the maltmen, with their statutes and privileges above narrated, redounds altogether to the advancement of the common-well of this burgh, the saids commissioners for themselves having power and commission granted to them by the whole body of the rank of merchants, craftsmen and their assistants, humbly requesting the provost, baillies and council of this burgh and city of Glasgow, for them and their successors, to ratifie and approve this present letter, after the form and tenor thereof in all points, and to that effect, to grant their express consent and assent to the foresaid dean of gild, deacon-conveener, and visitor of maltmen, and hail privileges, statutes and ordinances particularly above-mentioned, and to interpone their authority thereto, that the same may take effect, and have full execution, as is above-specified, and to ordain the same to be insert, and registrated in the burrow court books of the said burgh, to the effect foresaid, therein to remain *ad perpetuam rei memoriam*, and to declare that all, and whatsoever person or persons that shall hereafter oppose the foresaid letters,

force and effect thereof, hail statutes and privileges, shall be reputed, and holden as seditious persons, and troublers of the common-well of this burgh, and quiete state thereof, and shall incur the mark and note of infamy, and otherwise to be punished with all rigor. In witness whereof these presents written by John Craig nottar, the foresaids hail commissioners for themselves, and in name and behalf foresaid. Likeas the said provost, baillies and council, in token of their consent, and ratification thereof in all points, have subscribed with their hands as followeth, at day, year and place foresaid.

*Follows the subscriptions first of the merchant commissioners.*

William Anderson, Thomas Muir baillies, Mathew Turnbull, James Bell, James Inglis, William Selkirk. James Fleming, Humphry Cunningham for Thomas Brown, in his absence, Robert Adam, John Wardrop for George Muir, Archibald Faulls. *Ita est Archibaldus Haygate de mandato Joannis Dickson scribere nescientis, &c.*

*Commissioners for the crafts.*

John Anderson, Robert Rouat, Mr Peter Low, Duncan Semple, Mr Robert Hamilton, John Muir, James Fisher, David Shearer, James Braidwood, Thomas Fauside. *Ita est Archibaldus Haygate notarius de mandato Joannis Scot, &c.*

*Follows the oversmen.*

Sir George Elphinstone, Mr David Weems, and Mr John Bell.

Apud Glasgow, nono die mensis Februarii, 1605.

In the council house, produced before the provost, baillies and council, to be admitted, approven, and ordain'd to be registrated in the burrow court books, and in testimony hereof subscribed as follows, the provost, baillies and council, William Anderson, Thomas Muir, baillies, James Braidwood, James Fisher, William Robertson, Thomas Pettigrew, James Bell, William Wilson, treasurer. *Ita est Archibaldus Haygate, de mandatis Joannis Dickson et Guilielmi Muir, scribere nescientium.* To the

which letter of dean of gild, deacon conveyener and visitor of the said maltmen, the saids provost, baillies and council for themselves and their successors in office, by the tenor hereof have interponed, and interpones their authority, and ordains the same, with all the sundry privileges and liberties specified and contained therein to be observed, kept, executed, and used by the saids dean of gild, deacon-conveyener, and visitor of maltmen in all time coming, after the form and tenor thereof, in all points, for the common-well of both merchant rank and crafts.

*Sic subscribitur* A. HAYGATE.

In the council house being conven'd the 16th day of February 1605 years, the right honourable Sir George Elphinston of Blythswood knight provost, William Anderson, Thomas Mair and John Anderson baillies, Matthew Turnbull dean of gild, Robert Rouat, John Rouat, Robert Adam, Humphry Cunningham, John Wardrop, William Fleeming, William Wallace, William Stirling, William Robertson, John Dickson, Mr Peter Low, James Fisher, John Scot deacon, Thomas Pettigrew, John Muir skipper, William Wilson and James Bell.

The which day the provost, baillies and council, being careful that hereafter all manner of mutiny, contraversies, question and debates shall be removed furth of the common-well, especially betwixt the merchant rank and rank of craftsmen, that the mutual bond set down among them lately concerning the dean of gild and deacon-conveyener, for the common-well of this burgh, and well of both the states, may take happy effect, without any particular respect either to merchant or craftsmen, with consent of the dean of gild and deacon-conveyener for themselves and the remanent of their ranks, has concluded and ordained, that in all musters, weapons showing, and other lawful assemblies, that there shall be no question, strife or debate betwixt merchant and craftsmen for prerogative or priority, but that they, and every one of them, as one body of the common-well, shall rank and place themselves together, but distinction, as they shall happen to fall in rank, and otherways as shall be thought expedient by the provost and baillies for the time, declaring by these presents, that whatever he be either merchant or craftsman who makes question, mutiny or tumult for their rank by prerogative



or property, and repines at the will and discretion of the provost, shall be judged, and reputed as a seditious person, and furdur, punished on sight. And furdur, for taking away all partiality and particular respect of persons amongst the saids merchants and crafts, if it should happen hereafter, that any question or quarrell fall out amongst them judicially, or by way of deed, the dean of gild, nor deacon-conveener, nor either of their ranks shall show themselves particularly affected to any of their parties, in respect that the one is a merchant and the other a craftsman, nor yet assist them, or any of them tumultuously in judgment, or otherways; but to be careful to see the offender condignly punished according to justice. And because several burgesses of this burgh when they happen to commit disturbance with their neighbours within the same, do boast themselves, and vaunt of their friends to the great trouble of this burgh, and judgment seat of the same, by convocating their friends out of town to assist them: therefore it is concluded and ordained, that whatever burges of this burgh that hereafter commits disturbance, and falls out with his neighbour, and makes convocation of his friends without the town to take part with him, and to make farther tumult without the town, and in judgment his freedom shall be taken away, and never to be esteem'd worthy to enjoy the liberty of a freeman hereafter; but they shall civilly and quietly seek their redress and remead of their wrong by way of justice. And sicklike, that all conventions and meetings of the dean of gild and deacon-conveener shall be for putting their statutes to execution, and exercising the liberties and privileges granted by the provost, baillies and council to them.

*Extractum est de libro actorum curiarum burgi de Glasgow, 28vo Decembris anno 1694.*

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*Act of council anent the sett of the burgh of Glasgow, confirmed by the general convention of the royal burrows.*

At Glasgow, the twenty-second day of October  
one thousand seven hundred and eleven years.

THE which day the magistrates and town-council convened, considering, that by an act of the general con-

vention of royal burrows, the whole royal burrows are ordained to transmit to the clerk of the royal burrows each of their setts and customs in their elections of their magistrates and council, to be recorded in the books of the said general convention of royal burrows, in manner, and to the effect, as is more fully specified in the said act: therefore the magistrates and town-council do hereby declare the sett, or accustomed way of this burgh of Glasgow, in their elections of their provost, baillies, town-council, dean of gild, deacon conveyener, treasurer, and others after insert, to be as follows, viz. by the ordinary sett of the said burgh, the town-council (besides the provost and three baillies) is to consist of the number of thirteen merchants and twelve trades: and if either the dean of gild, deacon-conveyener, treasurer, or master of work, or all of them that shall happen to be chosen of persons not in the town-council, they, by their election, become extraordinary counsellors. The election of the provost and baillies upon the first Tuesday after Michaelmas, (which is the ordinary day of election of those who should bear office as provost and baillies of this burgh for the year ensuing) the provost, baillies and town-council conveyened, do proceed first to the election of the provost, and the hail council being removed from the table (except the present provost and baillies) the said provost and baillies do leet the merchant rank in four leets, and the council being called to take their place at the table, each of the said four leets are severally voted, and one chosen out of each of them, and the said four persons so chosen being removed, and divided in two leets, and the said two leets being severally voted, there are two persons chosen out of the same, and which two persons are put in one leet, and the same put to the vote which of them shall be chosen as provost; he who has plurality of votes is elected provost for the year ensuing, and he may be elected and continued at the next years election for a second year; but he cannot be leeted or elected till two years expire after his going out of the office.

*Item,* After the election of the provost, as said is, they do proceed to the election of the three baillies, and the hail council being again removed from the table, except the provost elected, as is immediately above-written, and the three baillies who are to be changed, with the late

provost or provosts, the saids persons not removed set down the leets of the merchants and crafts ranks in council, out of which the three baillies are to be chosen for the year ensuing; the merchant rank, who are capable to be leeted, are divided in four leets, and the council being called to take their place, the said four leets are severally put to the vote, and one chosen out of each of them, and the said four persons so chosen being divided into two leets, and the counsellors of the trades rank being divided in three leets, and severally put to the vote, there are three persons chosen which are put in one leet, and the saids three leets of merchants and crafts (after the persons therein are removed) being severally put to the vote, there is one of the two in the first leet of the merchant rank chosen for first and eldest baillie, and one of the two in the second leet of the merchant rank chosen second baillie for the year ensuing; as also there is one of the three in the leet of the crafts rank chosen as baillie for the crafts rank; and it is also the sett and custom in the election of the baillies, that none of the council who has been elected baillie can be thereafter leeted for, or elected baillie till two years expire after their being out of that office.

*Item,* The election of the town-council upon the first Friday after the election of the saids magistrates, there do convene the present provost and three baillies, and the provost and three baillies that were in office the last year, and the provost and three baillies who were in office as magistrates the year preceeding the last year, which three years magistrates makes up the number of twelve, and if any of the said number be defective, in respect of one man being provost two of the said three years, or by the absence or death of any of the twelve, therefore these convened do elect or call for so many persons as shall happen to be wanting of the said full number of the same quality of the absents, whether they be merchants or crafts to make up the said number of twelve, who are appointed by the constitution of the burgh to make choice of these who are to bear office as counsellors of this burgh for the year ensuing, and then do proceed to the election of thirteen of the merchant rank, and twelve of the trades rank to bear office as counsellors, which counsellors are elected as follows, viz. the whole thirteen of the merchant rank, and twelve of the trades rank, who were counsellors the year preceding are leeted with others of the

same rank who are not counsellors; and in respect that the present magistrates are chosen out of the last council, the late magistrates do come in their place to make up the number, and be leeted as counsellors; and none of the saids thirteen merchants, or twelve trades can be leeted one with another, but with persons out of the council, as said is, except in the case when either the dean of gild, deacon-conveener, treasurer, or master of work shall happen to be extraordinary counsellors by their office, they may be leeted against as many of the merchants and trades counsellors of the same rank; and in case it shall happen at any time that a considerable number of the counsellors who are elected, as said is, do not accept, the magistrates and council may, and have been in use to elect others in their room and place.

The election of the dean of gild, deacon-conveener, treasurer and others, upon the foresaid Wednesday after the election of the council, do convene the provost, bailies and counsellors, both of the merchants and trades ranks, together with the deacons of the respective incorporate crafts in the burgh; and because that the trades baillie and counsellors and deacons foresaid, do exceed the number of the magistrates and council of the merchant rank, there are as many merchants added to them as makes the merchants and trades ranks both alike in number, and then there is a leet produced from the merchants house, contained in an act thereof under their clerks hand, consisting of three persons of the merchants rank, and one of them is chosen by the magistrates and town-council, and others foresaid, to bear office as dean of gild of this burgh for the year ensuing. As also there is a leet produced from the trades house, contained in an act thereof under their clerks hand, consisting of three persons of the crafts rank, and one of them is chosen by the saids magistrates and town-council, and others foresaid, to bear office as deacon-conveener of this burgh for the year ensuing; and in the election of the dean of gild and deacon-conveener, the provost has the first vote, and in case of equality the casting vote. Thereafter the merchants and deacons who are added to the magistrates and town-council for electing the dean of gild and deacon-conveener being removed, the magistrates and town-council put two or three persons on the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as trea-

suror of the burgh for the year ensuing; and that the leet out of which the treasurer is elected, consists of the merchant rank and trades rank *per vices*, or year about.

*Item*, In electing the baillie of Gorbals, the magistrates and town-council do put two or three of their number upon the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as baillie of the Gorbals for the year ensuing; and the leet out of which he is chosen consists of the merchant rank and trades rank *per vices*, or year about.

*Item*, In electing the water baillie, the magistrates and town-council do put two persons (either of the council, or not of the same, as they think fit) upon the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as water baillie for the year ensuing, and the leet out of which he is chosen consists of the merchant rank and trades rank *per vices*, or year about.

*Item*, In electing the master of work, the magistrates and town-council do put two persons of the merchant rank, either of the council, or not of the same, as they think fit, upon the leet, which is put to the vote, and one of them is chosen to bear office as master of work of the burgh for the year ensuing.

*Item*, There is a leet produced from the incorporation of maltmen under their clerk's hand, consisting of four or five persons of that trade, which leet being put to the vote, one of them is chosen by the magistrates and town-council to be visitor of the maltmen for the year ensuing.

*Item*, There is a leet produced from the incorporation of gardners under their clerk's hand, and consisting of two persons of that trade, which leet being put to the vote, one is chosen by the magistrates and town-council to be visitor of the gardners for the year ensuing.

*Item*, In electing the procurator fiscal of court, there is a leet made by the magistrates and town-council, consisting of two persons, which leet being put to the vote, one of them is elected procurator fiscal of court for the year ensuing. And the magistrates and town-council recommend to the provost to transmit an extract thereof, under the clerk's hand, to the clerk of the convention of royal burrows, to the effect specified in the said act of the burrows. Extracted upon this, and the five preceeding pages by me. *Sic subscribitur*.

JO. M'GILCHRIST Dep. Cl.

*A list of all the dean of gilds of this city since the gildry was erected to this present time.*

Matthew Turnbull,	Robert Rae,
George Master,	John Walkingshaw,
Archibald Fawls,	John Caldwell,
William Symer,	Frederick Hamilton,
James Bell,	Ninian Anderson,
William Weems,	Robert Campbell,
John Rouat,	Hugh Nisbet,
Colin Campbell,	John Fleming,
Matthew Turnbull,	Robert Cross,
Patrick Bell,	George Johnston,
Matthew Turnbull,	Robert Campbell,
Colin Campbell,	William Napier,
Patrick Bell,	James Peadie,
John Barns,	John Leckie,
Henry Glen,	Robert Cross,
John Barns,	Robert Rodger,
James Hamilton,	John Aird sen.
Walter Stirling,	Robert Zuill,
James Bell,	John Aird jun.
John Barns,	John Bowman,
Henry Glen,	Thomas Peter,
Andrew Cunningham,	Thomas Smith,
James Hamilton,	Robert Zuill,
William Dunlop,	Thomas Smith,
John Graham,	Adam Montgomery,
William Dunlop,	Thomas Thomson,
James Hamilton,	James Peadie jun.
Sir John Bell,	Gilbert Buchanan,
James Campbell,	John Stark,
James Barns,	James Peadie,
Frederick Hamilton,	Hugh Rodger,
James Pollock,	Andrew Buchanan,
John Walkingshaw,	William Cunningham,
John Anderson jun. of Douhill,	Andrew Ramsay,
Frederick Hamilton,	Arthur Tran.

The merchant adventurers who succeeded in sea trading were John Young merchant, Matthew Turnbull, Archibald Fawls and William Symer, and thereafter the great projector of trade, was William Simpson, born at St Andrews, about one hundred years ago, he built two ships at the Bremmylaw, and brought them down the river the time of a great flood. The place of our shipping in those days was the bailliary of Cunninghame and sherifdom of Air, he traded to Flanders, Poland, France and Dantzick, and built great houses in Glasgow, within the Trongate, with great orchards, four large barns, and great gardens at the back thereof, lying upon the south-

side of the west-port street, and bounded with the ropework, he built likewise a great lodging in the new-wynd.

Another merchant cotemporary with them was one Archibald Alcorn, he was the first who built the two tenements of land in the Bridge-street, that were of note, where his name, mark, and year of God is yet to be seen upon the pate stone of these two tenements; his grandchild Gilbert Alcorn, was a merchant, who left this town about eighty years ago, and had his residence in Rotterdam, and was there factor for our merchants here.

The next merchant I can give account of, is reported to be Matthew Turnbull, he was the first dean of gild that was placed here in the year 1605, he built a great tenement of land in the Gallowgate, but is now demolished, he was a great trader to France and Holland, and was a person of known integrity and distinction. There arose afterwards several persons eminent for promoting of trade, viz. John and Thomas Youngs, George Master, the second dean of gild, the Symers, Faulls, Ruats, Braidwoods, Trans, Orrs, Lyles, Cummings, and thereafter Patrick Bell and James Bell, both provosts, Colin Campbel of Blythwood provost, James Campbel, John Barns, James and John Barns his sons, Sir John Bell late provost, and John Barns late provost.

In the beginning of the year 1664, war broke out betwixt Britain and Holland, and acts of hostility falling out betwixt both nations, and the Dutch, who had seized and caped some of our ships, to our great loss, for remead whereof, some of our merchants did nominate and appoint captain Robert M<sup>c</sup>Allan commander of the frigate, the George of Glasgow, and set to sea in pursuit of his majesty's enemies, conform to a commission or letter of mark, dated the 28th day of June 1665, granted to the said captain Robert M<sup>c</sup>Allan, by the high and mighty prince Charles, duke of Lenox and Richmond, heritable lord high admiral of the kingdom of Scotland, as having warrant and commission from our dread sovereign lord the king's majesty, for granting thereof by his commission under his majesty's great seal of the said kingdom, dated the 12th day of June, then last by past, did thereby declare that the foresaid good ship or frigate, whereof the said captain Robert M<sup>c</sup>Allan is commander, is sixty tuns or thereby of burden, and carries on board five piece

of ordnance, thirty-two muskets or firelocks, twelve half picks, eighteen pol-axes, thirty swords, three barrells of powder, and with victuals, and other necessary provision for six months stay at sea; and that all the officers, mariners and sailors thereof amounted to threescore persons, and that the said frigate, amunition, outrigging, and other pertinents, did belong to the persons particularly after-specified, viz. William Anderson provost of Glasgow, John Walkingshaw, Robert Rae, Peter Gemmill, John M'Ewen merchants burgesses of Glasgow, Sir George Maxwell of New-wark, James Lockhart of Cleg-horn, major George Grant, Halbert Gladstones merchant in Edinburgh, Donald M'Gilchrist, John Boyle, John Caldwell, Hugh Nisbet, John Johnston, Robert M'Ure and John Leckie merchants of the said burgh of Glasgow, and for performing of the articles, and clauses contained in the foresaid commission, the said captain as principal, and with him the said Peter Gemmill as cautioner for him, that he shall use his utmost endeavours to seize and apprehend all our enemies ships that he can find, and bring home to them to the river of Clyde, for the behoof of the saids partners and owners, as the said obligation of the date of the day of August 1665 years, in itself at more length makes mention, the foresaid persons outrigged with all their ships of force, brought in several prizes to Port-Glasgow; but the peace being concluded, the caping trade ceased.\*

\* It appears that the inhabitants of Glasgow fitted out more privateers than this small "frigate" mentioned by our author, "with all the pomp and circumstance of war." "A privateer of Glasgow, one Chambers, has lately brought in a Dutch caper of 8 guns, with a prize ship laden with salt."

*Lon. Gazette Nov. 8. 1666.*

"A merchant ship of Glasgow of 300 tuns, laden with wines from Spain, was in her return attempted by a Dutch man of war, for which encounter finding herself too weak, though sufficiently manned, the master commanded his men to conceal themselves, himself and only 7 men appearing upon the deck, who immediately struck sail in token of submission, which the man of war perceiving sent 22 of his men aboard her, himself leaving her to pursue another vessel discovered to leewards; but at the close of the evening the concealed men finding their advantage, set so vigorously upon the Dutchmen, that making them prisoners, they regained the possession of their vessel; and returned safe to Glasgow."—*Ibid. Feb. 18. 1667.*

The Scots sent out swarms of privateers against the Dutch, who in return entered the firth of Forth and attacked Burnt Island. "The particular account of the late attempt of a squadron of the Dutch upon Burnt Island we give you in this extract of a letter from his grace the lord commissioner, dated at Kirk-Caldie, April 30. 7 at night.



*A list of the linen and woollen drapers, commonly called  
English merchants, since the year 1600.*

William Dunlop,  
John Herbertson senior,  
John Fleming,  
James Hepburn,  
Edward Robertson,  
Nicol Robertson,  
William Allan sen.  
William Allan jun.  
Thomas Gilchrist,  
Walter Blair,  
George Greenhill,  
David Scot,  
James Cumming,  
John Parland,  
William Kirk,  
Arthur Kirk,  
John Napier,  
John Aitchison,  
William Drew,  
John Drew,  
John Kelloch,  
James Armour sen.  
James Armour jun.  
John Maxwell,  
Arthur Kirk,  
James Charters,

Archibald Kirk,  
Alexander Carlile,  
James Adam,  
John Richie,  
Alexander Cochran,  
John Robertson,  
Marcus Marshall,  
William Fulton,  
John Bisset,  
James Huat,  
Patrick Murdoch,  
James Robertson sen.  
George Johnston,  
Walter Colquhoun,  
James Johnston,  
John Thomson,  
Michael Coulter,  
John Robertson Bristol,  
Robert Robertson,  
William Douglas,  
Archibald Fleming,  
James Tennant,  
John Hall,  
Peter Cumming,  
William Jack,  
Matthew Cumming,

The last evening appeared at a great distance in the mouth of the frith, a fleet of about 40 sail, which by all was concluded to be a squadron of his majesty's commanded by Sir Jeremy Smith, but so soon as his grace had notice of it he ordered several troops and companies to draw towards the coast, having before his coming from Edinburgh equally divided both horse and foot betwixt the north and south side of the frith. But this morning 15 of their men of war past in hither with the Dutch colours and placed themselves over against Burnt Island, where they made at least 500 great shot, but with no other execution than the beating down a few chimneys. Twenty sail more attempted to have come the length of their other ships which plaid upon the island, but the wind blowing high, and directly west, it proved impossible for them, so that now they have all tacked and are gone below this place, and given over their shooting. His grace is constantly attending their motions, and if they have courage to land, doubts not but the forces he has under his command, will give them such an entertainment as shall prove a sufficient testimony of their loyalty to their prince, as well as their love to their country. During the appearance of the Dutch before the island, some of the Scottish privateers that were lying there immediately drew their guns to shoar, and raising a convenient battery, planted thereon 50 pieces with which they played hard upon the enemy, and much annoyed them. The Dutch at their first approach put out their long boats, as if they had some intention of making a descent upon land, but perceiving the coast so well guarded, they gave over that design. The number of the men of war of this squadron were not judged to be above 22 sail, the rest being galliots and other vessels attending them."

*London Gazette, May 6. 1667.—Ed.*

Zacharias Murdoch,  
James Miller,  
John Johnston,  
William Miller,  
Robert Burns,  
Robert Johnston,

George Thomson,  
James Wardrop,  
Gavin Pow,  
William Stobo,  
James Nisbet,  
John Spruell.

These are merchant-travellers betwixt Scotland and England, many of whom became sea adventurers afterward.\*

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*A list of the sea-adventurers trading to sundry places in Europe, Africa, and America, since the year 1668.*

WALTER GIBSON, eldest son of the deceased John Gibson of Overnewtown, merchant and late provost of Glasgow, his first appearance was in malt-making, and his stock being improven that way, he left that trade, and betook himself to merchandizing, and began first with the herring-fishing, and in one year he made, packed and cured 300 lasts of herring at six pound sterling per last, containing twelve barrells each last, and having fraughted a Dutch ship, called the *St Agat*, burdened four hundred and fifty tuns, the ship, with the great cargo, arrived safely at St Martins in France, where he got for each barrell of herring a barrell of brandy and a crown, and the ship at her return was loaded with salt and brandy. And the product came to a prodigious sum, so that he bought this great ship, and other two large ships, he traded to France, Spain, Norway, Swedland and Virginea. He was the first that brought iron to Glasgow, the shopkeepers before bought the same, with dying stuffs from Stirling and Borrowstounness.

Before that time John Andersons elder and younger of Douhill, James Peadie, John Luke, Ninian Anderson, captain John Anderson, owners of the ship *Providence*,

\* The Scots pedlers in England, appear to have been very numerous.

"And lately there was 10,000 Scots merchants and pedlers going up and down England selling cloth."—*Treatise on the East India Trade* 1695.

This number appears to be rather incredibly great. Another writer says, "Every Scots pedler in England on horseback pays £6 per annum; now suppose 3000 pedlers, is £18000."—*Spreul's Account Current*. 1705.—Ed.

first imported cherry sacke to Glasgow, and our retailers bought the same from the merchants of Edinburgh, at Leith, before that time.

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*Next, there was another great company arose undertaking the trade to Virginea, Carriby-islands, Barbadoes, New-England, St Christophers, Monserat, and other colonies in America, viz.*

Walter Gibson late provost,	Hugh Cathcart,
John Walkinshaw younger of Bor-	James Mushet,
rowfield,	James Coulter,
James Walkingshaw of that-ilk,	John Coulter,
William Walkingshaw of Scotstoun,	Michael Coulter,
William Crawford,	John Stirling late provost,
James Bogle,	Walter Stirling late baillie,
Andrew Gibson,	Daniel Campbel of Shawfield,
John Craig,	John Bogle,
William Boick,	Zacharias Murdoch,
Matthew Cumming elder,	Thomas Johnston,
John Craig,	Kilpatrick,
James Corbet elder,	Robert Bogle elder,
William Bogle,	Robert Bogle younger,
John Spruel,	George Bogle late baillie,
Robert Bogle,	Robert Johnston,
Captain James Gibson,	William Blackburn elder,
Thomas Weir,	John and William Blackburns his
John Cross elder,	sons,
James Montgomery elder,	James Corbet younger,
Robert Cross elder,	James Houston,
David Cross,	Thomas Clark,
Sir Hugh Montgomery,	John Clark his son,
William Cross,	Claud Henderson,
Robert Colquhoun elder,	John Brysons elder and younger,
John Govan,	William Sinclair,
James Govan,	Patrick Bell,
Archibald Campbel,	Alexander Colquhoun,
Thomas Calder, [of Sherva]	James and Robert Colquhouns his
Thomas Smith late dean of gild,	sons, great projectors of trade,
Robert Rodger,	James was lately one of the baillies
John Smith,	of Edinburgh.
Adam Montgomery late dean of gild,	John Robertson writer,
Alexander Oswald,	Mr John Mitchel,
James Lees,	John Luke baillie,
William Arbuckle,	William Craig,
Andrew Lees,	John Buchanan,
Peter Murdoch late provost,	Peter Buchanan,
Andrew Aiton late baillie,	John Luke of Claythorn,
James Govan,	Samuel M'Caull,
William Anderson late baillie.	John Ritchie,
Andrew Cathcart elder,	Arthur Tran present dean of gild,

Adam Dougal,	Archibald Gray,
John Luke alias Bristol,	James Christie,
Andrew Buchanan late dean of gild,	Walter Blair elder,
Neil Buchanan,	Laurence Dinwoodie,
John Hamilton,	Peter Murdoch younger,
Archibald Buchanan,	John Murdoch his brother,
Matthew Dinwoodie,	James Dougall,
John Ritchie,	Alexander Baillie,
Archibald Govan,	John Jamieson,
Mr William Fogo of Killorn,	John Riddell,
James Wilson,	Thomas Yuill of Darleith,
John Campbell,	John Bairds elder and younger,
Matthew Bogle,	

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*A list of shop-keepers.*

John Currie,	Robert Anderson,
John Wilson,	John Grierson,
James Hynd,	William Donald,
William Selkrig,	George Gilchrist,
Arthur Robertson,	Mrs Luke,
Robert Johnston,	John M'Kenzie,
Archibald Buchanan,	Andrew M'Kenzie,
John Hunter,	Matthew Tarbet,
Robert Scot,	John Arneil,
John Lang,	William Hendry,
Andrew Buchanan,	Joseph Man,
John Gardner,	Thomas Lewis,
Robert Filipshill,	William Brown,
John Dickson,	James Wardrop,
William Lyle,	William Gordon,
James Smith,	James Dichmont,
Archibald Hamilton,	Robert M'Farlan,
John Lyle,	James Buchanan,
Henry Chrystie,	Robert Allan,
William Hamilton,	William Luke,
Richard Allan,	James Duncan,
George Rennold,	Robert Tennant late baillie,
Robert Brock,	John Riddel elder,
Robert Logan,	John Peadie,
Robert Pou,	Francis Cumming,
Matthew Provan,	James Clark,
John Smellie,	William Currie,
Andrew Gardner,	James M'Coul,
James Murdoch,	Robert M'Nair and Jean Holms in
James Blyth,	company,*
William Gray,	John Black,

\* Robert M'Nair and Jean Holms were husband and wife. From being a small huckster M'Nair became an extensive merchant and sugar baker. He

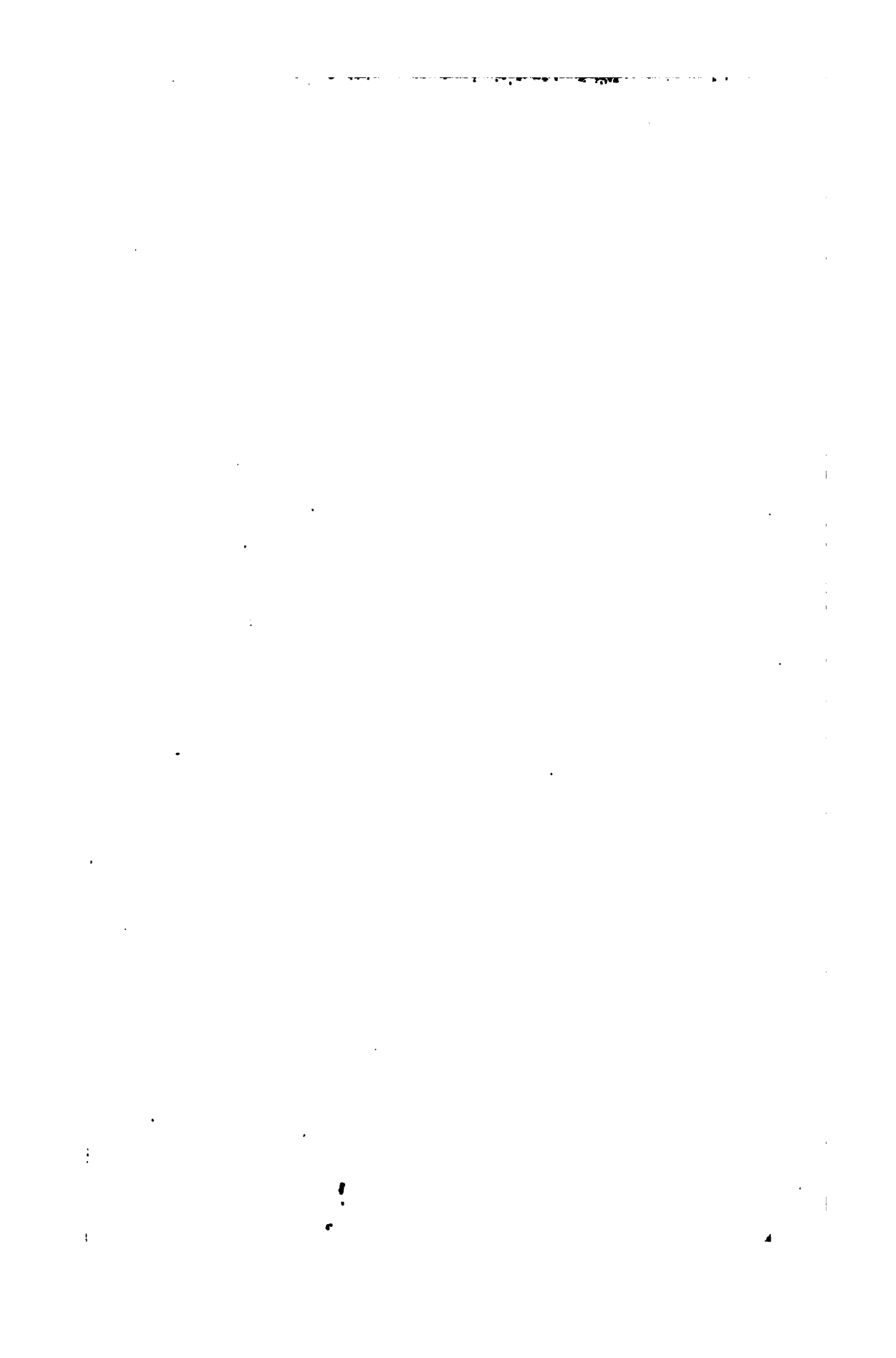
Thomas Dougal,  
 John Glen,  
 William Rob,  
 John Robertson,  
 Roderick M'Leod,  
 John M'Lee,  
 Andrew Rowan,  
 John Rowan,  
 Gavin Struthers,  
 James Blair,  
 Ninian Glen,  
 James Inglis,  
 Robert Fulton,  
 Thomas M'Imory,  
 William M'Limont,  
 James Anderson,  
 Andrew Miller,  
 John Campbel,  
 Robert Lang,  
 James Mitchel,  
 Mitchel,  
 John Jamieson,  
 William Luke,  
 John Wilson,  
 William Dempster,  
 James Blyth,  
 Andrew Lockhart,  
 John Lang,  
 Mrs Zuill,  
 Mrs Fleeming,  
 James Chrystie,  
 Adam Tennent,  
 John Miller,  
 William Smith,  
 James Barrie,  
 Alexander Campbel,  
 Archibald Ingrum,  
 John Newlands,  
 William Miller,  
 John Tilloch,  
 Robert Luke,  
 James Buchanan,

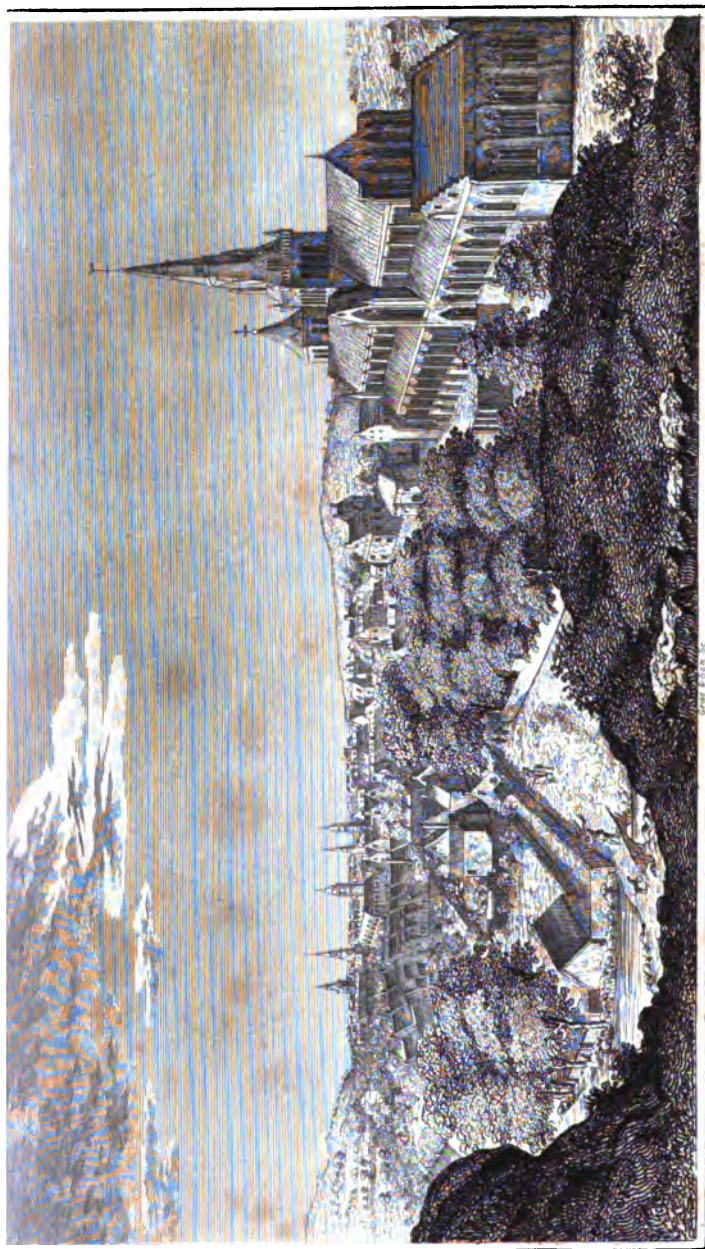
Samuel Hay,  
 David Young,  
 John Hamilton,  
 Robert Allan,  
 James Dunlop,  
 William Clark,  
 John Hunter,  
 Mrs Gray,  
 James Cleland,  
 Robert Smith,  
 James M'Culloch,  
 David Gentleman,  
 James Livingston,  
 William Zuill,  
 John Wright,  
 William M'Queen,  
 James French,  
 Andrew Carlile,  
 William Brydin,  
 William Paterson,  
 Gavin Bryce,  
 James Rankin,  
 Benjamin Thomson,  
 Alexander Mitchel,  
 John Stuart,  
 George Kirkmichael,  
 James Wilson,  
 Andrew Murdoch,  
 John Shortrig,  
 Hugh Stuart,  
 John Zuill,  
 Robert Marshal,  
 James Wotherspoon,  
 Peter Mitchel,  
 John Gibson,  
 Cornelius Luke,  
 Robert Ewing,  
 William Riddel,  
 James Lochhead,  
 Thomas Hopkirk,  
 John Muir,

purchased the "Easter Sugarie," about the middle of the last century, a satirical song was composed on the occasion, which began thus :

You're welcome to the sugar house,  
 Robin M'Nair,  
 You're welcome to the sugar house,  
 Robin M'Nair,  
 How is your sister Bell ?  
 And how is Jean Holms hersel ?  
 Robin M'Nair.

He died in 1779. The newspaper gave the following notice. "On Monday (June 7.) died about the 76th year of his age, Mr Robert M'Nair, merchant here. His application to business was crowned with so great success that he raised himself to be the greatest proprietor of houses in this city."—*Glas. Mercury*, June 10. 1779.—*Ed.*





GLASGOW, FROM THE N.E. 1893.

*A description of the High Church of Glasgow, founded by  
St Mungo in the year 632.*

THE great metropolitan church of Glasgow, which was founded by St Mungo anno 632, but the fabrick was never carried on till John Achaius bishop of Glasgow raised this magnificent fabrick about the year 1077, that Malcom the III. the 86 king of Scotland reigned, and was compleated and finished by William Babbington bishop of Glasgow, in the year 1250, Alexander the III. then reigning. The baronry kirk, which is exactly under the inner-kirk, in time of popery was only a burial place, in which it is said St Mungo, the founder is buried, it is of length 108 foot, and 72 foot wide, it is supported with 65 pillars, some of which are 18 foot in circumference, the height of each pillar, from the floor to the roof of the baronry kirk, is 18 foot; it is illuminated with 41 windows, and is accomodated with three lofts, and 69 pews or seats, each containing six, seven, or eight persons, for conveniency to hear sermon.

The inner or easter kirk stands immediately above the baronry kirk, the length thereof within the walls is 127 foot, and is supported by three degrees of pillars, each one immediately above the other, divided in two rows, the one in the south side, the other on the north side, the first and lowest degree hath sixty pillars, the circumference of which is fifteen foot two inches each, the second degree hath forty two pillars, the third degree hath thirty pillars, the height of the first row of pillars twenty-seven foot, this kirk is newly cyled and painted in the roof, the walls whitened, it is honoured with the king's seat or loft, which is erected on the north side of the kirk, opposite to the pulpit, and is advanced three foot more south towards the pulpit than any other loft, this seat is adorned with the kings arms, curiously cut out on the breast, and a crowned thistle on the one hand, and a crowned rose on the other, all of cedar wood, upon the back of the said seat are painted the crown, scepter and sword, and upon the left hand of this seat is the council loft, the other loft on the right hand is appointed for the chancellour, or any other the king pleases to honour with that favour. In the west end of this kirk is his grace the duke of Montrose his loft. This



kirk is accommodated with forty eight pews, each of which affords room for seven persons one with another, the minister whereof is the Reverend Mr George Campbell.

Next is the choir, four steps lower than the inner kirk, and is of length one hundred and thirty eight foot, supported by eight pillars, four of which are very large, on which the high steeple of two hundred and twenty four foot high doth stand, each of these four pillars, being eighty eight foot high, and thirty foot in circumference, the other four is twenty seven foot in height, and thirteen foot four inches in circumference, this steeple is mounted with a large gilded cock.

The outter or west kirk is supported by three degrees of pillars, the first or lowest being twelve in number, each being in circumference fifteen foot two inches, the second degree hath twenty four pillars, the third degree hath eighteen pillars, it is of length eighty four foot, besides the porch at the west-end which is thirty foot in length, and twenty foot wide, this porch, in the time of popery, was the only entry for the lordly prelate and the priests. The priests did enter this outter kirk, which hath a session house on the north-side, and a consistorial house on the south-side thereof, the length of each being thirty foot, and fifty foot wide, this outer kirk hath in it on the north-side the council loft opposite to the pulpit, and the grammar school loft on the east-end thereof, where the masters and scholars always sits on Sunday to hear divine worship, it hath two other lofts on the north and west for hearers, this kirk hath in it ninety seven seats besides the council and grammar school lofts, the roof of this kirk is finely cyled and painted. There is a large stone wall built for dividing the church from the choir, the minister of this church is the reverend Mr John Scot. But in time of popery all these kirks were in one, being only a place for walking and burying, it is of length, this choir, eighty four foot, so that the whole fabrick within the walls is three hundred and thirty nine foot in length, and seventy two foot wide. It hath three isles, the one upon the north-east end where the synod sits, and it is the session house for the inner kirk, the other two isles is upon the south and north-side opposite to the choir, but was never finished, these two isles, when finished, were appointed to make

this great fabrick a compleat cross, and it is now the minister's burial place, and such persons as the magistrates pleases to admit; this church for the most part, is covered with lead, and hath upon the west end thereof a big steeple, not so high, but much larger than the other steeple, wherein is a big clock, and within the steeple two large bells, the great bell is eleven foot four inches and one half in circumference, and it rings every night at ten of the clock.\* This large bell was gifted by Marcus Knox merchant in Glasgow at the reformation, he was squire Knox's grandfather. The lesser bell, which is eight foot ten inches and a half in circumference, and it rings every day at eight of the clock in the morning. This steeple hath a salmond on the top of it, instead of a weather cock, and which salmond is a part of the city's arms; and this magnificent fabrick is illuminated with one hundred and fifty-seven windows, including the baronry kirk, and is supported with one hundred and forty-seven pillars high and low, and is in circumference round the walls (without following with the line of measure the isles) three hundred and twenty-five ells, and the kirk-yard dyke is of circumference four hundred and twenty five ells round about, it hath of tombs join'd to the kirk wall twenty-one. His grace the duke of Montrose hath a burial place in the east-end of the baronry kirk, and upon the kirk-yard dyke there are sixty great and small tombs.

This city is adorned with eight steeples, the high church steeple being two hundred and twenty foot high, and hath three battlements round it, one above another, with a large cock upon the spear thereof, the west steeple is one hundred and twenty-six foot high, and the church roof ninety-two foot high, all covered with lead.

There are of pillars, springs, key stones and timber knots in the vestiary, chapter house, and the inner and outer kirk three hundred and twenty-nine pillars, two hundred and eighteen springs, ninety-six key stones,

\* Glasgow was celebrated for bells; the following lines, though once very popular, we have not seen in print.

Glasgow for bells,  
Lithgow for wells,  
Falkirk for beans and pease,  
Edinbro' for whores and thieves.—Ed.

being in all six hundred and forty-three, and in the baronry kirk one hundred and twenty-six pillars, five hundred and ten springs, one hundred and twenty-seven key stones and apprentice knots, being in all seven hundred and sixty-three; so that the whole, both in the high church and baronry, amounts to one thousand four hundred and six pillars, springs, key-stones and knots.

The next famous structure is the university consisting of two courts, and is of length from east to west three hundred and thirty-four foot, and in breadth from north to south one hundred and forty-one foot, and is accommodated with three large halls, and eighty-four chambers, all illuminated with three hundred and fifteen windows; it hath a large high steeple of one hundred and forty foot high, with a large clock and battlements, with two bells for calling the students together, the great bell it rings daily at five in the morning and nine at night, and the small bell at six in the morning and six at night, and at other times as need requires. This steeple hath a large gilded cock on the spear thereof; and at the entry on the right hand a fine broad stair in the first court, with a lyon on the right and an unicorn on the left hand, neatly cut out of free stone, and joining to the inner-court there is a large fine garden, with broad pleasant walks, for the use of masters and students to walk in, consisting of seven acres of ground, well furnished with fruit trees and pot herbs, as likewise a physick garden of a rood of ground, well fenced about with a strong high stone wall, being the donation of James lord Hamilton.

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*To the illustrious prince James duke of Montrose, marquis of Graham and Buchanan, earl of Kincardine, &c. chancellor of the university of Glasgow.*

My Lord,

I HERE offer to your grace's patronage the view of the city of Glasgow, and the university, which naturally craves your protection, as well because your grace is baillie of regality as also chancellor of the university, offices which you have exerced with universal approbation, both of those nearly concern'd, and of the whole nation who have unanimously applauded our sovereign's choice in placing

you not only in these posts but also in the several weighty and honourable employments you have gone through both in the reign of her majesty queen Anne, and the late glorious king George the I. whom, to your immortal honour, you serv'd at all times, and especially when things had the worst of views, with all inflexible firmness and fidelity, both in settling the protestant succession in the most serene house of Hanover by law; as also in joining with other worthy patriots of your own rank and quality, and contributing all your endeavours to shun the tide of opposition that was once like to run high against it. But thanks be to the Almighty, who at last crown'd your endeavours with success, by the blessed accession of his late majesty of glorious memory to the throne of these realms, on that memorable day the first of August one thousand seven hundred and fourteen years. Your master and sovereign the late king George, was so sensible of your merit and service, that besides the great and honourable offices you was then invested with, the crown thought that any thing that was but personal was all too little as a mark of distinguishing favour to your grace, but that it might be derived down to your posterity, his majesty was pleased to create the marquis of Graham a peer of England, and that honour was settled lineally upon all your male issue.

I might also, my lord, expatiate upon the antiquity, honour, loyalty and grandeur of the illustrious family of Montrose, to whom your grace, in the eyes of all good men, must needs add a new lustre to that glorious stock and race of patriots and heroes you are sprung from, who have been for many hundred years past a support to the crown, and the protectors and strenuous defenders of the honour and liberties of their country.

The very placing of all these things would far exceed the bounds of a dedication, and might indeed be the subject of a book far larger than this which is presented here to your grace's patronage, which I humbly beg your grace will accept as a small testimony and acknowledgement of the honour I have, and bear to your grace, and to your shining and illustrious character.

I ever am, my lord,

Your grace's most humble servant,  
JO. M'URE.

*A short dedication to the persons following.*

The honourable John Orr of Borrowfield Esq. lord rector.

The Reverend Mr Neil Campbel principal.

The Reverend Mr John Simpson professor of divinity.

Mr William Forbes professor of law.

Doctor John Johnston professor of medicine.

Doctor Thomas Brisband professor of botany and anatomy.

Mr John Loudon

Mr Robert Dick

Mr Francis Hutchison

} professors of philosophy.

Mr Alexander Dunlop professor of Greek.

Mr Charles Morthland professor of the oriental languages.

Mr Andrew Ross professor of humanity.

Mr Robert Simpson professor of mathematicks.

Mr William Anderson professor of ecclesiastick history.

My lord rector, and gentlemen members of the faculty of the university of Glasgow.

Much honoured,

As you have the honour to represent the chief magistracy of the university, so without flattery, I may be allowed to say, that none of your predecessors in office did ever more worthily exerce it; for besides that you have all the necessary qualities of learning, gravity and prudence requisite for the discharge of your honourable post, so you have far exceeded all that ever went before you, for by an uncommon piece of generosity, you was pleased to give as a fund for acquiring a new sett of books to the library no less than the sum of five hundred pound sterling. As you have been the first lord rector who began that generous practice of being so noble a benefactor to the university, so I wish you may be imitated in all succeeding ages by your successors, who may set you as a pattern, in so laudible a deed and donation before them.

My lord, I here present you and the faculty with the best account I could make up of the university from its

foundation, by the ever memorable bishop Turnbull, your glorious founder, till this present time.

By the bull of your foundation, all the several faculties are licenced that are taught in the university of Bononia, to which your erection refers, and of which I have given you a copy; I have touch'd a little, as far as I have been able from any vouchers that offer'd to me, the several donations that have been made by our princes and great men since; with some short account of the learned men who have been bred, and flourished here, which though I cannot call it an Athena, yet it may be of some use, and a foundation to an abler hand to undertake a work of this kind, which would be so acceptable to the *literati*, and the curious every where. I have been at the pains to collect all, or most of the rectors and primars of the university from the foundation in a succession down to your lordship. I wish that you my lord rector and principal, with the other learned gentlemen who exerce office in the university, may always flourish in religion and learning, and that it may ever be a seminary to furnish men to do eminent service to God and their country, while sun and moon endures, and that you will accept this account of your university as a small testimony of the value and esteem I have for you and the faculty. I am ever with a very sincere respect

My lord and gentlemen,  
Your most faithful and most  
Humble servant,  
JO. M'URE.

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*A description of the University.*

THE university of Glasgow is the chief ornament of the town next to the cathedral church, situated upon the east-side of the city; it is a most noble and magnificent structure\* as has been already described; but here of late

\* "While he (Principal Strang) had the government of the society and very much by his interest, the buildings and incomes of the colledge were very much bettered: the inner court was built, on the north and east sides of it, begun and finished under his care; and a large and stately orchard taken in and planted. All this work was done, not from the colledge

there is a third court erected, two parts whereof is already built for the use of the masters of the university to lodge in, and when this court is finished (as is projected) it will be the largest court, looking rather like a king's palace than any other lodging.

The primar or principal has a most stately and convenient lodging on the south-side, and adjacent to the university, so that it is an usual saying, that the principal of the college of Glasgow (even when episcopacy took place) was the best lodg'd clergyman in the kingdom. This university, one year with another, educates between two and three hundred students, besides the students of the theology, law, physick, and other liberal sciences.

The university was founded *Auspiciis pietate & benignitate eximii principis Jacobi secundi Scotorum regis serenissimi indulgentiam faciente & jus facultatem studii generalis sanctiente Nicolao quinto pontifice Romano, ejus erectionem & constitutionem magno labore & sumptibus procurante reverendo in Christo antistite Gulielmo Turnbullo Episcopo Glasguensi* (The words of the bull are) *Ut studium generale vigeat tam in theologia ac jure canonico & civili, quam arti-*

incomes, which were very inconsiderable, but upon the generous benefactions of the neighbouring nobility and other persons of substance, procured by the solicitation of the principall and the rest of the masters. I find by the originall session records of Air, June 17, 1632, that the session of Air gave 100 merks to the bigging of the colledge of Glasgow; and the town [of Ayr] give, for the same end, 200 merks. The same interest procured 3600 merks from the king, to help forward this publick and useful work. And the intimacy the principall had with Mr Zacharias Boyd, from his infancy to his death, helped to procure a much greater benefaction, of 24,000 pounds Scots, for the further carrying on the building of the colledge, and the publick library.—*Wodrow MS.* In 1633, Charles I. gave the college a precept on the exchequer for £200, Baillie says, "For which the officers of the exchequer gave us sundry times an order; but never a penny of it could we obtain to this day" (1661).—*Baillie's MS.* The same author informs us that Cromwell gave £500 towards the building of the college.

The inner court of the college was built about the middle of the 17th century. The date above the interior gateway is 1656. The west front, facing the High Street, bears the date of 1658. The royal arms above the great gateway, with C. R. 2. must have been set up after the restoration.

Ray gives the following account of the college in 1661:—"The college, a pretty stone building, and not inferior to Wadham and All Souls colleges in Oxon. Here are (as they told us) most commonly about 40 students of the first year, which they call Obedients; near so many of the second, which they call Semies; and so proportionably of the third which they call Baccalors; and the fourth whom they call Laureat or Magisters."

*Ray's Itinerary.—Ed.*

*bus & quavis alia licita facultate, quodque doctores & magistri ibidem omnibus & singulis privilegiis, libertatibus, honoribus, immunitatibus, exemptionibus, per sedem apostolicam, vel alios quomodolibet magistris, doctoribus & studentibus in studio nostre civitatis Bononiensis concessis gaudeant & utantur.*

The persons founded were the rector, a dean of faculty, a principal or warden, who was to teach theology, three professors to teach philosophy; afterwards some clergymen professed the laws here, being invited to that profession more for the conveniency of a collegiate life, and the immunities of the university, than for any considerable salary.

King James the VI. anno 1577, did establish twelve persons in the college, viz. a principal, three professors of philosophy, four students bursars, one œconomus or provisor, who furnishes the table with provisions, the principal's servant, a janitor and cook.

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#### *Benefactors to the College.*

The kings of Scotland have been great benefactors to this university. King James the II. the founder thereof did bestow considerable revenues, and endowed it with many privileges and immunities, the words of the letter, under the great seal 12 Kal. Maii 1453, are, *Omnes & singulos rectores, qui pro tempore fuerint, facultatem, decanos, procuratores nationum, regentes, magistros & studiosos in hac Universitate sub nostra firma pace & custodia defensione & manutuentia suscipimus, eosdem rectores, &c. ab omnibus tributis, exactionibus, taxationibus collectis, vigiliis, custodiis eximimus, & postea eximendos statuimus.*

The same privileges were confirmed by king James the III. anno 1472. by king James the IV. anno 1509. by king James the V. anno 1542. and by queen Mary anno 1547.

About the time of the reformation the university was almost brought to desolation, and had been ruined had not king James the VI. in his minority restored it by his royal bounty and magnificence, he confirmed all the privileges he bestowed upon it, the tithes of the church of Govan anno 1577. afterwards he ratified all the former



acts made in favours of the university, and made some new donations anno 1617.

King Charles the I. did ratify all the old privileges, and bestowed money for repairing the fabrick.

King Charles the II. by advice of the parliament also gave money for the same purpose.

Bishop William Turnbull, by whose interest the pope's bull was obtain'd was very liberal to the college, and did bestow on it both lands and revenues, and so did several of the bishops and archbishops who succeeded him.

The city of Glasgow were also benefactors to the college, as by a greatful inscription ingraven within one nich on the inner court, upon the frontpiece of the staircase, written thus, viz.

*Illustri civitati Glasguanae, quæ & rem gymnasii hujus varie olim auxit; & ad harum ædium structuram perficiendam, sumptibus alioqui deficientibus, multum pecuniæ liberaliter contulit: Hanc inscriptionem, perpetuæ gratitudinis testimonium, L. M. posuit academia.*

Mr Zacharias Boyd, minister of the baronry church of Glasgow, left twenty thousand pounds Scots to the college, who erected his statue in marble from the breast upwards, with an open Bible in his hand, below him is engraven in gold letters this inscription:

MR ZACHARIAS BOYD'S FIDELIS ECCLESIE  
SVEVRBANÆ PASTOR 20000 L<sup>rs</sup>. QVA AD ALENDO  
QVOTANNIS TRES ADOLESCENTES THEOLOGIAE  
STVDIOSOS; QVA AD EXTRENDAS NOVAS  
HAS AEDES VNA CVM VNIVERSA SVPPLECTILI  
LIBRARIE ALME MATRI ACADEMIE LEGAVIT.\*

Thomas Crawford and William Struthers ministers, and others have bestowed money for repairing the fabrick; as also Alexander Boyd, [and] Matthew Wilson ministers.

James Law archbishop of Glasgow, was very bountiful to the college, for he much augmented the revenues thereof, and bestowed many choice books, which are in the library.

William earl of Dundonald gave about one thousand pound sterling anno 1672.

\* For some account of Zachary Boyd and his works, see Appendix.

John Snell has of late bestowed six thousand merks Scots for enriching the library, and adorning the fabrick.

The archbishops of Glasgow were once perpetual chancellors of the university. The rector is chosen once every year, David Cadyou was the first rector, William Elphinstone official or commissar of Glasgow, afterward bishop of Aberdeen.

The first principal was Mr Duncan Bunch anno 1454, his successors are not well known, because the old records and registers of the college were either destroyed or taken away at the reformation. Anno 1577, Andrew Melvill principal. 1580. Thomas Smeton. 1600 Patrick Sharp. 1615 Robert Boyd of Trochridge. 1622 John Cameron, viz. Le Grand. 1626 John Strang D. D. 1650 Robert Ramsay, he lived but a month after he was plac'd. 1653 Patrick Gillespie. 1660 Robert Baillie. 1662 Edward Wright. 1684 James Faull D. D. 1690 William Dunlop. 1699 John Stirling. 1725 Neil Campbell.\*

#### *Professors of Divinity.*

Anno 1640 David Dickson. 1642 Robert Baillie. 1653 John Young. 1669 Gilbert Burnet D. D. and thereafter bishop of Sarum in England. 1674 David Liddel. [1682 Alex. Ross. 1684 James Wemys.] 1692 James Woodrow. 1708 John Simpson.

The principals taught theologie till anno 1640, at which time there was a salarie settled on the professor of

\* The following is a more accurate list of the Principals, from the University Calendar 1830.,

1574	Andrew Melville
1580	Thomas Smeton
1582	Patrick Sharpe
1615	Robert Boyd
1622	John Cameron, D.D.
1626	John Strang, D.D.
1650	Robert Ramsay
1652	Patrick Gillespie
1661	Robert Baillie, D.D.
1663	Edward Wright
1684	James Fall
1690	William Dunlop
1701	John Stirling
1728	Neil Campbell.

divinity. There is no coat of arms peculiar to this University, but they use the arms of the city of Glasgow.

Sir William Fleming of Farm rector. [1677.]

Doctor Matthew Brisban dean of faculty.

Edward Wright principal or warden.

David Liddel professor of theology.

William Blair.

Thomas Nicolson.

John Tran.

John Boyd.

} professors of philosophy.

*Learned men and Writers educate at this University.*

John Sharp doctor and professor of divinity, a man well learned, and a good textuary.

John Cameron, born at Glasgow, and educated here on the north side of the Gallowgate street, was principal of this university, of whom I need say no more, but that he was the great Cameron, so well known to the world by his excellent prelections on the New Testament, he acquired so much fame in France, where he was professor of divinity in the university of Saumur, that he was esteemed by all the learned world. But king James the VI. brought him to Scotland, hoping that his learning and worth would have had some effect upon the puritans; but he finding them intractable, return'd to France where he lived and died in great esteem among all the universities in Europe, by the name of Camero'le Grand.

Mr Flavell, in his Treatise upon the Heart, makes mention of him thus. And he that writes the life of great Cameron (saith) that his anger was soon stirr'd up towards his near familiar friends, but then he would easily depose it, and acknowledged his weakness, that when provocations and trials of our patience come we know not what spirit we are of. Amongst the nearest relations are Mr Aulay Cameron preacher of the gospel, and another Archibald Cameron land-waiter at Leith, who are grandchildren to Camero le Grand's brother.

Robert Boyd principal was a very excellent person, and of considerable learning, he wrote a large commentary on the Ephesians.

John Strang D. D. a man of great parts, and extraordinary subtile, and of a most solid reason, as appears by

his most excellent books, *De Voluntate Dei in actibus humanis*, & *De Scriptura Sacra*.

David Dickson, a man born in the Tronstreet of Glasgow, professor of divinity, a person wonderfully esteem'd and reverenc'd for his piety by the covenanters, and not unlearn'd, he wrote a commentary on St Matthew's gospel, the Psalms, and Epistles to the Romans and Hebrews; also a book of practical divinity, called, *Therapeutica Sacra*, which he wrote in Latin.\*

Robert Baillie professor of divinity, and afterwards principal, a learned and modest man, tho' he published some very violent writings, yet those flowed rather from the instigation of other persons than his own inclinations, he has left a great evidence of his diligence and learning in his *Opus Chronologicum*.

Alexander Nisbet and James Fergusson two ministers much esteem'd, were bred in this university, they wrote each of them commentaries on some of the epistles.

George Hutchison was also bred here, who was reckon'd one of the greatest preachers of the Presbyterian party, and was a learn'd man, he wrote on the twelve minor prophets, on Job, and on the gospel of St John, he died anno 1674.

George Buchanan, a man of excellent wit, and learning incomparable, was educated in this college. He was admired by all men who knew him, for his learning and subtilty, he wrote a paraphrase on the Psalms, a rare piece of work, and other poems, whilst he stayed in France, where he liv'd a long time, and became acquainted with many learn'd men, he applied himself to write the Scottish

\* Mr David Dick, or Dickson, was the only son of John Dick, or Dickson, merchant in Glasgow, whose father was an old feuar, and possessor of some lands in the Barony of Fintry, and parish of St Ninians, called the Kirk of Muir. Soon after he had received the degree of A. M. he was admitted regent, or professor of philosophy in the college, where he was very useful in training up the youth in solid learning. He was ordained minister of Irvine in 1618, where he laboured till 1640, when he was appointed professor of divinity in the University of Glasgow. When the pestilence was raging at Glasgow in 1647, the masters and students of the University removed to Irvine upon the motion of Mr Dickson. There the holy and learned man Mr Durham passed his trials, and was earnestly recommended by the professor to the presbytery and magistrates of Glasgow, and in a little time ordained minister of that city. Mr Dickson was appointed professor of divinity in the University of Edinburgh in 1650.—*Wodrow's Life of Dickson*.—Ed.

history in Latin which he penn'd with such judgment and eloquence, as no country can show a better, only in this, he is justly blamed, that with the factions of the time, and to justify the proceedings of the noblemen against the queen, he went too far in depressing the royal authority of princes, and allowing them to be controul'd by subjects. He wrote bitterly against the queen and the troubles of those times, which render'd him disliked, he died in a good old age at Edinburgh, and was buried in the common burial place, without having any tomb erected for his memory: but such pompous monuments as these of marble, he was wont in his lifetime to despise, esteeming it a greater credit (as it was said of the Roman Cato) to want a statue than to have had one erected, though never so glorious.

*Inscription above the entry towards the inner-court on marble and gold letters, viz.*

ACADEMIA GLASGUANA, CUM PRIVILEGIIS  
BONONIENSIS; ANNO REE VULG. CCCCII.  
CURA ET IMPENSIS GULIELMI TURNBULI  
EPIS. GLAS. FUNDATA FUIT: AUCTORITATE  
VERO JACOBI SECUNDI, REGIS SCOTORUM.

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HEE EDES EXTRACTÆ  
SVNT ANNO DOM.  
CICXCXVI.

*A further account of learned men who were educated at this University.*

Doctor William Stuart bishop of Aberdeen, he was a son of Sir Thomas Stuart of Minto, and bred at this university, he was born at his father's lodging, near bishop Elphinston's lodging.

Gavin Dunbar, archbishop of Glasgow, was educated here.

Mr John Spotswood, parson of Calder, a son of Spotswood of that ilk, was bred here, he was afterwards superintendent of Lothian and Merse, from the year 1560, till his death, which was anno 1585.

Doctor John Spotswood, his eldest son, who wrote the

History of the Church of Scotland, from the first plantation of the christian faith, till the death of king James the VI. he was also archbishop of Glasgow, and afterwards archbishop of St Andrews, and lord high chancellor of Scotland.

Doctor James Spotswood the superintendent's second son, was also educated at this university, he was a learn'd man, and rector of Wells in England, and afterwards bishop of Clogher in the kingdom of Ireland.

Mr Thomas Smeton, who was afterwards principal and succeeded Mr Melvil, was bred here.

Archibald Haygate, a learned man abroad, was also educated in this university.

Mr David Dickson was born and bred in this city, he was first minister at Irvine, after that professor of divinity here, and thereafter at Edinburgh, he wrote many practical books of divinity, as his *Therapeutica Sacra*, &c.

Mr William Struthers, who was a learned divine, and wrote several pieces of divinity, was born and bred here; he was a minister at Edinburgh before the troubles in the reign of king James the VI. and king Charles the I.

Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, was educated at this university, he was a learned poet, and a great politician, he was lord secretary of state to king Charles I. who created him first viscount, and afterwards earl of Stirling.

The famous and ever justly celebrated Mr Robert Boyd of Trochrig, was born here, and educated at this university, while his worthy father was archbishop here; he wrote a commentary on the Ephesians.

Mr Robert Baillie, a nephew of the Baillies of Jerrastoun, was born here, and was educated at this university, he was first minister of Killwinning, after that professor of divinity here; and upon the restoration was made principal of this college, in which station he died anno 1662. He wrote several books on the scripture chronology, which is universally well esteemed. He has left MSS. history of his own times from the year 1638, to the year 1661 which is a great treasure to any who is to write the history of these times.\*

\* The copy of Baillie's MSS. in the university library contains about 2540 closely written folio pages; containing a curious and important collection of letters, speeches, papers, poems, &c. relating to the times.—*Ed.*

At this university was bred the great earl of Traquair, who was one of the greatest statesmen that ever was in this kingdom, and after that suffered the greatest reverse of fortune, that ever, I believe, any man did.

Doctor John Strang, minister of the gospel at Errol, was the son of Mr William Strang minister at Irvine, where he was born, being bred to the church, and ordained to the ministry, was settled at Errol, and being esteemed a man of great and singular learning he was inaugurated doctor of divinity on the 29th of July 1616, and upon the fame of his abilities and learning was called by king Charles the I. to be principal here anno 1626, where he continued till he was turned out by the covenanters. He was certainly a man of great parts, very subtile, and of a most solid and clear reason, as appears from his excellent writings, particularly his book *De Voluntate Dei in Legibus Humanis, & de Sacra Scriptura*.

Mr Patrick Gillespie was promoted to be principal here in the year 1652, by Oliver, then lord protector, with whom I have heard, he was in great favour, and was the only clergyman of the whole kingdom most in his confidence, and entrusted by him, and upon that \* account was the most obnoxious to the resentment at the restoration, when compliance with the usurpation (as was the case of the marquis of Argyle) was made capital, he was the only clergyman the court intended to have struck at instead of Mr Guthrie, but Mr Gillespie became fraughted with all submission, and by the lord Sinclair's interest, and upon account of his long sufferings and imprisonment, which was very considerable, and being Mr Gillespie's relation, he was overlooked, without any other censure than

The person who published a part of the collection in 1775, has exercised very little taste, or judgment in the selection. He has omitted some of the most curious and important papers in the collection. It is to be regretted that the whole of principal Baillie's papers have not been published.—*Ed.*

\* Gillespie appears to have been a flattering, time-serving politician. Baillie says, "Mr Patrick Gillespie preached before the protector in his velvet rarely cut cassock, a very flattering thanksgiving for that signal service, thanking God for the great reformation of the church." Baillie also accuses him of vanity, and of running the college into debt:—"Mr Gillespie intruded himself by the English power. At his coming we were large £1000 sterling to the fore, this day we will be as much in debt." At the restoration he was deposed and imprisoned; but he truckled to the new government, and found means to escape farther punishment.—*Ed.*

loosing his place, which was thereupon confer'd on Mr Baillie.

Mr Edward Wright, who had been a minister before the troubles, at Alloway, after the turn, in the year 1638, he was brought to the city of Glasgow, but upon a disgust they conceived against him upon suspicion of malignancy, and for giving some testimony of joy on some of Montrose's victories, he was ordered to provide himself of another church by a prefix'd time, under the penalty of deprivation, howbeit he timeously got a presentation to the church of Falkirk from the earl of Calender, and upon the restoration having complied with the change of government, and being esteemed a learned man especially in the languages, he was promoted to be principal of the college here, where he remained for the space of twenty-three years, till his death, which was in the year 1678.

His successor was doctor John Fall, who was in office at the revolution, but he inclining to Episcopacy, did not comply with the change of government, so was depos'd; but that of the ecclesiastick government seems to be what he struck more at than what related in the change of the civil part of the constitution; for he went to England, and got preferment in that church, and was a prebend of York, where he published some of archbishop Lighton's posthumus works.

Doctor Fall's successor was Mr William Dunlop, the son of a very worthy father, Mr Alexander Dunlop minister of Paisley, descended from the house of Dunlop in Air-shire, and more particularly a branch of the Dunlop's of Achinskich, he was bred at the college here, in view of serving the church where he took his degrees, after which he was governor to the lord Cochrane, grandson and heir to the earl of Dundonald. In the year 1683, with many other gentlemen, he left the country, and went over to Carolina, resolving to settle there, where he might live undisturbed as a freeman and christian, according to his conscience, in the presbyterian principles, I think he stayed there till about the time of the revolution, when the headship of the college fell vacant by the deprivation of doctor Faulls, and Mr Dunlop was prefer'd, and because it had been a custom ever since the reformation that a clergyman had been principal, he was ordain'd a minister; and what time this excellent man could spare from the



immediate office of his function, was spent in the studies of antiquities, especially those relating to the history of the families of his country, in which he had made great progress and had composed some manuscripts, which was a noble foundation for a peerage of the kingdom. Mr Craufurd, the author of the Peerage, says in his preface that he had seen these collections by the favour of Mr Dunlop the principal's son, who is at present professor of Greek in this university, and that they were of great use to him in the compiling his work. \* This principal Dunlop being a great antiquarian, his majesty king William was pleased to make him historiographer of Scotland, which with the principal's place, he enjoy'd till his death, which was in the year 1700. He was interred in the Blackfriar church-yard, where a decent monument was erected over his grave. †

Mr John Stirling was his successor, whose father was minister of Kilbarchan, he was first minister at Inchinnan, and after that at Greenock, and thereafter prefer'd to be principal in the year 1701, and held the office till his death. ‡

\* "I had a sight of the genealogies of the nobility collected by Mr Dunlop, late principal of the college of Glasgow, who was historiographer for Scotland, a gentleman of great integrity and learning, and an excellent antiquary. I understand he intended to have written a peerage of Scotland, and for that end made very full collections on that subject; but I observe that most of Mr Dunlop's accounts are composed of those genealogical descents that the nobility have in their families; and are handed about by their friends; and that ingenious gentleman did with great accuracy and judgment, add historical memoirs to the genealogies, which give them a great ornament; and he is very exact as to his authorities."—*Craufurd's Peerage*. 1716.

#### † MEMORIE SACRUM

D. Wilielmi Dunlop Academiæ & Collegii Glauguensis vicecancellarii et præfecti dignissimi, vigilantissimi; ecclesiæ ibidem pastoris fidelissimi; serenissimis principibus Wilielmo et Mariæ historiographi peritissimi, qui obiit viii. Idus Martii Anno Dom. MDCC. ætatis suæ xlvii.

There is a memoir of the life of Dunlop by Mr Dennistoun, in the late edition of Wodrow's history.—*Ed.*

‡ The following account of Stirling is given in a scarce pamphlet printed in 1722:—"He being a very weak man and utterly unacquainted with all kind of letters, was to supply those defects by laying out the few talents he had in carrying on schemes for the government of the college, and the application of its revenue in behalf of his own friends and relations. His ignorance, even in the most common parts of learning, was such as to expose him to the contempt of the youngest students of the college, when in the weekly meeting of the common hall, he is obliged to exercise the ordinary discipline, and talk to them in the Latin tongue, in which he has

His successor was Mr Neil Campbel minister at Renfrew, who now worthily discharges the office. [He died June 22, 1761.]

Since the foundation of this college, many great and eminent men have had their education here who have made no small figure in the several professions of learning to which they devoted their studies, and such of them as have come to my knowledge, I shall here insert only as a specimen of an Athene, which might be wrote upon so copious a subject.

The first memorable person who was incorporate in this university was William Boyd anno 1452, he was a brother of the house of Boyd, and was abbot of Kilwinning, and in great favour with king James the III. from whom he obtained a charter under the great seal, ratifying and confirming the former grants of the crown to the abbacy, and particularly the erection of their state into a regality.

Patrick Leitch, then chancellor of Glasgow, was incorporate at the same time, he was after that lord register of Scotland under king James the III. anno 1482, by the act of his incorporation into the college, his chanonry is explain'd, which is the rector of Campsie, to which the office of chancellor of the chapter was annexed.

John Arnot, as he is in other writs called, was incorporate in this college anno 1452, he was a man of good learning, and was doctor of the civil and canon law, he was archdeacon of Glasgow, and secretary to king James the III.

Patrick Coventry was incorporate anno 1484, who was a person of great learning, we have found him designed

made such a small progress, that there are yearly collections made of very diverting scraps of sentences pronounced by him, which revive in their minds the melancholy remembrance of the severe discipline most of themselves so lately underwent for errors of the like kind."

We have the following account of professor Simson, "Mr Simson:—who soon after married a near relation of the principal's, was brought in to be professor of divinity; a man of such a trifling genius, as has exposed him to the fury of bigots on the one hand, and the just ridicule of men of sense on the other. His empty metaphysical speculations in divinity are a proof of the first; as his annual experiment which he exhibits to his scholars with a great deal of solemnity, of kindling a turf clod at Christmas, through a piece of cold ice, to the great terror of his majesty's peaceable subjects, is an evidence of his being studiously serious in vagaries."—*A short account of the treatment of the students in the university of Glasgow, 1722.—Ed.*

doctor of both laws, he was first dean of the royal college of Restarig, founded by king James the III.

In the year 1490, Mr George Hepburn was incorporate here, a brother of the house of Hails, and brother to Patrick the I. earl of Bothwell, he was dean of Dunkeld, abbot of Arbroath, and bishop of the Isles, and had the office of high treasurer of Scotland, under king James the IV. and was slain at the fatal battle of Flouden anno 1513.

Andrew Stuart, subdean of Glasgow, was incorporate in this college, he was a third son of Sir James Stuart, called the Black Knight of Lorn, by Jean dowager of king James the I. of Scotland, daughter of John duke of Somerset in England, he was afterwards provost of the collegiate church of Lincluden in Nithsdale, a place and station of great authority and revenue, and was at the same time lord register in the reign of his nephew king James the III. anno 1482, he is designed among the *incorporati illustrissimi principis regis Scotorum Jacobi secundi*, being the king's uterine brother, he was after that prefer'd to the Episcopal see of Murray, where he continued till his death, which happen'd in the year 1501.

Patrick Graham, son to the Lord Graham, a brother as he is called, to William the first earl of Montrose, rector of Killairn, and rector of the university, was educated here, he was rector anno 1513, 1514, and 1515.

Robert Colquhoun, parson of Luss, a son of the house of Luss, was educated here, he was rector of Kippen, and after bishop of Argyle, where he continued till his death.

Adam Colquhoun, another brother of the family of Luss, had his education here, he was a gentleman learn'd both in theology, and in the civil and canon laws, his station in the church was rector of Stobo, and parson of Biggar. He was on the twenty-fifth of October 1517, chosen rector of the university, and was a long time commissary of Glasgow, and vicar-general of the see of Glasgow, in the year 1524, during the translation of archbishop Beaton to the Episcopal see of St Andrews, and the promotion of Gavin Dunbar prior of Whitehorn to the bishoprick here.

Gavin Dunbar, son to John Dunbar of Mochrum, a second son of the sheriff of Murray, was bred and incor-

porate in this university, he was preceptor to king James the V. In the year 1515, he was made prior of Whithorn, which is the chapter of the Episcopal see of Galloway, upon translation of archbishop Beaton in the year 1524, he was promoted to the archbishoprick, and was long chancellor of Scotland during the reign of king James the V. he died in the year 1547.

Robert Maxwel, son to Sir John Maxwel of Polock, was bred and incorporate in this college, he was rector of Torbolton and chanon of Glasgow, and at the same time was chancellor of the see of Murray; he was rector of the university here in the year 1519, and 1520, he was a man of learning and spirit, and was prefer'd to the episcopal see of Orkney, where he did very many commendable things mentioned by Doctor Wallace in his history of Orkney, and continued in the see till his death.

James Houston, subdean of Glasgow, that is, rector of Munkland, was a learn'd man bred at this college; he is mentioned in very old records at that time, he was first chosen rector of the college in the year 1534, and continued by re-election every year till the year 1541.

Another learned man who was cotemporary with the celebrated Buchanan, was Mr John Stivenson chanter of Glasgow, bred at this college, he was rector of Kilbride, and was a learn'd civilian both in theology and in the canon law; and in the year 1550, was made one of the senators of the college of justice, and proto-nottar apostolick, and on the fifteenth of October 1522, was chosen rector of this college.

John Spruel, another learned man, was educated here, he is designed in the year 1507, *magister artium* which is the time, I take it, that he first got his degrees in arts, he was a brother of the house of Cowdon, a very ancient family in Renfrew-shire where he was born, after he had finished his philosophy here, he became a regent and professor himself, and was the vicar of Dundonald, and afterwards became rector of Ancrum, and canon of Glasgow, or Glasgow *secundo*, as I find him designed in writs of that time. In the year 1552, he purchased from Gabriel Semple brother to William lord Semple, the lands of Lady-mure, Castlehill and King's-meadow, together with the lands of Blochairn in the lordship of Provan, which he transmitted to his nephew Robert Spruel burges of

Glasgow whose lineal heir as yet enjoys the said lands of Blochairn. He seems (as by some monuments that are yet remaining of him) to have been a man of good learning, and had great interest in the chapter of the Episcopal see. The author of the Obituary of Glasgow takes notice of his death in the year 1555, and was inter'd within the cathedral church, whereupon his heirs have prescrib'd a right of burying at his sepulchre to this day.

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*To render this collection as full as possible of the learn'd men who have been bred or concerned in the university from the time of its foundation anno 1452, till the Reformation that the college was in a manner deserted, I shall here sub-join an exact list of all the rectors who are not as yet mentioned during that time, for the space of 188 years.*

THE first rector was David Cadzow canon of Glasgow anno 1452.

Mr Thomas Cameron canon of Glasgow rector chosen the 25th of October 1453, and prebend of Govan.

William Hennis, designed *nobilis & egregius* rector in the year 1457.

David Cadzow the first rector is again chosen rector, and so continued anno 1461, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 1466.

Mr William Arthurly, doctor of both laws, and prebend of Bothwell, was chosen rector in the year 1469, on the festival of St Crispine.

Mr Thomas Litherdale was chosen rector in the year one thousand four hundred and seventy.

Mr William Glendinning canon of Glasgow, rector of Culross in the year 1471.

Mr William Lenox canon of Glasgow, rector in the year 1472.

Mr William Semple canon of Glasgow rector in the year 1473.

Mr Thomas Montgomery rector of Eaglesholm, called *nobilis vir*, was elected rector in the year 1476, he was a son of the house of Montgomery.

Mr William Carmichael vicar of Symonton, in the year 1478.

Mr Thomas Forsyth canon and prebend of Glasgow, in the year 1480.

Mr John Brown canon and prebend of Glasgow, in the year 1482.

Mr Nicol Ross, a son of the noble family of Ross, canon of Glasgow, and prebend of Renfrew, was chosen in the year 1484.

Mr Patrick Elphingston prebend of Erskine, in the year 1485.

Mr John Stuart, son to John earl of Lenox, and rector of Kirkenner, in the diocess of Galloway, was chosen rector, and continued till the year 1477.

Mr Thomas Muirhead canon of Glasgow, in the year 1488.

Mr David Cunningham archdeacon of Argyle, in the year 1489.

Mr John Goldsmith batchelor in the law, and vicar of Eastwood in the year 1490.

Mr John Doby principal of the College, chosen rector on the usual day of election.

Mr Nicol Ross prebend of Renfrew was again chosen rector in the year 1491.

Mr Thomas Forsyth, prebend of Glasgow in the 1491, and died before the expiration of his year, upon which the faculty chose Mr David Cunningham provost of the collegiate church of Hamilton.

Mr Montgomery was again chosen rector in the year 1495.

Mr John Goldsmith canon of Glasgow, and vicar of Eastwood and Cathcart, was chosen again rector in the 1497; and because of his necessary absence, Mr Ninian Dalglish, prebend of Bothwell, was appointed vice rector.

Mr Patrick Elphingston,

Mr Thomas Muirhead,

Mr Alexander Inglis,

Mr Patrick Elphingston,

Mr Martin Reid,

Mr Thomas Montgomery,

Mr James Stuart,

Mr Patrick Graham brother to the earl of Montrose three years together.

Mr Adam Colquhoun rector of Stobo,

Mr Robert Maxwell,

Mr Walter Kennedy,

James Stuart provost of the kirk of Dumbrtain.

Mr John Reid,

Mr Adam Colquhoun continued four years rector,

Mr James Houston continued from 1532 to 1541.

Mr John Ballantine from 1542 to 1545,

Mr John Stuart a brother of Castle-milk was five years rector.

Mr John Spruel was vice rector,

Mr John Stivenson was again chosen rector,

Mr John Colquhoun rector of Stobo,  
Mr Thomas Campbel rector of Cú-  
marck, (?)  
Mr James Balfour chancellor of  
Glasgow, who complied with the

change of religion, and kept his  
benefice. And we have found him  
in chaptoral deeds acting as dean of  
the metropolitian church of Glas-  
gow.

All the before designed rectors were annually chosen *in festo sancti Crispini*, being the festival day of St Crispine, which the cordiners remembers joyfully upon the 25th day of October yearly.

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*A furdur account of great and learned Men who were  
Educated at this University.*

Mr Andrew Boyd, who was afterwards bishop of Argyle, this worthy man was the natural son of Thomas lord Boyd, he was bred to the church, and being ordained to the ministry, was settled at Eaglesholm, upon a presentation from the earl of Eglinton, and was parson of Eaglesholm, and a member of the General Assembly of Glasgow anno 1610. In the 1613, he was prefer'd to the bishoprick of Argyle, when he came to the see, he found his diocess (says our countryman bishop Burnet in the preface to bishop Bedle's life, published by that learned prelate anno 1684.) over-run with ignorance and barbarity; so that in many places the name of Christ was not so much as known; but he went about the apostolical work of planting the gospel with a particular industry, and almost with equal success, he got churches and schools rais'd, and endowed every where, and lived to see a great blessing on his endeavours. He died in the eighty year of his age, on the twenty-first of December one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, and was inter'd in the churchyard of Dunoon, where a plain monument was erected over his grave, bearing the inscription that he was thus inter'd.

Another cotemporary who was bred, and took his degrees at this university in the year fifteen hundred and eighty-one, was Gideon Murray, son of Sir John Murray of Blackbaronry; he was raised to be lord of the session, and made treasurer deput of Scotland by his nephew Sir Robert Ker, who was earl of Sommerset in England, and

treasurer of Scotland, the great favourite of king James the VI. of whom our histories are so full. Sir Gideon Murray lord Elibank was esteemed a good treasurer deput, and a frugal worthy man, he died in the year one thousand six hundred and twenty-one, and was inter'd in the abbay of Holy-rood-house.

Walter Whiteford was incorporate in our university in the year one thousand six hundred and one, he was the son of Adam Whiteford of that-ilk, and of Miltoun, and having his studies here in philosophy, he took his degrees, soon after that he was one of the professors of this college in December 1604. After that he enter'd upon the study of divinity, and was ordained by archbishop Spotswood, and settled in the ministry at Moffat, and quickly after that got the subdeanry of Glasgow in the one thousand six hundred and twenty. He was inaugurated doctor of divinity, and then promoted to the episcopal see of Brechen, by the interest of Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, who was afterwards earl of Stirling, doctor Whiteford's great friend, and was consecrated the seventh of December 1634, where he exerc'd his function till the beginning of the troubles in the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-nine. He was depriv'd of his function by the Assembly at Glasgow, and forc'd to flee to England, where he died anno 1648.

Mr Peter Blackburn, a learn'd man, and bred here, was one of the professors of philosophy at the restoring of learning here by that munificent and learned prince king James the VI. In the year 1582, he left the university here, and entred into the ministry, and was settled at Aberdeen, and is designed rector of St Nicols, and in the year 1606, was promoted to the episcopal see of Aberdeen, where he continued till his death, which was anno 1615.

Mr Andrew Knox bishop of the Isles, and after that at Rapho in Ireland, was educated at this university; he was a second brother of the house of Ramfurly, and was brought up to the ministry, to which he was ordain'd first at Lochwhinnoch, and after that was transported to the burgh of Paisley; for the good service he had done to the king and kingdom, with the assistance of the students of the university here, in apprehending Hugh Barclay of Ladyland a trafican papist, who was carrying on a



conspiracy with the court of Spain to overturn the established religion, for the which, by the king's special nomination, he was prefer'd to the episcopal see of the Isles, and had the abbacy of Icolmkill *in commendam*, here he continued till the year 1622, he was translated to the Bishoprick of Rapho, where he stayed till his death anno 1632.

His son Mr Thomas Knox was his successor in the see of the Isles, and was likewise educated at this university, of whom mention is made among the *incorporati* in anno 1608, he died anno 1626.

Another learned and noble person who had his academical education here, was Archibald, the first lord Napier, he is designed Archibaldus Napier *Marchistoni filius*, he was matriculated in the kalends of March 1593, he was the son of the learned John Napier of Marchistoun, the famous mathematician, and the author of the Logarithims, a most worthy learned gentleman, he was raised first to be one of the senators of the college of justice, and treasurer deput in the reign of king Charles the I. The lord Napier joined with Montrose his brother-in-law, and other loyalists, in asserting the king's interest; but the opposite party being by far the strongest, he was, together with the earl of Montrose, Sir George Stirling of Keir, and Sir Archibald Stuart of Blackhall, sent prisoners to the castle of Edinburgh, on the 19th of June 1641. On the 24th of July thereafter a libel of indictment was put into their hands, consisting of many heads and articles, which has been seen; but all landed in their being concerned in contriving to divide the king and parliament, but being tried by the parliament, and found guilty of what was called devisive courses, the punishment was remitted to the king, who never imagin'd they had exceeded the bounds of their duty, or done any thing but what tended to his majesty's service, and what became them as dutiful and loyal subjects. However the lord Napier's behaviour laid a deep root of prejudice against him, and brought a very heavy load of trouble and prosecution on his lordship and family, that rested not even with his death. The lord Napier was with the marquis of Montrose at the battle of Philiphaugh, upon the loss of the day, he found means to make his escape with the general into the Highlands, but by the infirmity

he had contracted, and the severe fatigues he was exposed to in the march, and the coldness of the season, he died in a little time thereafter at Fincastle in Athol, on the eleventh of November 1645.

William lord Alexander, eldest son to William earl of Stirling, was educated in philosophy at this university, with three of his brothers Anthony, John and James, who were all matriculated in the year 1623. This lord went over to America, in the first colony that was planted by his father, in that noble project he had set on foot for improving the wealth of Scotland, to Nova Scotia, where he died anno 1637.

It would be a prejudice to this university not to take notice that Sir Robert Spotswood of Dunnipace lord president of the session was bred here, where his father was archbishop of Glasgow. He was a learn'd man, and a profound civilian, he was depriv'd of his office in the year 1641, whereupon, after that king Charles the I. made him lord secretary of state in the year 1645, he brought down a commission from his majesty to the marquis of Montrose to be commander of his majesty's forces, and commissioner to a parliament, mean time, the secretary was taken at the battle of Philiphaugh, and upon his having docted the marquis of Montrose's commission, and his being in arms at Philiphaugh, he was indicted of high treason against the parliament, and suffer'd at St Andrews anno 1646.

Mr Archibald Johnston, afterwards lord Warristone, was bred at this university, where he took his degrees anno 1629, he was the son of James Johnston merchant in Edinburgh, his mother was a daughter of the famous and celebrated Mr Thomas Craig of Riccartoun, the great civilian. He studied laws, and commenced advocate in the year 1636. In the 1638, he was chosen clerk to the Assembly, and by his parts and learning became soon a leading man there; but notwithstanding of all the opposition he had given the party who call'd themselves the king's party, his majesty king Charles I. was prevail'd with anno 1641, to make Mr Johnston a knight, and named him one of the senators of the college of justice. He was a great man for the Covenanters, and stuck at nothing to prosecute their ends both in Scotland and England, which laid him open to the resentments of the

royal party afterwards. He complied with Cromwell beyond any man of his country, and with all the after-schemes of government, he was set up in the council of state, and committee of safety, in all which he was a member, and during all the time of the usurpation he was lord register of Scotland. At the restoration, apprehending himself to be in danger of being call'd in question for his actings in the late times, slipt out of the way for the security of his person, and got over to Holland, from thence he went to Antwerp, and after some stay there removed to France, and lived *incognito* at Rowan, where he was discovered, and an order procured from the court of France to apprehend and secure him; he was sent over to London, and committed prisoner to the tower, from whence he was sent down by sea to Scotland, where he was tried before the parliament, and being found guilty: he suffered at the cross of Edinburgh anno 1663. By the more rigid sort, the lord Warristoun is looked upon as a martyr for the covenant, and is held by them in the highest veneration: his speech upon the scaffold is printed in the book called *Napthali*, where the reader may peruse it.

Mr Robert Blair, who was a minister at St Andrews, was bred at this university, he was born at Irvine, and his father provost of the town. William Blair, who was a grandson of the house of Blair, was also a regent here, where he continued for four years, and educated several who were eminent both in church and state: after that he enter'd into the ministry in the north of Ireland, where he continued till the turn of affairs, and then was settled minister at St Andrews, and was a leading man in church affairs whilst presbytry subsisted.

Mr John Livingston, another eminent minister in the presbyterian communion, was bred at this university, what we know of him is from himself, and the sum of it is thus, that he was born in the parish of Monyaburgh or Kilsyth in Stirling shire in the year 1603, in the house of Callender: educate in humanity at Stirling, and in philosophy at this university, where he studied four years, and commenced master of arts anno 1621. After that he studied theology with great care, and was licenc'd to the ministry anno 1625, and upon that he preached sometimes at sacrament occasions with extraordinary success.

Mr Livingston being scrupulous in the point of ordination by a bishop, as having the sole power *Jure Divino*, and finding it impracticable, it seems, to get in that way in Scotland, he went over to Ireland, and was ordain'd by his countryman bishop Knox of Rapho, who was no high man in point of episcopacy, he ordain'd him, and several other Scots men in conjunction with other ministers, claiming no higher power than any other presbyters who concurred in the action. After that he was settled in the ministry at Stranrawer, where he stayed till the year 1638, he was by a sentence of the general assembly translated to Ancrum in Teviotdale, where the restoration found him in the year 1662, upon his compliance in the late times with the usurper, and being a high protester, he was called before the council, and not giving satisfaction upon the point of the supremacy, he was banish'd to Holland anno 1663, where he died.

Mr James Graham jun. advocate, an excellent civilian, was born here, and bred at this university, and an ornament to this city.

The right honourable and celebrated James viscount of Stair was bred and educated at this university, he was the son of an ancient gentleman in the shire of Air in the west, his mother was a gentlewoman of the surname of Kennedy. At this university he took his degrees, he was an excellent student in the laws, and commenced advocate, and after he was deservedly promoted to be one of the senators of the college of justice, and lord president for many years, and liv'd till he attain'd to a great age, he died, being universally lamented, being a person of honour and firm integrity, he left an honourable and hopeful issue behind him, his worthy son Sir Hugh Dalrymple of Hailes is deservedly lord president in his stead.

After my lord Stairs education here, was bred at this university the noble and illustrious lord Archibald earl of Argyle, son to Archibald marquis of Argyle, of whom our histories are so full, he was murdered for explaining the test anno 1685, which is hinted in the claim of right as a scandal and reproach to the nation.

Since the year 1670, there has been educated at this university the greatest subjects of the nation, viz.

James duke of Hamilton.

The duke of Queensbery.

James marquis of Montrose.  
 William marquis of Anandale,  
 The earl of Crawford.  
 The earl of Hume.  
 The earl of Linlithgow.  
 The earl of Calender.  
 Four earls of Kilmarnock.  
 The earl of Dundonald and his three grandchildren.  
 The earl of March.  
 The earl of Glasgow.  
 The earl of Isla.  
 The earl of Bute.  
 The earl of Loudon,  
 The viscount of Kilsyth.  
 The lord Ross.  
 The lord Elphinstone.  
 The lord Blantyre.  
 The lord Cranstoun.

Besides their eldest sons and brethren, with knights and baronets, and gentlemen from both England and Ireland.

The memories of these great men who have been bred at this university, are but a small specimen of what might be collected from the archives and registers of the college, if it were gone about with that view, but seeing I was not master of those memoirs, I thought it not amiss to insert them I knew in my time, for illustrating the history of the university, and to show that many eminent men in all professions have been bred and educated here, and which might with industry and diligence be carried down to the present time, and would doubtless gratify the curious.

The next thing to be considered is the meeting-house standing betwixt the New Wynd and the Old, the entry thereto is by the New Wynd, or by the Bridge-street or Tron-street, it was built by the citizens, upon king James the VII. his toleration anno 1685, for the behoove of the presbyterian perswasion, and continues for their use to this very day in stead of a kirk, and is furnished with 129 seats or pews for the hearers, it hath two range of stone pillars for supporting the roof, the minister whereof is the reverend Mr James Dick.

*A description of the merchants hospital and gildhall, with the stately steeple thereof.*

THIS magnificent structure stands in the bridge-street, it was rebuilt in a most stately manner in the year 1659, Sir John Bell late provost being then dean of gild [provost]. It is of length from east to west seventy-two foot, the steeple thereof is of height one hundred and sixty-four foot, the foundation is twenty foot square, it hath three battlements of curious architecture above one another, and a curious clock of molten brass, the spire whereof is mounted with a ship of copper finely gilded in place of a weather cock. The entry to the hall is very fine and splendid, above the top thereof are three old men resembling the decayed members of the merchant rank, and a ship with full sails, with the arms of the city, all purely cut out of free-stone, and well illuminated with the inscription after mentioned finely gilded.

ΑΠΟΡΕΜΠΙΟΔΟΞΕΙΟΝ hoc, civitatis Glasguanæ mercatorum, pia liberalitate et impensis fundatum, Æræ vulgaris cicioci. Denuo munificentia reædificatum, auctum, et ornatum est cicioclix. [1659.]

Mutuat Jehovah, qui largitur pauperi;  
Et retributionem illius reddet ei.

The gild-hall, which comprehends the breadth and length of the house, is beautified with the gilded broads, names, designations, and sums mortified for the use of the poor old members of the merchant rank, by such charitable persons as did mortify the same, whose number is persons, likewise a large written broad with scripture directions how to buy and sell with a safe conscience; together with the effigies in full length of the deceast John Aird late provost of Glasgow, and late dean of gild, and of Robert Saunders of Auldhouse printer in Glasgow, both in full length, with the effigies of the deceast James Govan, Thomas Peter and Thomas Thomson, all of them being late dean of gilds, great benefactors to the poor. The hall is illuminated with fourteen chess windows, together with the apartment for the dwellings of four poor old men. The steeple hath a stately bell, being ten foot in circumference, which rings for the behoove of the

churches, meeting of the merchants house; and hath likewise a large flower garden fenc'd about on the east, south and west, with a strong stone-wall of nine foot high, on the north-side it is fenced with the house-side wall, this garden is of length two hundred and one foot, and in breadth seventy-two foot.\* [The hospital was taken down in 1818.]

*The names and designations of these who did mortify for the use of the poor members of the merchant rank, and none else, with their age, and time of their death, and what sums of money they left for that use.*

	£	s.	d.
1. ZACHARIAS ZEBS sugar boyler in the easter sugar house aged 30, died in the year 1679, and left to the hospital	2777	9	6
2. John Walkinshaw of Burrowfield died in the year 189	100	0	0
3. Mr Michael Wallace doctor of medicine died January 23d, 1692	100	0	0

\* The preamble to the first guild-book in 1659, narrates a meeting of the merchant rank in the hospital, the object of which is stated to be "anent the re-edifying the fabric of the said hospital, being for the present in ane decaying condition."—The present hall and steeple were nearly 8 years in building, and were finished from designs by Sir William Bruce.

"Glasgow, the last day of Januarie, 1659. The quhill day James Campbell, dean of gild of the said burgh, with John Bell, present provost, Frederick Hamilton, and Robert Rae, bailzies, being convenit in the merchants hospital, with the far most part of the whole merchant rank of the said city, anent the re-edifying the fabric of the said hospital, being for the present in ane decaying condition, they did all, therefore, in ane unanimous voice agree and conclude. That there be ane contribution for that end through the whole Merchandis of this Citie, for the casting down of the fore fabric, re-building thereof, and building of an Steeple, and buying into the House, Robert Wodrowe his tenement of land, nearest to the said Hospital, upon the east, for enlarging the fore-front thereof. Providet always, that what shall be contribute, be employed upon the forewark, and it first buildit; and for that end, appointed James Barnes, Harrie Glen, William Coming, Andrew Gibson, Thomas Davidsons, Charles Gray, and John Farland, or any three of them, to join with the dean of gild, or any one of the foressaids Bailzies, to go to every Merchand, to the end, he may under his hand, if he can write, or if he cannot, ane notar for him, on this book subscribe what he will contribute to the re-edifying of the said fore-wark and buying the said tenement, whose names are to remain in recorde herein to future ages. That if it shall happen the contributors, or any of their relations or friends, being of the Merchand rank of this Citie, to be in distress, they may be first preferrit to have supplie of the House, as their necessity shall require, and the ordour and custoume of the House shall permit; and those who shall be markit as refractor from contributing, to be debarred in all time coming therefrae. And hereby as they shall condescend to, they oblige themselves to pay their pairt upon demande, to the Collector of the said Hospital," &c.

*Hist. of the Merch. Hosp. 1817.—Ed.*

4. John Pollock merchant died at Edinburgh, aged 64, the 12th of April 1703	£	s.	d.
5. James Mushet collector of the king's customs, died anno 1693	333	6	8
6. Mr John Glendie late minister at Glasgow, died June 22, 1694	100	0	0
7. John Brown merchant aged 64, died June 24th 1695	680	0	0
8. Robert Campbel of Northwoodside, aged 47, died the 21st of June 1694	100	0	0
9. James Cumming merchant aged 32, died March 1695	133	6	8
10. Thomas Crawford of Crawfordsburn aged 65, died October 15th 1695	100	0	0
11. Mr Henry Buithe* preacher of the gospel died January 27th 1696	100	0	0
12. Thomas Justice merchant aged 62, died November 1697	666	13	4
13. Robert Govan son to the deceased Mr Robert Govan writer in Glasgow, aged 39, died 1698	500	0	0
14. Thomas Johnston merchant aged 58, died October 15th 1698	300	0	0
15. John Leckie merchant aged 66, died August 20th 1698	266	13	4
16. Marion Coolen relict of John Graham late provost aged 78, died 1698	120	0	0
17. John Smith merchant aged 38	100	0	0
18. John Wallace son to doctor Wallace aged 20th, died in the year 1699	100	0	0
19. John Gilchrist taylor late deacon-conveener died January 7th 1700	66	13	4
20. Gillen Mitchel in Ballancob in Ireland, aged 48, died in December 1700	120	0	0
21. Cuthbert Campbel merchant aged seventy-seven, died March first 1700	100	0	0
22. Andrew Wales merchant aged fifty-seven, died February fourteen 1701	333	6	8
23. Christian Mitchel relict of Thomas Justice merchant, died in the year 1701	100	0	0
24. John Craig merchant aged sixty-nine, died November 8th 1695	1666	13	4
25. James Anderson merchant aged twenty-two, died February twenty-three 1702			
26. James Colquhoun plumber aged seventy-two died in the year 1705	100	0	0
27. William Crawford merchant aged 61, died June twenty-first 1703	100	0	0

\* This is a misprint for Henry Baillie, the son of principal Baillie. There is still preserved a MS. entitled "Ane account of the monies received be Baylie Colquhoun and his wife fra the persones after specifiet, debtors to Robert Baylie, only lair son to Mr Hendry Baylie preacher of the gospel," and "Ane act of the monies debursed be them in manner, and for the causes aftersept" a few of the items are selected.

Imp. For the defuncts funeral charges	246	13	6
Item. Given to the poor of the city of Glasgow by the defuncts order and discretion	100	0	0
Item. To doctor Briaben and doctor Paton for attending the defunct the tyme of his sicknes	31	0	0
Item. To John Hall elder, chirurgeon for his attendance on the defunct and the medicaments given to him the time forsaid	31	18	0
Item. For Roberts service as air to his father	24	10	0
Item. To Mr John Boyd one of the Regents of the colledge of Glasgow, who was the said Robert's Regent, for two years colledge wage	43	10	0
Item. For coal and candle to him when he was in the colledge	1	18	0
Item. To James Hall one of the colledge servants	1	16	0
Item. To anyoner of the colledge servants	0	16	0
Item. To a horse hire to him when he went to Edin.	4	0	0
Item. For his two horse hire to Air, and for the charges of the hombringing of them	9	9	0
Item. For lace to a cravat and flowering thereof	7	10	0
Item. For the said Robert's boarding from candlemas 1696, to candlemas 1697,	192	0	0



28. Margaret Barns relict of Mr Robert Govan aged 76, died 1703	£	s.	d.
	100	0	0
29. George Bogle merchant aged seventy-six, died anno 1704	100	0	0
30. John Mitchel maltman aged fifty-nine, died anno 1704	133	6	8
31. William Craig merchant died July 29th 1704 aged 54	100	0	0
32. Simon Baird merchant aged 57, died October 29th 1704	100	0	0
33. John Adam merchant aged 51, died November 19th 1704	100	0	0
34. Robert Cross merchant late baillie aged 66, died April 4th 1705	100	0	0
35. William Boyd merchant aged 36, died February 12th 1705	266	13	4
36. John Crawford writer aged 69, died the 21st of August 1706	100	0	0
37. Marion Stuart relict of John Nisbet merchant aged 78, died anno 1706	100	0	0
38. Alexander Brownlee merchant aged 35, died February 12th 1706	100	0	0
39. Colin Campbel of Blythswood aged sixty-nine, died July 1706	133	6	8
40. John Leckie of Newlands merchant aged forty-four, died August twenty-fifth 1707	100	0	0
41. James Walkinshaw of that ilk merchant aged fifty-four, died anno 1708	100	0	0
42. Doctor Kennedy, died anno 1708	100	0	0
43. John Aitchison of Roughsulloch aged 77, died April twenty-eight 1708	100	0	0
44. Andrew Morison merchant died in the year one thousand seven hundred and five	233	6	8
45. Robert Corbet merchant aged thirty-seven, died April the eleventh 1709	133	6	8
46. David Wotherspoon merchant died in the year one thousand seven hundred and eight	100	0	0
47. James Coulter merchant and late baillie aged forty-six, died March 7th 1708	180	0	0
48. John Bryson merchant and late baillie aged 76, died October eighteen 1709	100	0	0
49. James Robertson merchant aged eighty, died July twentieth 1709	100	0	0
50. Alexander Carlile merchant aged fifty-six died October 1709	100	0	0
51. Andrew Wales younger merchant aged twenty seven, died January twenty six 1710	333	6	8
52. John Anderson of Douhill aged seventy five, died in 1710	133	6	8
53. Thomas Baxter taylor aged 48, died in year one thousand seven hundred and ten	100	0	0
54. Patrick Gow merchant aged 84, 1711,	100	0	0
55. Robert Rae merchant died in 1711,	100	0	0
56. John Peadie son to provost Peadie aged thirty two, died in 1711	100	0	0
57. John Alexander of Blackhouse aged fifty two, died in 1712	100	0	0
58. William Blackburn merchant aged fifty nine, died in 1712	100	0	0
59. James M'Bride town clerk aged 69, died in 1713	100	0	0
60. James Blair merchant aged 61, died in the year 1723	100	0	0
61. William Wallace merchant aged 69, died in the 1713	133	6	8
62. Adam Ritchie merchant aged 61, died in the year 1714	100	0	0
63. Andrew Adam merchant aged forty, died in the 1714,	100	0	0
64. James Ingles merchant aged seventy six, died in 1715	100	0	0
65. John Napier merchant aged 66, died in the year 1703	2666	13	4

	£	s.	d.
66. James Anderson died in 1712 . . . . .	600	0	0
67. Adam Montgomery late dean of gild, yet living, mortified	246	13	4
68. John M'Kerrell merchant sailor at Dublin, aged sixty four	100	0	0
69. John Graham of Dougalstoun died January 18th one thousand seven hundred,	2000	0	0
70. James Govan merchant died in 1715 . . . . .	7525	0	0
There are several persons, viz. Robert Sanders of Auldhouse, provost Aird and others, mortified upwards of £3000 sterling more to this hospital.*			

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*A description of the Town-house or Tolbooth.*

THE town-house or tolbooth is a magnificent structure, being of length from east to west sixty six foot, and from the south to the north twenty four foot eight inches; it hath a stately stair-case ascending to the justice-court-hall, within which is the entry of a large turnpike or stair-case ascending to the town-council-hall, above which there was the dean of gild's old hall; but now is turned into two prison houses for prisoners of note and distinction. The council house is adorn'd with the effigies of king James VI. king Charles the I. and II. king James VII. king William and queen Mary, queen Anne, king George the I. and II. all in full length, and a fine large oval table, where the magistrates and town-council and their clerk sits. The first story of this great building consists of six rooms, two whereof are for the magistrates use, one for the dean of gild's court, and another for the collector of the town's excise, these appartments are all vaulted from the one end to the other, and there is a new addition built, appointed for a quorum of the council to sit, in order to determine and dispatch all such affairs as may be expedite without the consent of the whole; but above all, the king's hall is the finest, the length whereof is forty three foot eleven inches from east to west, and from south to north twenty four foot, and the turnpike upon the east end. In this great building are five large rooms appointed for common prisoners; the steeple on the east-end thereof being one hundred and thirteen foot high, adorn'd with a curious clock all of brass, with four dial

\* See a more comprehensive list of benefactors, in the History of the Merchants' House.—*Ed.*

plates; it has a large bell for the use of the clock, and a curious sett of chymes and tuneable bells, which plays every two hours, and has four large touretts on the corners thereof, with thanes finely gilded, and the whole roof is cover'd with lead, upon the frontispiece of this building is his majesty's arms finely cut out, with a fine dial, and below the same is this Latin inscription.

*Hæc domus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat,  
Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos.*

*In English thus,*

This house doth hate all wickedness,  
Loves peace but faults corrects,  
Observes all laws of righteousness,  
And good men it erects.\*

Inscription upon doctor Low's monument within the  
High church-yard of Glasgow.

1612

M.

P. L.

JOHN LOW.

IAMES LOW.

Doctor Peeter Low.

Stay passenger and viow this stone,  
For under it lyis such a one,  
Who cuired many whill he lieved,  
So gracious he no man griev'ed,  
Yea when his physick's force oft fail'ed,  
His plesant purpose then prevail'd;  
For of his God he got the grace,  
To live in mirth and die in peace,  
Heaven bes his soul,—his corps this stone,  
Sigh passenger and soe be gone.

Ah me! I gravel am and dust  
And to the grave deshend I must  
O painted peice of liveing clay  
Man be not proud of thy short day.

\* Our Historians differ very much in their accounts of the time when the Jail was built. Brown, Denholm, Wade and our author give 1636, our late historians give 1603, as the date. This last date is evidently erroneous; the initials of Charles I. are still to be seen on the steeple. Monteith gives 1626 as the date of the inscription; and the act in favour of Glasgow in 1633, mentions "what great and sumptuous charges, cair & expensis they hane beine at *lailie* in building of ane Tolbuiith." This jail was taken down in 1814.—*Ed.*

Upon Major Thomson's tomb, who was a son of one of our town clerks.

*Memoriæ sacrum D. Alexandri Thomsoni equitis aurati,  
Quondam in regio præsidio centurionis fidissimi, fortiss.  
Vigilantiss. qui pie ac placide in Domino obdormivit,  
Octob. 18, anno 1669 Ætatis 63.*

*Gentis honos, virtutis amor, fama integra, candor  
Thomsonum ornabant vivum; nunc ære perenni  
Firma magis, famæ stant monumenta ducia.  
Est sacer hic tumulus, necnon venerabilis urna;  
Quam tegit augustus, quam capit urna cinis.*

*Vita mihi mors est, mors mihi vita nova.*

S. D.

A. T. I. B.

Inscription upon Doctor Main's monument. 1646.

*Hic jacet Robertus cognomento magnus multis  
Nominibus, revera magnus philosophus, orator, poeta, medicus,  
Omnigena virtute ac eruditione clarus,  
Medicinæ in academia Glasguensi professor. Obiit nonis  
Februarii millesimo sexcentesimo quadragésimo  
Sexto. Anno ætatis suæ sexies septimo climacterico.*

Inscription upon Mr Thomas Hutchison's monument.

*Conditur hic D. Thomas Hutchisonus,  
Quem semper Innocentia sero opulentia beavit,  
Cujus brevem possessionem amplis  
In egenos largitionibus compensavit  
Humana cuncta ficta, falsa, fabula,  
Et vanitatum vanitas.  
Obiit Kal. Sept. anno 1641.  
Ætatis suæ 52.*

Inscription above the large gate, and entry into the High Church in gold letters.

DEDICATA FVIT HÆC  
ECCLESIA GLASGUENSIS  
ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO  
CENTAGESIMO NONAGESIMO  
SEPTIMO FRIDIE  
CALENDAS JVNII.

Inscription upon the wall of the Outter-Church entry on two large dials, above Baillie Colquhoun's grave-stone, and the grave-stone of James Colquhouns elder and younger of Langloan, his representers, upon one of the dials,

*Umbra labitur et nos umbra, upon the other, Ex hoc momento pendet Æternitas.*

*Below engraven thus,*

Our life's a flying shaddow, God's the pole,  
The index pointing at it is our soul,  
Death's our horizon when our sun doth set,  
Which will through Christ a resurrection get.

There is a monument of brass, of old pertaining to the knightly family of Minto, within the choir of the High Church, engraven thus,

HEIR AR EVRIET S<sup>a</sup>  
WALTIR S<sup>a</sup> THOMAS S<sup>a</sup>  
IOHNE S<sup>a</sup> ROBERT S<sup>a</sup>  
IOHNE AND S<sup>a</sup> MATHLEV  
BY LINEAL DESCENT  
TO VTHEIRIS BABONS  
AND KNICHIS OF THE  
HOVS OF MYNTO W<sup>a</sup>  
THAIR VYFFIS BAIRNIS  
AND BRETHREIN.\*

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*The Author's monument.*

HERE are buried the persons following, viz. Margaret Young, lawful daughter procreate betwixt John Young merchant in Glasgow, and Margaret Lyon of the family of Glames, and spouse to George Morison of the family of Prestongrange, who deceast the 4th of April 1659, her age 95, George died at Dantzick anno 1680.

Robert M<sup>c</sup>Ure, son lawful to Charles M<sup>c</sup>Ure alias Campbel of Ballachyle, and Janet Campbel spouses, who deceast the seventh of March 1634, his age ninety-six.

Janet Boyd, of the family of Portencross his spouse,

\* In 1650, a charter was granted by Sir Walter Stewart elder of Minto & Sir Lodoveick Stewrt younger of Minto Knight, his lawfull sonne,—for the vse & proffit of their two ministers serving the cure of the new Kirk within the burgh of Glasgow, as ane part of their stipend, of all & hail the superiorities & few fermes dewties of all & sindrie the milnes & kills of the lands of Westercraigs foundit & biggit thereupon, with multures & sequels, &c. &c. liand neir the said burgh & city of Glasgow.—*Acts of Parl. vii. 221.—Ed.*

who deceast the third of October 1668, her age eighty-nine years.

Thomas M'Ure, their eldest son, who deceast the third of January 1674, his age fifty eight.

Janet M'Ewin his spouse, lawful daughter to John M'Ewin of the family of Glenboig, and Margaret Morison, daughter to the above George Morison and Margaret Young, who deceast the 4th of December 1685, her age sixty-three.

Now appointed for the burial of John M'Ure writer, and clerk to the registration of seasines for the district of Glasgow, their son, and Christian Dunlop, of the family of Househill, his spouse, she died the twenty-seventh of December, 1730, her age 65.

Here lies Robert M'Ure writer, his son, died the second of August 1708, aged 29. Robert and Helen M'Ures his children, procreate betwixt him and Marion Campbel of the family of Carick, his spouse, who died in the year 1709.

And now appointed for the burial of Mary Stirling of the family of Craigharnet, now spouse to the above John M'Ure, who rebuilt this monument 1730. and seventy-fourth year of his age.

Our life's a vapor, our days do quickly pass,  
Fades as the flower, and withers as the grass,  
Our times uncertain, our years are full of trouble,  
Dwyning, repyning, surround't with sorrows double.  
No comfort here in things sublunarie,  
Death sums up all ! mind now eternitie,  
That so thou may'st at length triumph and sing,  
Grave wher's thy conquest ? Death wher's thy sting ?

The monument now gifted by the proprietor to Peter Murdoch late provost of Glasgow, and John Murdoch his son, the proprietor's nearest relations, in the terms of the disposition granted to them thereanent.\*

\* Our author lived till 1747. We find the following very brief notice of his death in the Glasgow Journal. "Glasgow May 30. 1747, this week was buried John M'Ure, clerk to the Register of Seasins, aged 98."—Ed.

*A list of the following charitable persons who mortified the sums undermention'd to the poor of the kirk-session.*

	£	s.	d.
Margaret Govan	666	13	4
George Anderson clerk	100	0	0
Margaret Muir	133	6	8
Robert Tennant	100	0	0
Mr Thomas Smith	66	13	4
Mr John Colquhoun	133	6	8
Thomas Justice	333	13	4
Robert Sanders	133	8	0
John Adam	100	0	0
Patrick Johnston	66	13	4
John Leckie	66	13	4
Marion Coolen	66	13	4
John Wallace	100	0	0
John Smith	66	13	4
John Gilchrist	666	13	4
Torbrod Campbel	100	0	0
Robert Holmes	66	13	4
John Craig	342	10	0
Mr Neil Gillies	666	13	4
James Anderson	100	0	0
Matthew Miller	100	0	0
William Crawford	100	0	0
Margaret Barns	160	0	0
John Mitchel two silver cups			
Christian Mitchel two silver cups			
William Craig	66	13	4
George Bogle	66	13	4
John Adam	66	13	4
Simon Baird	100	0	0
John Wallace	66	13	4
Mr Alexander Woodrow	133	6	8
Marion Stuart	66	13	4
Robert Watson	66	13	4
John Crawford	100	0	0
Alexander Porteous	66	13	4
William M'Hutchon	66	13	4
Agnes Danziel	66	13	4
Alexander Brownlee	66	13	4
William Boyd	100	0	0
Colin Campbel	66	13	4
William Robertson	66	13	4
John Leckie	66	13	4
Agnes Logie	133	6	0
Martha Miller	66	13	4
Mr Alexander Main	66	13	4
James Coulter	120	0	0
John Bryson	66	13	4
Janet Thomson	66	13	4
Doctor Kennedy	100	0	0
Gilbert Kennedy	100	0	0
David Wotherspoon	100	0	0
John Aitchison	100	0	0

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Alexander Carlile	66	13	4
James Robertson	66	13	4
Andrew Wales	133	6	8
Mr James Gilchrist	100	0	0
John Anderson	66	13	4
Thomas Baxter	66	13	4
Mr Alexander Hastie	66	13	4
John Peadie	66	13	4
Janet Anderson	66	13	4
Robert Rae	66	13	4
Alexander of Blackhouse	66	13	4
John Park	66	13	4
William Blackburn	66	13	4
James M <sup>c</sup> Bride	100	0	0
William Wallace	66	13	4
Janet M <sup>c</sup> Taggat	133	6	8
James Coulter	66	13	4
Adam Ritchie	66	13	4
Andrew Adam	66	13	4
James Ingles	66	13	4

There are several others whose names are not mentioned in this list that mortified considerable sums for the poor of the kirk session, extending to 4000 merks Scots more.

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*An account of the first rise and growth of merchants, with some of their names, we have from scripture.*

THE first merchants we read of in sacred Scripture were the Ishmaelites and Midianites, who traded from Gilead for balm, spices, and other excellent commodities, where Jacob's sons sold the person of Joseph to these merchants for twenty pieces of silver, in their passage towards Egypt, who thereafter sold him in Egypt to Potiphar the captain of Pharaoh's guard.

The merchants in king Solomon's time were of great repute and estimation; for by their projects, they advised the king to outrigg a navy at sea towards Tarshish, with the navy of Hiram king of Tyre, once in three years the navy of Tarshish bringing gold, silver, ivory, apes and peacocks, with six hundred threescore and six talents of gold which amounts to two millions sterling money, and this gold does not come from Ophir in India, or Tarshish, but from Arabia and Ethiopia, and other parts which then were well replenished with gold, tho' since exhausted by the insatiable avarice of succeeding ages; besides, this great



king had merchants trading in spiceries, and the governors of the country searched narrowly into all wares and dealings for enriching the king, and the merchants in general: it was no wonder that the gold and silver was so plentiful in Jerusalem; for silver was as stones in that city, as the prophets expressly tells us that the merchants lived like princes, and much esteemed; and tho' Nebuchadnezzar had destroyed the great wall of Jerusalem, and made it level with the ground, yet the merchants, goldsmiths and apothecaries rebuilt and set up a part of that great wall in Nehemiah's days, after the Jews returned from the captivity.

After that the merchants of Tyrus, the city itself being admirably beautiful and great, surpassing all the cities in the world, being five hundred paces, or half an English mile from the continent, and as it were in the very mouth of the sea, far enough off to have convenient harbour between the city and the continent and so out of danger of any sudden surprise, it was populous and rich for all valuable commodities, either to buy from or sell to islanders, in so much that their riches, strength, alliance and trade made them grow prouder than what became a changeable state that they greatly boasted of the excellency of their government, the strength of their city, the inaccessableness of their situation, nearness and obligation of their allies, as if nothing were wanting to perpetuate their glory, their borders were in the midst of the seas, and their builders perfected the beauty of their city, these were masters of their art who added to their natural strength and beauty, cedar of Lebanon for their masts, which were high, strong, durable, and of a pleasant smell, besides smooth in the grain, and fit for curious carvings, the benches of their barges were made of ivory, and their seats, their sails were made of the finest silk, curiously done with divers figures of needle-work, which did make exceeding costly sails: so that nothing was chargeable or costly to satiate their pride and wantonness; the coverings they used in their ships and galleys, and the cloaths they spread over their head on ship-board to keep them from the sun and weather, were such as became kings and princes for costliness, and beauty; their inexperienced workmen and their wise men were their calkers, all their ships and mariners therein were to occupy their merchandize, and their hired soldiers were of Persia, Lydia and

Lybia, which set forth the comeliness of their city ; their army were upon the walls round about, mixed with other hired soldiers, and in their towers soldiers planted, who hanged their shields upon the walls round about where many were erected for strength and defence ; so that it appears that their towers were also publick armories where they fetched arms when needed, and laid them up when they had no use for them : so that a well armed state, and well armed soldiers, doubtless makes a beautiful city.

Tarshish was her merchants, by reason of the multitude of all kind of riches, and they traded in the fairs of Tyrus.

The Grecians, the Asiatick Iberians and Capadocians brought them men to buy for slaves, with handsome girls to wait on great ladies, they were so inhumane, and having all opportunities to sease men, women and children, and sell them, that no doubt the market of Tyre was full of them ; they also traded with vessels of brass in their markets, of which mettall there was great store in Capadocia and other countries of the east, they traded to their fairs with horses, of which they had many : so they had goods of all qualities, and furnished their neighbours. It is reported that the Capadocians paid two thousand horses of yearly tribute to the Persians.

Arabia were her merchants, and brought for a present horns of ivory and ebony.

Syria were her merchants, they traded in their fairs with emmeralds, purple and broidered work, fine linnen, currel and agat.

Judah in the land of Israel were her merchants, they traded in her markets with wheat, pannag, honey, oyl, and balm.

Damascus were her merchants, for the multitude of all riches in the wine of Heshbone and white wool.

Dan also and Javan brought to her markets iron cassia and callamus.

Arabia traded thither with fine cloths for chariots, and with the choicest of all spices, precious stones and gold.

Mesopotamia, Canneth, and Eden, and the merchants of Shebah, Asher and Chilmad traded in all sorts of blue cloth, embroidered work, and chists of rich apparell, bound with cords, and made of cedar, amongst her merchandize, the ships of Tarshish did sing of her in her markets, and was replenished and made very glorious in the

midst of the sea. All trading men came to her warehouses and stores, so that no city in the universe was like her.

When her wares were set on shore, she enriched the kings of the earth with the multitude of her merchandize. This city was so full of rich merchants, that no potentate or king on earth durst wage war with them: at length their fullness and wealth brought them to such a pitch that they became idolaters and heathens, and the Divine Majesty being provoked, stirred up Nēbuchadnezer that great and mighty monarch, to enter into a war against them, and being king of Babylon, he and the kings of the north, with horses, chariots, and horsemen, and great companies of people drew a line round about the city, and built bastions, and raised sconces to defend the line: so that at length this glorious city was ruined after several years sieges. So much for the glory of the merchants in those days, who when they perceived their ruine, transported themselves to other kingdoms, and left a desolate city to the besiegers.

The Hollanders, and the United Provinces in the Netherlands have great trade and traffick to several kingdoms of the world, and are now become exceeding rich, and speaks high and mighty Dutch, that now they may be called the bulwark of the protestant interest in Europe.

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*A description of the great incorporations of the trades of Glasgow.*

To the much honoured James Drew deacon-conveener of the trades of Glasgow,

And to the much respected the deacons of the several incorporations of the said trades, viz.

Robert Fulton deacon of the hammermen.

William Riddle deacon of the taylors.

James Hunter deacon of the cordiners.

David Rob visitor of the maltmen.

John Goudie deacon of the weavers.

Thomas Scot deacon of the baxters.

Thomas Peadie deacon of the skinners.

Robert Dregborn deacon of the wrights.

John Rowand deacon of the coupars.

William Caruith deacon of the masons.

John Blackwood deacon of the fleshers.

Aula M'Aulay deacon of the gairdners.

John Cruikshanks deacon of the barbers.

David Wylie deacon of the bonnetmakers.

Gentlemen,

I have laid before you the ancient erection of the city of Glasgow into a royal burrow by king William, called the Lyon, who began his reign in the year of our Lord one thousand one hundred and sixty-four. The subsequent kings of Scotland, you will see by this performance, have been your constant benefactors, as well as the bishops and archbishops of the see. At the glorious reformation (the states of the kingdom, by the influence of Mr Knox the reformer) our stately church was threatened to be razed to the ground, and masons, plumbers and quarriers being employed to effectuate the same, your renowned ancestors the trades of Glasgow, rose, as one man, in battle array, and marched towards the High Church-yard, and protested solemnly, by a great shout, that the first stone that was to be demolished should be the grave-stone of the actor; so through the valor, conduct and magnanimity of your celebrated predecessors, that stately and magnificent structure was wonderfully preserved, that now has the name and praise of the whole nation, wishing that the crown may ever continue to encourage, protect and countenance the loyal and industrious trades and incorporations of the ancient and illustrious city, is the hearty and ardent desire of,

Gentlemen,

Your most faithful

And obliged servant

John M'Ure.

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*The city of Glasgow's seasonable supply in the 1568, to the earl of Murray, then regent of Scotland against queen Mary at the battle of Langside, in defending the Protestant interest.*

THE merchants and trades of the city of Glasgow, have ever since the happy reformation of the kingdom from popery in the year 1555, upon all occasions shown their zeal and concern for the protestant interest, particularly in the year 1568, when the nation and the protestant concern was then in great danger of being overrun by the late queen Mary of Scotland, and a popish army, who, for her practices and maleadministration for some years

some years before, had been by the nobility and privy council of Scotland depos'd from the government, and then king James VI. then a minor, and under regency, invested himself, and was crown'd, for which the queen's army lay in camp at Hamilton, and was encreased to great numbers. The earl of Murray, lord regent of Scotland, accompanied with great many of the nobility and gentry of the nation, and their vassals and tenants for supporting the protestant cause, such as the earls of Morton, Mar, Monteith and Glencairn, the lords Hume, Sempel, Crawford and Lindsay, and a great many others came to Glasgow, to gather up his forces, and prepare for a battle against the queen's army, where they were most kindly received, and waited upon by the magistrates of the city of Glasgow, and supplied with all necessaries for the army. Yea further, there were a regiment of 600 able bodied young men of the citizens raised, and maintain'd at the city's expence, who join'd the regent's army, and the whole army was furnished with ammunition wheat loaves, and other necessaries at the city's charge. Upon the regent's and his army defeating the queen's army, two miles westward [south] of Glasgow, at the famous battle of Langside, upon the 13th of May 1568, return'd in great pomp to the city, where, after going to church, and thanking the Almighty God, in a solemn manner, for the victory, he was entertain'd by the magistrates, and a great many of the town-council, very splendidly, suitable to his quality, at which time the regent expressed himself very affectionately towards the city and citizens of Glasgow, and for their kind offices and assistance done to him and his army, he promised to grant to the magistrates, or any incorporation in the city, any favour they should reasonably demand; upon the regent's good disposition to the citizens, which was well known, there were several applications made to him by the respective incorporations, and he accordingly gave several grants and confirmation of their letters of deaconry they had from the town, with several privileges and immunities; at this time there was one Matthew Fauside, foreman or deacon of the baxters of Glasgow, a very judicious projecting man, who had an extraordinary concern for the good and advancement of the incorporations, who getting himself introduc'd to my lord regent, at a convenient season represented to his

grace the great hardship the baxter trade of this place lay under for want of a wheat mill of their own, being obliged to grind their wheat at the gentlemen's corn-mills upon Kelvin, where the milstones and other utensils of the mills are not fitted and prepared for that use, and where they cannot be timeously served, and were often maltreated and oppress'd in their multures, to the great prejudice of the leiges, not being served with sufficient wheat bread, and as they were not thirled to any mill, their erecting a right mill, at their own charge, upon a fit place on the river of Kelvin, within two miles of the city, for the use of the incorporation, and applying their own multures for the maintenance of their poor, could tend to no man's prejudice, craving his grace would empower them to build a wheat mill of their own.

My lord regent considering the petition to be very just and reasonable, was graciously pleased to grant the deacon's desire, sought with so much reason and discretion, whereupon his grace immediately caused his clerk and secretary extend a charter in favours of the said Matthew Fauside, present deacon of the baxters in Glasgow, and his successors in office for the use of the incorporation, for erecting and building a mill upon the river Kelvin for grinding wheat, and accordingly they built their mills thereupon.

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*Account of the fourteen incorporations of the Trades of Glasgow as they stand in precedency in the deacon-conveener's books.*

THE deacon-conveener's house it self is very rich, and a very powerful incorporation, consisting of the deacon-conveener himself, and the fourteen deacons, they have a property of several lands in Glasgow, and feu-duties, there is likewise pertaining to that house, the barony of Auchingray and Caldercruicks, lying within the parish of New-Munkland, and sherifdom of Lanark, they have likewise the lands of Cowlairst, with the manor, place, houses, buildings, gardens, parks, inclosures, and pertinents thereof lying within the baronry parish of Glasgow; as also there are considerable sums of money owing to them, all for the use of the poor members of the trades.

## HAMMERMEN.\*

Robert Fulton is present deacon of the hammermen in Glasgow, who have incorporated with them the gold and silver-smiths, the copper-smiths, peuterers, the white-iron men, sadlers and beltmakers, all of equal power, who are govern'd by a deacon, collector, and twelve masters, with two boxmasters, the number of their freemen being they pay to the conveyer's house L.40 Scots yearly, and have six members in the conveyer's house, and John Wardrop writer baillie substitute of the regality of Glasgow is their clerk, and have an officer for the house, besides a town officer, conform to the other incorporations. The black-smiths have the precedency of all trades in Glasgow, considering their rise: for we read that Tubal-Cain, was an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron, who flourished after the creation of the world anno 874, he was the son of Lamech, and his mother's name was Zillah, and the sister of Tubal-Cain was Namah, whom (as the learned conceive, and the agreement of the name and function makes probative) the heathens worshipped by the name of Vulcan the god of smiths, and his sister Namah, by the name of Venus, who first taught men how to make arms, and other instruments of iron, and was so called, by reason of her beauty, Exodus chap. xxxi.

And thereafter, when the church of God was in the wilderness, the Majesty of heaven called by name Bezaleel the son of Uri, the son of Hur, of the tribe of Judah, who was filled with the Spirit of God, in wisdom, understanding and in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship, which was then very necessary, because the Israelites, while in Egypt, wanted education, and therefore needed inspiration, shewing what gifts of the Spirit of God had given him, viz. wisdom to devise cunning working in gold, silver and brass, and in cutting of stones, to set them, and work in all manner of workmanship, and behold the Lord gave with him Aholiah of the tribe of Dan.

And tho' the blacksmiths be accounted an unclean trade, yet if you look into the 13th chapter of the first

\* The hammermen were erected into a corporation by seal of cause in 1536. *Fac. Decision*, 1757.—*Ed.*

book of Samuel, verse 19th, you will there see in what a sad condition poor Israel was in for want of blacksmiths, in regard it was a cursed politick in the Philistines, which also other nations used, as the Caldeans, to take away their smiths, and Porcena obliged the Romans by covenant to use no iron but in tillage of their land.

Kings 24th chapter, and Nebuchadnezer carried away all the inhabitants of Jerusalem, and all the craftsmen, and smiths, and none remained save the poorer sort of the people.

The Lord, by the prophet Isaiah, in the 44th chapter, saith, the smith with the tongs both worketh in the coals, and fashioneth it with hammers (meaning idols) and worketh it with the strength of his arms, &c. and in the 54th of Isaiah, verse 16.

The Majesty of heaven, as it were with the sound of a trumpet, and the voice of the archangel saith, "Behold I have created the smith (words of eminence and admiration) that bloweth the coals in the fire, and that bringeth forth an instrument for his work, and I have created the waster to destroy," that is to say, both the smith that maketh all warlike instruments, and the souldiers that useth them are God's creatures, and totally at his command; and therefore (saith he) they cannot hurt Israel without my permission, or destroy any but whom and when I please.

The annals of England maketh mention of the smith, and in the history of king Henry the Eighth, you will find there was a blacksmith's son whose name was Thomas Cromwell, who was vice-gerant unto the king's person, and one of his privy counsellors. And if you read the history of Scanderbeg of the Turks, you will find there was a black-smith who was general, and commanded all their armies, and when all his officers fled he gain'd the victory. Likewise in the lives of the emperors, you will find one of them was a blacksmith, and in the history of queen Mary six blacksmiths were burnt alive for refusing to bow their knees to Baal; and in the history of the heraldry of armes, you will find the highest coat of arms in the three nations belongs to the blacksmiths, their motto is an escroll.

By hammer in hand all arts do stand.



## TAYLORS.

The taylor, who are the second incorporation by precedence in the conveyer's house, are governed by a deacon, collector, a clerk, twelve masters and three boxmasters, and have freemen within their incorporation, and six men in the conveyer's house, into which house they pay fifty pound Scots yearly out of their stock-purse, the clerk of this trade is Alexander Wotherspoon writer.

*The jovial taylor at his carrouse sings merrily thus,*

That man be prince or noble born,  
Our handy-work must him adorn,

I must here make mention of Mr William Watt Esq; our countryman, who was a taylor, and lies buried in St Martin's Church in the Fields London, in a white marble monument adorned with seraphims, with this inscription,

Here lies expecting a joyful resurrection the body of William Watt Esq; taylor to his majesty, and at his death master of the Scottish incorporation in London, he died the 23d of January 1675, aged 39. To whose memory this monument was caused to be erected by John Allan Esq; Mr Andrew M'Dougal, &c. faithful executors of his last will.

*His epitaph engraven upon the monument, &c.*

In vain an epitaph should the commend,  
Thou that was pious, just, a faithful friend,  
Doom'd to a trade, yet blest with all that can  
Adorn the person of a gentleman.  
Industrious wisdom thy estate did plant,  
Yet more thou wert a zealous protestant,  
Skill in thy art, thee to the court did bring,  
And made the suit the genius of a king.  
Could I say more, 'twere but thy merit's due,  
And all that read thy name would say, 'twas true,

## CORDINERS.

THE cordiners, whose incorporation is govern'd by a deacon, collector, clerk and twelve masters, with two boxmasters, and are in number one hundred and thirty freemen, they bestow upon the poor out of their joint

stock pound Scots, and forty pound Scots to the conveyer's house, they have six members there, and their clerk is John M'Gilchrist of Easter Possill writer.

The great apostle advises the Ephesians, That their feet be shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace.

This incorporation has improven their stock since the revolution upwards of £20000 Scots more than they had before that time.

#### MALTMEN.

The maltmen, whose visitor is chosen every year fourteen days after Michaelmas, after the time when the rest of the deacons, and most of the magistrates are chosen, the maltmen chuses a leet of three men out from among the twelve masters, and sends them to the town-council, who makes choice of one of them to be visitor for the ensuing year; he has the inspection of the meal-market, this incorporation is governed by the visitor, a collector, a clerk, and twelve masters, with two boxmasters, and are three hundred and thirty freemen in number, they pay to the conveyers house fifty pound Scots yearly, and gives to their poor members a very considerable sum of money yearly, their clerk is John Sim writer.

#### WEAVERS.\*

The incorporation of weavers are governed by a deacon, collector, clerk, twelve masters and two boxmasters, having 400 freemen besides the weavers in Caltoun and Gorbels, who pays to the weavers of Glasgow, the half of their freedom fine, and pays five groats yearly to them out of every loom, they pay to the conveyer's house yearly thirty pound Scots, and have six men in the conveyer's house, and pays out of their stock purse yearly to the poor pounds Scots. Their clerk is John Robertson writer.

\* The weavers obtained a seal of cause from the magistrates with consent of the archbishop in 1528. Bearing that the masters of the webster craft within the said burgh & citie had presented ane supplication to the magistrates and councell of the said burgh of Glasgow, making mention that the said craft was misguided & destroyed in fault of good rule & reformation of the craft & good statuts to have been made therein for the commonwell of the realm & the kings lieges of the said citie and town. And therefore they desired for their profite, the loveing of God, augmentation of the burgh & the honour of St — to be their patron &c. &c. Ilk prentise to pay at his entrie to the reparation and upholding of divine service at their

## BAXTERS.

The baxters are govern'd by a deacon, collector, clerk, six masters, and two boxmasters, consisting of fifty free-

altar five shillings of money. And that neither prentise nor no uther person of the craft be sufferd to sett up ane buith within the said burgh & citie without he be found sufficient and worthie thereto in practick and admitted by the sworne masters of the craft and thereafter to be made a freeman of ye good towne.— Thirdlie if any man settis up a buith within the said burgh & citie that he shouldis pay for his upsett two merks money to the reparation & upholding of divine service at the said altar. And that no master of the craft house harbour or resett any other mans prentise or servant & if any does sicklyke should pay ane contribution or taxt to the said altar at the discretion of the principall masters of the said craft and the cause therof to be reformed by them. fourthly that ilk man or woman having buith within the said burgh and citie shuld pay ane weekly penny to the reparation & adornment of the said altar ay as it should come about. And that no craftsman of the said craft take no mans or womans work upon hand without he have good worklooms, and that the said work be not spoiled bot at the masters of the crafts sight shall be made sufficient and who failzed thereintill should pay a pund of walx to the said altar, and that no man take another mans work that is warped of before without leave of them that warped it under a pund of walx of paine siclyke. And that ilk servant of the said craft except ane prenties shall pay a halfepenny in the week to the reparation of the said altar. And it shall be lawful to the hail craft to choose ane deacon once in the year for the inbringing of all their statuts above exprest to the honour and reparation of the said altar of St — And whar any person or persones disobeyes the Deacon that bees chosen for the time shall pay a pund of walx to the light of the said altar and ane unlaw of eight shilling to the provest & bailies of the said towne and any certane of the principall masters of the said craft that shall happin to be for the time may have full facultie leave and priviledge with ane officer of the town if need bees to pass with them to poind & distrenzie for the taking and inbringing receiving of the dewties aforesaid the sustentation and upholding of God's service & St —

“ And because the comunite of the websters walks wards stents & beares all the comon charges of the said towne, that ilk out of towne webster to landwart that comes within the said towne & takes the stuff thereof shall pay ilk time they are taken ane pund of walx to the light of the said altar togethir with ane free dinner to the masters of the said craft and this to be done with consent of the haile craft.”

In 1681. the craft petitioned the archbishop for a confirmation & renewal of their charter prohibiting “incomers weavers taking out the stuff of the town to work” The archbishop “finding the desire thereof *most reasonable* hes ratified allowed and approven by the said charter the foresaid old gifts & priviledges.” The “*landwart websters*” were to be punished still more severely for “Encroaching within the burgh upon their liberties & priviledges when apprehended of old to be fyned in ane pund of walx & ane dinner to the masters of the craft which was occasion of needless expences without good to the poor. His grace would appoint twentie pound Scots for the poor of the trade in place of walx and dinner. And whereas by the old gifts ilk prenteis was to pay fyve shillings Scots his grace would allow conforme to the said act of parliament fyftie shillings Scots and that ilk upsetter pay conforme to their old rights. *Item* who takes work and does not compleitly doe the same were formerly to pay ane pund of walx and who did take ane other man's work over his head to pay ane pund of walx. *Item* disobeyars of the deacon to be fyned in ane pund of walx and als much to the magis-

men, they pay thirty pound Scots to the conveyer's house, and have three members of their own therein, their clerk is Robert Buchanan writer.

#### SKINNERS.

The skimmers are govern'd by a deacon, collector, clerk, eight masters and two boxmasters, being thirty-six freemen in number, they pay to the conveyer's house twenty-four pound Scots yearly, and two hundred and thirty pound Scots yearly to their own poor, they have three men in the conveyer's house, Alexander Wother-spoon is their clerk.

#### WRIGHTS.

The incorporation of wrights, who have depending upon them the painters and plaisterers, but the glaziers are free with them, are governed by a deacon, collector, clerk, and six masters with two boxmasters, being eighty freemen within this incorporation, whose freedom cannot be bought, but must either be a freeman's son or an apprentice, who must serve them seven years, and two years for meat and fee, modified by the incorporation; the wrights of Gorbels pays to them in Glasgow the half of their freedom fine, and by the year, they pay to the conveyer's house 30 pound Scots yearly, they have three of their own members in the house, their clerk is John Robertson writer.

#### COUPERS.

The coupers are governed by a deacon, masters, collector and clerk, they pay considerably to the poor yearly, and have three of their own members in the conveyer's house, John Wardrop baillie of the regality is their clerk.

*trats, which are but mean fynes and inconsiderable.* Therefore the petitioners also humbly crave that the said archbishop his grace would allow for ilk pund of wals, the soun of ffour pounds Scots And accordingly to authorize the said trade to exact the sannen having his graces authoritie interponed thereto as the said supplication in itselfe bears which supplication being taken to the said archbishop his graces consideration. *And finding the desire thereof most reasonable.* He hes not only ratified allowed and approven by the said chartor The foressaids old gifts granted formerly to the said weaver calling in the haile heads clauses pryviledges & immunities therein contained in favors of the said trade Bot also conforme to the desire of the said petition allowed them to exact the fynes in manner and conform as is thereby required." &c.—*Ed.*

## MASONS.

The masons are governed by a deacon, masters, collector and clerk, they pay considerably to their poor yearly, and have three of their own members in the conveyer's house, and pays to it John Wardrop as above, is their clerk.

## FLESHERS.

The fleshers are govern'd by a deacon, three masters, a collector and clerk, they pay to the conveyer's house yearly and sends three of their members to the conveyer's house, and pays considerably to the poor. William Weir writer, commissar of Hamilton and Campsie is their clerk.

## GARDNERS.

The gardeners are govern'd by a deacon, masters, a collector and clerk, they pay considerably each year to the poor, and to the conveyer's house yearly pound Scots, in which house they have three of their own members, John Robertson writer is their clerk.

## BARBERS.

The barbers are govern'd by a deacon, masters, collector and clerk, they pay to the conveyer's house yearly pound Scots, and bestows liberally on their poor yearly, they have three of their own members in the conveyer's house, their clerk is John Wardrop writer, before mentioned.

## BONNET-MAKERS.

The last incorporation is the bonnet-makers, they are govern'd by a deacon, their stock-purse is little or nothing, being but three in number, and two of them is in the conveyer's house.

There is lately got up a society of tobacco-spinners, snuff-grinders, pressers, cutters and strippers of tobacco, employed by the particular masters of this trade, in so much that they have risen to such a pitch, that their servants and boys concern'd in it, with their respective masters, amounts to a thousand in number, they have no seal of cause, or charter of erection from the magistracy, yet

they resolve to make application to them for the same, they have a tolerable stock, and are generous to their poor, their present deacon is John Tulloch. John Easson writer is their clerk.

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*We come now to consider the great and costly buildings in the city for the use of the managers, partners and proprietors of the publick works within the same.*

THE first is the soap-work: in the year 1667 there were nine persons of distinction concern'd therein, viz. Sir George Maxwel of Pollock, Sir John Bell of Hamilton's Farm, John Campbel of Woodside, John Graham of Dougalston, John Anderson of Douhill, John Luke of Claythorn, Ninian Anderson and James Colquhoun late baillies, with captain John Anderson commander of the ship the Providence; and for effectuating their projects, each of them gave in fifteen hundred pound sterling, in order to carry on a great trade towards the Straits and the Greenland fishing. They built a ship at Belfast in Ireland, burden'd seven hundred tuns, carrying forty piece of ordnance, with rigging, amunition, provision, and other necessaries, the ships name was called Lyon. They built another ship called the George, with two other ships, and were all fitted out, and all their projects were frustrated, and that considerable stock entirely lost, and nothing remained save the buildings wherein soap is boiled, and now pertains to other people. It is a great work, consisting of four lodgings, cellars, houses of store, and other conveniences for trade, being a pretty square court.

#### WESTER SUGAR-WORK.

In the 1667 began the wester sugar-work by four merchants, viz. Peter Gemmill, Frederick Hamilton, John Caldwell and Robert Cumings merchants, who put in a joynt stock for carrying on a sugar-work, and having got a little apartment for boiling sugar, a Dutchman being master-boiler, this undertaking proved very effectual, and their endeavours wonderful successful; so that they left this little apartment, and built a great stone tenement, with convenient office houses for their work, within a

great court, with a pleasant garden belonging thereto. The partners of this sugar house are John Graham of Dougalston, Richard Graham, William Anderson, John Stark late provost, William Craig baillie, and James Craig merchants.

#### EASTER SUGAR-WORK [IN GALLOWGATE].

About two years thereafter there were five merchants concern'd in the easter sugar house, viz, John Cross, James Peadie, John Luke, George Bogle, and Robert Cross,\* who put in a joynt stock for carrying on another sugar-work, and built large buildings for boiling their sugars, and employed a German to be master-boiler, this project likewise proved effectual, so that their stock wonderfully increased; the representers of four of those partners does now enjoy the same, viz. John Graham of Dougalston, the heirs of provost Peadie, Robert Bogle and Robert Cross merchants.

#### SOUTH SUGAR-WORK.

The south sugar-house is situated on the west-side of the Stockwell-street, consisting of a large court, high and

\* The following extracts are from the family bible of Robert Cross. "Octr. 23. 1663. I was married in the Laighe Churtech at on a cloke in the afternoon by Maister Edwart Wright then principall of the coledg of Glasgow, upon Joanet Peadie secound dochter to Thomas Peadie merchant in Glasgow: shoo was baptized the 22 day of September 1643. Godfathers James Peadie & Thomas Findlay. This extracted by William Anderseowne clark to the seshiowne. Shoo departit this lyfe Saturday the 28. day of May 1687. Ane dochter born Martch 3. 1670. calit Issobell, Martch 21. 1695, shoo was married to James Lowk goldsmith, son to John Lowk merchant in Glasgow, in my own hous by Maister James Widrow professor of divinity in the colledge of Glasgow. Decr. 8. 1695. My son John was married to Joan Walkinshaw, eldest dochter to William Walkinshaw of Scotstowne, in his owne hows by Maister Neill Gillis on of the towne ministers. Scotstowne said shoo was 17 yeirs of age. My son was borne aug. 26. 1671." Robert died in 1705. His son John carries down the family history. We select a short specimen. "June 25. 1711. betwixt eight & nine in the morning, my wife brought forth a son & baptised in the laigh church by Mr James Clark on of the ministers in this place, baptised on Tuesday the 10th of July, called William." This William was afterwards sheriff substitute of Lanarkshire and professor of law in the university of Glasgow. In 1745, he published a pamphlet, entitled "A loyal address to the citizens of Glasgow." He was with the Glasgow volunteers at Falkirk, and wrote an account of the battle. He is said to have been an eminent agriculturist, and the first who introduced the cultivation of turnips in the fields in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, in 1756. The family MS. is carried down to 1742, and has been continued to the present times by one of the descendants of the original writer.—Ed.

low appartments, cellars, store-houses and boiling-houses, with distilling-appartments, pleasant gardens, and all conveniencies whatsoever; this work belongs now to colonel William M'Doual of Castlesemple,\* major James Milliken of Johnston, and James Anderson merchant in Glasgow.

#### KING'S-STREET SUGAR-WORK.

The King's-street sugar-house is situated upon the east-side of the King's-street, consisting likewise of a large court, high and low appartments, cellars, store houses, distilling-houses, and all other conveniencies. This work belongs now to Peter Murdoch late provost of Glasgow, Peter Murdoch his son, James Montgomery of Pearston,

Montgomery his son, Andrew Buchanan late dean of gild, John Coulter late baillie.

#### ROPE-MANUFACTORY.

The rope-work is situated upon the west-side of the Stockwell-street, consisting of two stately lodgings belonging to the proprietars, great store-houses, spinning-houses, garden, and boiling-houses, and the old green for spinning large cables tarr'd and white ropes, with a pleasant garden. This great work belongs to Mr Matthew Crawford and James Corbet merchants.

#### BELL'S TANNYARD.

Bell's tannarie is a prodigious large building, consisting of bark and lime-pits, store-houses, and other high and low appartments, with all other conveniencies whatsoever for carrying on that great work, the buildings are so considerable, that it is admired by all strangers who see it, the partners and proprietars whereof are baillie Robert Bogle younger, baillie George Bogle his brother, Andrew Cochran, William Gordon late baillie, and John Luke merchants, James Lowdon their clerk, Ryce Jones their overseer, with thirty servants.

#### OLD TANNARIE.

There is another tannarie, commonly call'd the old

\* "On Thursday morning last colonel M'Doual was seized with fainting fits, at his seat of Castlesemple, of which he died about three afternoon, a gentleman who, with a fine character, acquired one of the largest estates in this country."—*Glasgow Journal*, Oct. 31, 1748.—Ed.



tannarie, it is likewise a considerable building, consisting of tan-pits, store-houses, high and low apartments, with other conveniencies for carrying on that work. The partners and proprietars are baillie Arthur Tran, Laurence Dinwoodie, the heirs of William Carlile, and Robert Finlay partner and manager thereof. This and Bell's tan-yard pays every six weeks two hundred pound sterling of duty to the king.

#### PAUL'S TANNARIE.

There are other two tan-works of lesser buildings, with their pits, storehouses, pertinents, and all other necessary conveniencies whatsoever, all situated, with the new and old tannaries, on the brook or rivolet Molendinar, very convenient for those who are proprietars of the same, of this last tan-work James Paul elder and younger are proprietars.

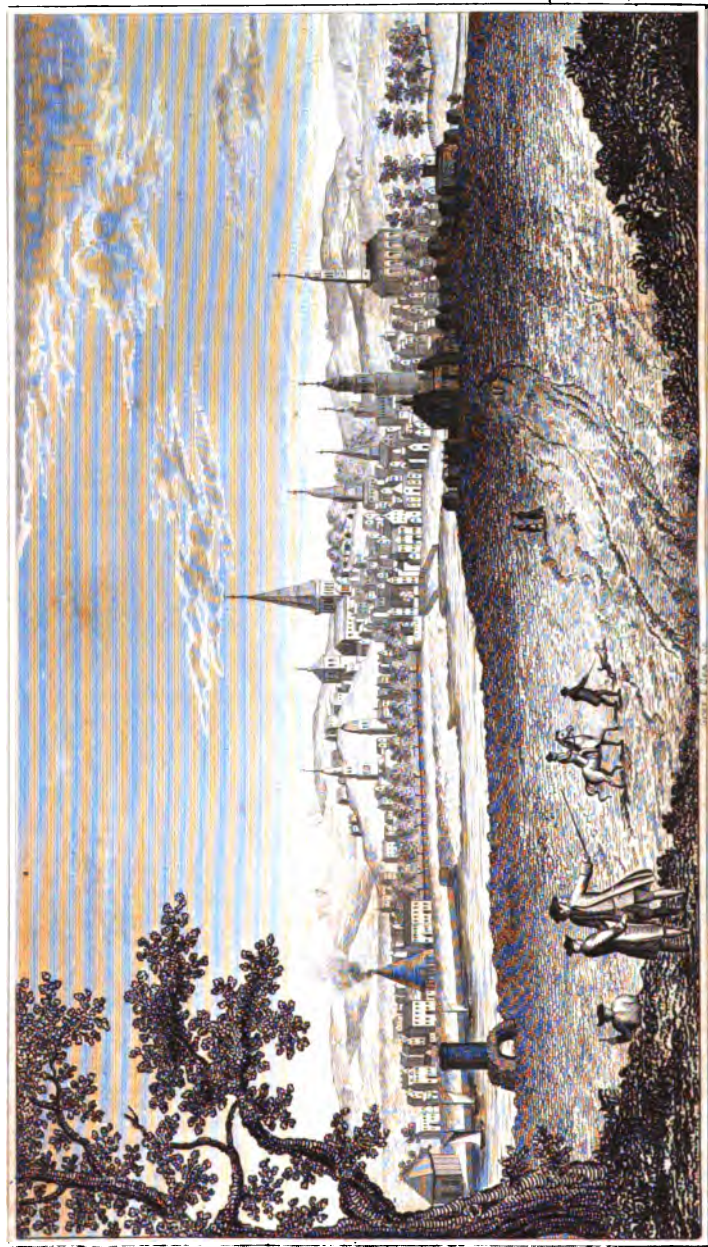
#### LUKE'S BREWARIE.

There is a stately brewarie belonging to Robert Luke goldsmith, adjacent to the above great tannarie, consisting of a large kiln, lofts, cellars, and other store-houses, with all easements, and other pertinents thereto belonging.

#### NORTH-WEST KIRK.

There are two considerable buildings lately finish'd within this city, viz. that stately and magnificent structure the north-west kirk, it lies at the head of the New street, in a pleasant valley, and is of length from east to west 27 ells, and in breadth at the west end 26 ells. It has stately wainscot lofts round, and a curious pulpit opposite to the magistrates loft, and below contains about one hundred and seventy-four seats or pews for the hearers. It is illuminated with curious shorn windows, and a fine roof curiously painted, it hath no pillars to support it, yet this and the new church contains more people than any two churches in the city, and it is beautified with a stately high steeple of one hundred and forty-one foot high. It has a curious prospect decoring four streets, viz. the New-street, Tron-street, King's-street and Bridge-street, the steeple hath four dial-plates, and a large clock and bell, with a burial-yard and dyke, about 230 ells round, with the proprietars burial places and inscriptions, the minister of this church is the reverend Mr John M'Laurin. [Died Sept. 8, 1754.]





GLASGOW, FROM THE S.W. 1738.

## BREMMY-LAW.

The next great building is the Bremmylaw harbour and cran, with the lodge for his majesty's weights, beams and triangles, with a fine fountain, which furnishes all the boats, bargess and lighter's crew, that arrives at this harbour from Port-Glasgow, with water, and all other vessels which comes from the Highlands and far off isles of Scotland,\* besides other places; there is not such a fresh water harbour to be seen in any place in Britain, it is strangely fenced with beams of oak, fastened with iron batts within the wall thereof, that the great boards of ice in time of thaw may not offend it; and it is so large that a regiment of horse may be exercised thereupon.

*A description of the faculty of Physicians, Chirurgeons and Apothecaries within the city of Glasgow, and the charter of erection in their favours.*

THE faculty of physicians, chirurgeon's and apothecaries within the city of Glasgow, are for the most part persons of singular ingenuity, candor and integrity, and esteem'd well qualified in the art of physick, chirurgery and pharmacie. Mr Peter Low,† sometime chirurgeon in ordinary to the French king, and thereafter chirurgeon to king James VI. of ever blessed memory, and chief chirurgeon

\* Our author appears to have considered the vessels from the "far off isles" as important traders at his favourite harbour. In 1656, the Highlanders trading to Glasgow were in the practice of dragging their boats over the isthmus of Tarbet into Lochfane. According to the old song the herring-boats were frequent visitors.

"At Leith and meal comes in, ne'er fash,  
And herring at the Broomelaw;  
Chear up your heart, my bonny lass,  
There's gear to win we never saw!"—Ed.

† He published a book, entitled "A Discourse of the whole Art of Chyrurgerie, by Peter Lowe, Scottishman," 4to. Lond. 1597. It is written by the way of dialogue. "Iterloquutors Peter Lowe Doctor of Chyrurgerie, and John Lowe, his sonne." Peter says "I am mindfull to cause you to remaine in Paris for your further instruction," and that he intends to follow in his treatise "the form and method that the doctors of Chyrurgerie in Paris useth, in their first examination, called the examination tentative, where the provost of the sayd colledge, and sixe other maisters that hee will choose, will examine you exactly upon the whole grounds of Chyrurgerie, according to the which forme I will beginne and demand of you in few words, the whole principal points of Chyrurgerie."—Ed.

to his dearest son the prince, gave in a representation to his sacred majesty, signifying the great abuses which had been committed by ignorant unskilful and unlearn'd persons, who under the colour of chirurgions abused the lieges at their pleasure, by trying experiments, whereby the patient oft-times suffered; whereupon the said Peter Low procur'd a large and ample charter of erection, under his royal hand, at the palace of Holy-rood-house, in favours of the faculty, that no person professing the said art of chirurgery within the bounds of the city and baronry of Glasgow, the sherifffdom of Lanerk (alias Clydsdale) Dumbritain and Renfrew, Kyle, Carrick, Air and Cunningham, shall at no time thereafter take upon them to practise the said art of chirurgery without examination, and passing their trial before Mr Robert Hamilton professor of medicine, and the said Mr Peter Low, and their successors, and in case they prove contumacious, they are to be cited and fined, and letters of horning to be direct for that effect; for this the principal charter is extant, an extract whereof I presume to subjoin, which I think will not be unacceptable to the curious.

*The gift and charter of erection granted by king James the VI. king of Scots, of ever blessed memory, in favours of the faculty of Physicians and Chirurgions of the city of Glasgow, exactly extracted from the original charter, viz.*

*Litera Magistri Petri Low, chirurgi, et Magistri Roberti Hamilton, professoris medicinæ. [1599.]*

JAMES by the grace of God king of Scots, to all provosts, baillies, sheriffs, stewarts or baillies of regalities, and other ministers of justice within the bounds following, and their deputs, and sundry others our lieges, subjects, whom it effiers, to whose knowledge thir our letters shall come, greeting,

Witt ye us, with advice of our council, understanding the great abuses which has been committed in time by-gone, and yet daily continues by ignorant unskill'd and unlearn'd persons, who, under colour of chirurgions, abuses the people to their pleasure, passing away but trial or punishment, and thereby destroys infinite numbers of our subjects, wherewith no order hath been taken in

time bygone, especially within the burgh and barony of Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbrtain, and our sheriffdoms of Clydsdale, Renfrew, Lanerk, Kyle, Carrick, Air and Cunningham.

For avoiding of such inconveniences, and for order to be taken in time coming, to have made, constitute and ordain'd, and by the tenor of thir our letters, makes constitutes and ordains Mr Peter Low, our chirurgeon, and chief chirurgeon to our dearest son the prince, with the assistance of Mr Robert Hamilton professor of medicine, and their successors indwellers in Glasgow, given and granted to them and their successors, full power to call, summon and conveen before them within the said burgh of Glasgow, or any other of our said burrows or publick places of the foresaid bounds, all persons professing or using the said art of chirurgery, to examine them upon their literature, knowledge and practice. If they be found worthy, to admit, allow and approve them, give them testimonials according to their art and knowledge, that they shall be found worthy to exercise thereafter, receive their oath, authorize them as accords, and to discharge them to use any further than they have knowledge, passing their capacity, least our subjects be abused: and that every one cited report testimonials of the ministers or elders, or magistrates of the parish where they dwell of their life and conversations. And in case they be contumacious, to be lawfully cited, every one to be unlaw'd in the sum of forty pounds *toties quoties*, half to the judge, and the other half to be at the visitour's pleasure. And for payment thereof the said Mr Peter and Mr Robert, as visitors, to have our other letters of horning on the party, or magistrates where the contemptious persons dwells, charging them to poind within twenty-four hours, under the pain of horning; and the party not having gear poindable, the magistrates, under the same pain, to incarcerate them while caution responsible be found, that the contumax person shall compear such day and place as the said visitors shall appoint, giving trial of their qualifications. Next, that the saids visitors shall visit every hurt, murder'd, poison'd, or any other person taken away extraordinary, and to report to the magistrates the fact as it is. Thirdly, it shall be lawful to the saids visitors, with advice of their brethren, to make statutes for the com-

mon-well of our subjects anent the saids art, and using thereof faithfully; and the breachers thereof to be punish'd and unlaw'd according to the fault. Fourthly, it shall not be lawful to any manner of persons within the saids bounds to exercise medicine without the testimonial of an famous University, where medicine is taught, or the leave of us, or our dearest spouse's chief medicinars, and in case they failzie, it shall be lawful to the saids visitors to challenge, pursue and inhibit them from using and exercising the saids arts of medicine, under the pain of forty pounds to be distributed, the one half to the judges, and the other half to the poor *toties quoties*, if they be found exercising the same, ay and while they bring sufficient testimonials, as said is. Fifthly, that no manner of person sell any druggs in the city of Glasgow, except the same be sighted by the saids visitors, and by William Spang apothecary, under the pain of confiscation of the druggs. Sixthly, That none shall sell ratts poison as arsnick or sublimat, under the pain of one hundred merks, except only the apothecaries, who shall be bound to take caution of the buyers for cost, skaith and damage. Seventhly, that the saids visitors, their brethren and successors, shall convene every Munday of ilk month, at some competent place, to visit, and give counsel to poor diseased folks gratis. And last of all, grant to the saids visitors indwellers in Glasgow, professors of the saids arts, and brethren present or to come, immunity and exemption of all weapons-shawing, raids, hosts, bearing of armour, watching, warding, stenting, taxations, passing on assize, inquests, justice-courts, sheriff or burrow-court, in actions criminal or civil, notwithstanding of our acts, laws, and constitutions thereof, excepting in giving their counsel in matters appertaining to the saids arts. Ordaining all you the foresaid provosts, baillies of burrows, sheriffs, stewarts, bailies of regalities, and other ministers of justice within the said bounds, and your deputs, to assist, fortifie and concurr, and defend the saids visitors and their posterity professors of the foresaid arts, and to put the saids acts, made, and to be made, into execution, and our letters of our session be granted thereupon, to charge them for that effect within twenty-four hours next after ye be charged thereto.

. Given under our privy seal at Holy-rood-house, the

penult day of November, the year of God one thousand five hundred fourscore and nineteen years, and of our reign the thirty-third year.

Per signaturam manu S. D. N. Regis  
Nec non manibus Dominicani  
Domini Ducis Lennocis  
Thesaurarii Secretarii dicti  
Domini Regis  
Subscriptum.

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*Glasgow's seasonable appearance for promoting the Protestant interest in this kingdom.*

THE city of Glasgow, and inhabitants thereof were eminently instrumental in our great and glorious works of reformation from popery, and will continue, 'tis hoped, famous through God's grace (still to be) if the like sad occasion should ever happen, they were always ready in receiving, harbouring, cherishing, and cheerfully encouraging the servants of God, and martyrs of Jesus Christ, but when they reflect upon that tragical sight of Mr Russel and Mr Kennedy at the east-end of the High church of Glasgow, who were burnt alive by the bloody papists, who fed their eyes with the horrid and pitiful (but to them pleasant) spectacle of these eminent saints and servants of Christ, and consumed to ashes, their blood being too precious to be shed by these butchers, or sucked by these blood-thirsty leeches. O! what terrible truculent and tragical treatment did these pious happy men meet with from the hands of these popish prelates. These were the last martyrs who died at Glasgow for religion, whose death was the very death of popery in Glasgow and the five associate shires adjacent, in so far, that they were so greatly enraged, that thereafter, resolving openly to profess the truth, they bound themselves by promise and oath, which they subscribed, that if any of them should be call'd in question for matters of religion, at any time thereafter, they should take up arms, which the citizens of Glasgow did.

Now we may see by this essay, that the inhabitants of Glasgow, for three several times reinforced the protestant



interest. At Langside the popish army being within two miles of the city, pitifully threatened them with the calamities of war, who like a wild boar of the Forrest threatned their destruction, whereupon they behav'd manfully and courageously in the cause of Christ, and so by the Divine assistance were not pitifully trampled down and massacred. For this seasonable appearance in this good cause, the lord regent, in name of the infant king, gave them hearty thanks.

And the second time was, when the foresaid citizens were unjustly quartered upon by rude and unmerciful soldiers during the last ten years of king Charles the second's reign, and the whole reign of king James the VII. when the very scaffolds smoaked with the blood of nobles, gentry and commonality; and not forgetting the executing of two ignorant young lasses merely for their opinion, and the idolatrous mass set up in the city, family worship durst not be used, calling them phanaticks, and rebels to the king, and threatening to make our city, and the five associate shires adjacent to us a hunting field. These were days when godliness was a crime, and popery triumphed, in so far as we and they were all plunder'd, quarter'd and massacred by an army of godless, prophane and barbarous savages; and that when it pleased God to raise up that high and mighty prince William, prince of Orange, to deliver us from popery and arbitrary tyranny, our citizens joined his forces when the convention of estates sat at Edinburgh, redress'd our grievances, and thereby the throne declared vacant.

The third and last time was, when our city raised a large and well disciplin'd regiment, nobly equipped with all necessaries requisite, when they heard of the Pretender's landing in the north, and raised a popish and malignant army, our regiment furthwith marched to Stirling, and joined themselves with the protestant army, under the command of that illustrious prince, his grace the duke of Argyle, who committed the charge of guarding the castle and town of Stirling and bridge to our regiment, under the command of our provost and Hugh M'Bride of Bedland, a son of our late recorder, who maintain'd their stations wonderfully.

Our annals crowns the noble city's name  
With glorious laurels of immortal fame.

In so far as, when queen Mary of Scots, who was a profess'd and biggot papist, by her courteous and fair promises, being then a prisoner in the castle of Lochleven, having corrupted the keepers, prevail'd with them to be transported in a little vessel to the side of the lake, where the lord Seaton and some horsemen were attending, the first night she lodged at Neadrie in west Lothian, and the next day was conveyed to Hamilton, where the earls of Argyle, Eglinton, Elphinston, Cassils, and Rothes, the lords Sommervell, Yester, Borthwick, Livingston, Maxwell, Herris, Sanquhare and Ross, with many barons and other gentlemen came to her assistance. The lords meeting in counsel, the queen declared, that the resignation she had made of the crown was extorted by fear, as likewise the commission granted for inaugerating the prince her son, qualifying the same by the testimony of Robert Melvil, and others there present, whereupon the resignation was declared to be void and null, and proclamation made in her majesty's name, commanding all the leiges to meet in arms at Hamilton, to pursue rebels who had usurped the royal authority. The news whereof being brought to Glasgow, (which is only eight miles distant) where James earl of Murray, lord regent, then abode, it was scarce at first believed, but within two hours or less, being assured, a strong alteration might have been observed in the minds of most who were attending. The report of the queen's forces made divers slide away, others sent quietly to beg pardon for what they had done, resolving not to enter in the cause further, but to govern themselves, as the event should lead and direct them, and there were not a few who made open desertion, and not of the meaner sort, amongst whom my lord Boyd was specially noted, and in the mouths of all men, for that being very inward with the regent, and admitted to his most secret counsels, when he saw matters like to turn, he withdrew himself, and went to the queen.

But this nothing discouraged the regent, who thought his life could not be more honourably bestowed than in defence of the infant king, many advised him to retire to Stirling, but he would not condescend, saying, that his retreat would be interpreted a flight, and the adversaries thereby animated, and his friends disheartened.

In the mean time he sent advertisement to his friends in the Merse, Lothian, and Stirling-shire, the earl of Glen-

cairn, and lord Semple, with the men of Lenox, and other well affected to the cause, who lay nigh the city, they made haste unto his aid, so that in a day or two his company increased to above four thousand. There was with the queen a French ambassador, who had arrived a few days before, and moved the regent for access to the queen before the escape she made, he was still posting between Hamilton and Glasgow, rather to espie and observe things, than make the peace pretended; for when he saw the regent's forces to be few as at first they were, and that the queen's power was much greater, he did perswade her to take the fields, and put it to the trial of a day, which she resolved to do, whereupon warning was given to make ready against the next morning. The earl of Argyle was proclaimed lieutenant general, and it was concluded to march with the army by Glasgow, towards the castle of Dumbrtain, where they proposed to place the queen, and there to give battle, or draw the war at length as they pleased, or, if the regent (which they did not expect) should meet them in the way, to fight him, accounting the victory certain, because of their number.

The regent being advertised of the queen's intentions, took the field the next day, and stood with his companies and citizens of Glasgow, some hours in battle array upon the mure of Glasgow, where it was believed the queen's army should pass, but when he saw them keep the other side of the river, he directed the horsemen to pass the foord, the water being ebb'd, and leading the foot along the great bridge of the city, went towards Langside, which lay in the way to Dumbrtain, this is a little village upon the water of Cart, situated at the foot of a hill towards the west, on the east and north, the ascent unto it is somewhat steep, the other parts of the hill are more even and plain: both armies contending who should first possess it, but the regent's army prevented Argyle's occasioned by his sickness, who was of a sudden taken with a fit of the apoplexy, and so retarded the march of the queen's army, when they approached near and saw themselves prevented they went to a little hill opposite to it, and there ranged themselves in two battles, placing in the first their whole strength almost; for if they should first encounter, and repulse their enemies, the rest, they made account, would soon disband, and pursue the chase. The

regent had likewise put his army into two battles, to the right hand was placed the earls of Morton, the lords Hume, Semple and Lindsay, with their clients and vassals, on the left, the earl of Mar, Glencairn and Monteith, with the citizens of Glasgow. The harquebusiers were planted in the village beneath, and within the hedges upon the high way. Before joining, both sides played with their ordnance upon others, but the advantage was upon the regent's side, the queen's cannoniers being obliged to quitt the munition, his cavalerie upon the other side being much inferior to the queen's was compelled to give ground, but when they enter'd upon the foot, thinking to put them in disorder, the archers upon the regent's side rained such a shower of arrows upon them, so as they could not hold up their faces, and were forced to turn back. The left wing of the queen's army advancing the mean while, but were greatly annoyed by the harquebusiers that beat them in the strait on both sides, got into the plain, and displayed themselves, then did the armies join, and enter into a hot fight, striving, in thick ranks, to maintain their place, and by force of spears did break and beat down one another for the space of more than half an hour; the fight continued doubtful, and so eagerly they strove, that they whose spears were broken, stood throwing their poynards and stones, and what came readiest to their hands, in the faces of their adversaries.

The regent's second battle perceiving that none came against them, and fearing the other should be overlaid (for they saw some in the last ranks recoiling) went unto their aid, whereupon the queen's army drew back, and so were put to the rout; the regent, and those on his side, especially the citizens of Glasgow, shewed great manhood in the heat of battle, all their hopes consisting in the victory: nor was his enemies any less courageous, but the advantage of the ground was to the regent's part no small help; there were not many slain on the place, most of the slaughter being made in the chase, and unless the regent had given his presence where ever he came, which, with sending the horse into all parts, stayed the fury of those who pursued, the victory had been much more bloody. The queen, who stood a mile off from the battle on a height, perceiving the field lost, made towards the borders, the rest, who escaped, fled the readiest way they

could, every man to his own home. The number of the slain were about three hundred, and many more were taken prisoners, among whom the lords of Seaton and Ross, the masters of Cassils and Eglinton, Sir James Hamilton of Evandale, and the sheriffs of Air and Linlithgow. On the regent's side only one was slain, the lords Hume and Ochiltree wounded, all the rest (a few excepted) that followed the chase too far, returned with him to Glasgow, where they went first to our cathedral church, and gave thanks to Almighty God for the victory they had obtain'd almost without any effusion of blood. This battle happened on the 13th of May 1568, the 11th day after her escape from Lochleven. The French ambassador, who had conceived an assured hope of her prevailing, seeing things fall out otherways, took horse, and made for England, without once saluting the regent, to whom (as he pretended) he was sent. By the way he fell into the hands of robbers, who rifled all his baggage, which the laird of Drumlanrig, for the respect he carried to the title of an ambassador caused to be restored.

The regent, after sermon was ended, gave hearty thanks to the citizens of Glasgow for their ready and seasonable reinforcement of the protestant army, and hoped, so soon as the young king came to age, they should be had in grateful remembrance, and calling for the baxters of Glasgow, gave them thanks for their readiness in furnishing the army with bread, and by his noble bounty, disposed to them and their successors a convenient piece of ground, advantageously situated upon the water of Kelvin, whereupon they have four stately mills built, which they enjoy to this very day.

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*The citizens of Glasgow's loyalty and firm adherence to the Prince of Orange in the beginning of his reign, and in defence of the protestant interest.*

AND it is well known, that eight days before the meeting of the estates of the kingdom of Scotland, held and begun at Edinburgh, the 14th day of March 1689, called by circular letters from his highness the Prince of Orange,

under his hand and seal, the citizens of Glasgow, for the love they had to the prince, and the laudable undertaking he took in hand, assembled themselves in arms, and marched towards Edinburgh, the earl of Argyle and the lord Newbotle on their head, and guarded the convention of estates the whole time they sat, and had their guards fix'd at several places in and about the city of Edinburgh, viz. a detachment of their forces at the West-port, another in the Grass-market, another at the Castlehill, two in the Canongate, and one at the Nether-bow, and all upon their own charge, which was very considerable.

And when king William and queen Mary were crowned, and established as our lawful and undoubted sovereigns of this kingdom, they, of their royal bounty, by the 15th act of the first parliament, gratified the city, by enlarging their privileges in the manner following.

1690. Our Sovereigne Lord and Lady takeing to their consideratione that the city of Glasgow, is amongst the most considerable of the royall burrowes within their ancient kingdome of Scotland, both for the number of inhabitants, and their singular fitness and application to trade, and the convenient situation of the place upon the river Clyde, and that the commongood of the said city hath been greatly wasted and exhausted, by draineing vast soumes of money from magistrats, who were not freely elected & chosen as is usuall in other royal burrowes: and likewayes the firme adherence and constant zeall for the protestant religion, of the community of the said city, their majesties did grant ane full and ample chartour, in favours of the city of Glasgow, and common councill thereof, confirmeing all former charters granted to them by any of their royal predecessors in favours of the community of the said city, or gildbrethren, tradesmen, or any societie or deaconrie within the samin: and alsoe of new granting and disponeing to the said city and common councill thereof, a full and ample power, right and facultie of electing their provost, baillies and other magistrats at the ordinary tyme of electione als freely as any other burgh royal might doe within their said ancient kingdome, promiseing to confirme the foresaid charter in the next parliament. Therefore their majesties, with ad-

vyce and consent of the estates of parliament, doe statute enact and ordaine, that the city of Glasgow, and town-councill thereof shall have power and priviledge to choise their own magistrats, provosts, baillies and other officers within the burgh, alse fully and alse freely in all respects as the city of Edinburgh, or any other royal burgh within this kingdom enjoys the same, beginning the first election at Michaelmas next, and soe furth yearly in the tyme comeing; and further, their majesties, with consent foresaid, doe ratifie, confirme and approve the foresaid charter granted be them in favours of the community and common councill of Glasgow, of the date the 4th day of January 1690, in the haille heids, articles and clauses thereof, alse fully and amply as if the samin were word by word herein ingrosed; whereanent their majesties, with consent foresaid, doe hereby dispense for now and ever. It is hereby alwayes expressly provyded and declared, that this present act shall be without prejudice or derogation to their majesties of their rights to the regality of Glasgow or other rights, except as to the power and freedom of the burgh of Glasgow, in relation to the chooseing of their own magistrats and the several erections of incorporations, and deaconries of that burgh.

And a few years after was removed by death our royal queen Mary, whose death was much lamented by the city, in so much that they importuned the author to compose an elegy, which is here subjoined.

## MALPOMENIE GLASGUENSIS,

OR,

### GLASGOW IN MOURNING,

*On the deplorable and lamentable death of that high and mighty Princess Mary, queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c.*

*Mors accepra lagonibus aequal.*

OUR soul's o'whelm'd with grief and consternation,  
A sad eclipse: three kingdoms sore vexation,  
Ah sinking news, in sackcloth let's lament,  
True sorrow stupifies and has no vent.

Enrich our souls, and furnish us these arts,  
 To set furth her idea whose bright parts  
 Were wonderful, whose royal qualities  
 Richly adorn'd with great excellencies.

What shall we say, it is a theme too high,  
 To meddle with such matchless majesty,  
 Illustrious, pious, comlie to behold,  
 Whose lovely aspect shin'd like purest gold.

High born she was, descended of Fergus line,  
 A pleasant rose, alas nipt in its prime.  
 Britain's rare darling, whose kind government  
 To after ages will keep sweetest scent.

O doleful day! that putteth out our light,  
 May'st thou for ever be wrapt up in night.  
 Bewail we now as those at Hadadrimmon,  
 For that great loss in the vale of Megiddon.

Our complaint's bitter, merits bitter moaning,  
 Our strak is heavie, heavier than our groaning.  
 Our loss is great, therefore let us bemoan,  
 Protestant's prop, lady of Albion.

Great Mary's gone, nature's great master-piece,  
 Great Britain's queen, great Charles's eldest neice.  
 Great William's royal consort, who did sway  
 The British scepter, whose fame lasts for ay.

Defender of the faith, old Rome's great terrour,  
 Europe's great arbiter, the world's mirrour.  
 Confounder of the French, who by her wit  
 Caus'd timeously idolaters to flit.

Here nothing certain is under the sun,  
 All's vanity, yea death's stroak none can shun.  
 O stately cedar, most resplendent queen,  
 Bright star of court, whose match was never seen.

Whose sunlike beauty, and whose sweet complexion,  
 Outvied all, attained full perfection.  
 Breath of our nostrils, and kind nursing mother,  
 Whose royal vertues none can justly smother.

Great's our loss, our hopes are disappointed,  
 Depriv'd of her who was the Lord's anointed.  
 His majesty and she the instrument  
 Of our delivery to us from God were sent.

And so restor'd the churches liberty,  
 Through all the precincts of great Brittany.  
 The world's mirrour, and the world's fame,  
 Britain's great comforter, and whose great name

Admir'd was abroad by sea and land,  
 Whose arms and naval force none could withstand.  
 So when five years eight months and few days reign'd,  
 And thirty third year of her age attain'd,



Exchange'd her earthly crown for one of glory,  
Free'd from all cares, all's here transitory.  
Her soul's in heaven singing eternal praise,  
Crown'd with laurels of celestial bayes.

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*The city of Glasgow's loyalty to King George the I. in the  
year 1715.*

'Tis well known that when the earl of Mar took the field with an army of 20000 men, and king George's regular troops were on their march from Stirling, the city of Glasgow, in the month of September 1715, did reinforce the king's army with an army consisting of 600 men well train'd, and by repeated advices which came in on Saturday the 12th of November, signifying that our army, under the duke of Argyle, decamped from that place early in the morning, so that both horse and foot were marched along the bridge before eight of the clock, the artillery, ammunition and baggage were all passed over before nine, the nobility and gentry, who listed themselves as volunteers with the duke, marched on horseback that same morning with the army. In the mean time the duke thought fit to leave the castle, town and bridge to be guarded by the volunteer regiment from Glasgow, his grace, in view of this, wrote to Glasgow on Saturday for a reinforcement to the said volunteers, accordingly at three of the clock in the afternoon about one hundred more of our townsmen marched in arms for Kirkintilloch, where they were to lodge all night, and next day were to march to Stirling; his grace, also sent orders to captain Campbel of Walwood, who commanded the two troops of militia dragoons from the shire of Air, which were at Glasgow for several weeks, to march to Stirling, and accordingly they marched on Saturday the 12th at noon.

On Sunday November the 13th, our army engaged the enemy on Dumblain mure, the battle began at twelve of the clock, and continued till it grew dark, and we know not the particulars which afterwards happened more than by the following letter which came to us that day about one of the clock in the afternoon.

*A copy of a letter from provost Aird to the provost of Glasgow.*

Stirling-bridge November 13th, at nine at night.

My Lord,

WE are still confirmed that the duke of Argyle is master of the field, and for a proof of it, he hath sent in sixty prisoners, whereof eight or nine are gentlemen. About an hour ago I am informed by one of the guard, that Barrowfield is one of them, and that he spake with him, we hear also that there are several other prisoners that are not yet come in, and that the earl of Panmuir and the lord Strathmore are mortally wounded, and since we hear that Strathmore is dead. This is the best information we can give you as yet, being waiting on the guard at the bridge. Any parties that have come in with the prisoners here, bring with them a number of Highland plaids, swords, targets and scarlet cloaks, and some of the broad swords have silver hilts, and assures us that the loss on our side is very inconsiderable, not above one hundred men, but that the general officers are all safe, that they hear of no inferiour officers kill'd but one or two ensigns, Isla\* has gotten a slight wound in the arm, and colonel Hally has gotten two wounds in the left arm. One of the Scot's Grays has taken the rebel's royal standard. The duke, with the generals and all the officers, keep together, and expect another heat with them to-morrow, if they stand. And the duke was once master of the rebel's artillery and magazine, but wanting horses, could not get them off to the place he designed to encamp in.

I and all our officers are very well and hearty, only we have been under arms since Friday. I desire you not to believe every report; for you may assure your self, that I, or our officers will write to you true matters of fact. All the nobility, and particularly Rothes, Haddingtoun and Binning are safe, and behaved themselves very bravely in the action.

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*An account of purchases made by the city of Glasgow from several gentlemen since the year 1647.*

As to the purchases the town has acquired, they are not ancient. For in the year 1647, or thereby [1650,] the town purchased for themselves, the trades of Glasgow, and the poor in Hutchison's hospital, the lands and baronry of Gorbels from Sir Robert Douglas of Blaikers-toun.

They likewise purchased for themselves the lands, lordship and baronry of Provan from Sir Robert Hamilton of Silvertounhill, in the beginning of king Charles the II'd's reign, about the year 1662, [1668.]

[In 1668,] They purchased also the lands that Port-Glasgow stands now upon from Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark, consisting of 12 or 13 acres of land which was formerly called Divol's Glen, now it is a considerable seaport town, adorned with stately buildings, a pleasant harbour, a custom house, with several cellars, office-houses for store, and all other conveniences for beautifying the same, it is now erected into a parish, and a convenient parish church within the town. The magistrates of Glasgow are the undoubted patrons of the same. The right whereof they acquired from the deceast John earl of Glencairn. The present minister of this church is Mr David Brown. This town is govern'd by one baillie, who holds courts for deciding all contraversies betwixt the inhabitants and others, he is yearly nominate by the magistrates of Glasgow, who has an officer wearing the town's livery.

As for the revenue of the town it is considerable, but in the mean time they are not only considerable in debt, but also hourly laying out considerable sums for repairing their great churches, mending and repairing bridges, causeys and other buildings, the maintenance of their poor very numerous, and defraying the charges of their burials, the ministers, schoolmasters and presenters stipends, the charges in defraying the honour of the city, their twenty-two officers and their cloathings, their vast charges in buying glass, timber, stones and lead, and paying their wrights, masons, slaters and plumbers, &c. so that the treasurers

discharge exceeds the town's charges yearly upwards of hundred pounds; therefore 'tis expected that the crown will take their urgent case to serious consideration.

And as to the number of families and inhabitants of the city, I made all the search I can, but cannot find out any positive number, and after the perusal of the examination rolls, 'tis concluded that there is about thirty thousand souls, counting the masters of families, their wives, children and servants, including strangers that reside here for the childrens education at the university and other schools of learning.

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*The names of the four eminent provosts, that contributed most to the advantage and beauty of the city.*

THE first was Sir Patrick Bell, who in his time caus'd build the townhouse and tolbooth, with the stately steeple thereof, the mealmarket,\* fleshmarket and the Trone-steeple, all built the time he was provost.

Sir John Bell, his son, was the second provost a worthy man, he caus'd build the gild-hall and the stately steeple thereof, with a fine wall round the garden thereof, and in November 1677, when the great fire in the city brake out that upwards of a thousand families, and one hundred and thirty shops and houses were consumed to ashes, so immediately thereafter he encouraged the proprietars of the waste houses to rebuild their houses in a more magnificent structure than ever it was before, and gave them vast sums of money furth of the revenue of the city for advancing the work which is admired by all strangers.

The third is George Porterfield, a worthy gentleman of the house of Duchall, he was mainly instrumental in acquiring the baronry and regality of Gorbels in favours of the town of Glasgow, to their unspeakable advantage.

The fourth is provost Aird, being provost of Glasgow for the space of fourteen years first and last, he caus'd

\* The meal market stood on the west side of the High street; a part of the south wall still remains, behind the houses on the north side of College Street. This market was taken down about 1796. Before it was built there appears to have been another, as the college claimed in 1633 "the privileges of the meilmercatt situat besyde the Black-frier kirk."—*Ed.*

build two churches and a high steeple in Glasgow, and opened two streets upon the town's charges, and several other great buildings the time of his administration.

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*An account of all the provosts of the city of Glasgow in time of popery and before the reformation, and the protestant provosts after the reformation are as follows.*

BISHOP Cameron, who lived in the reign of king James the I. nominated on John Stuart anno 1472.

After this the Stuarts of Minto were constantly provosts, here, Allan Stuart by a charter from the earl of Lenox was provost anno 1507.

Sir Thomas Stuart of Minto came to fix his residence in this city about the year 1480.

His son Sir John Stuart of Minto who was slain at the fatal battle of Floudon, was provost in the year 1518.

Robert Stuart of Minto his son was provost in the year 1528.

Archibald Dunbar of Baldoon, who was named by Archibald Dunbar his brother, and continued till his death, which was in the year 1547.

During the vacancy of the see, the earl of Arran governor and lord regent of the kingdom to whom the right of nomination belonged, nominated Andrew Hamilton of Medop to be provost.

After him Andrew Hamilton of Cochnay. 1553.

To him succeeded Robert Lindsay of Dunrod in the year 1562. He was a great and opulent baron in the neighbourhood, and generally such were chosen that could best protect the inhabitants, and the privileges of the city from the insults of other great men, who were now and then attempting to make incroachments upon the city's privileges.

*Protestant provosts after the Reformation.*

Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill was provost, by the nomination of the earl of Lenox then regent of Scotland, and continued till the year 1603.

Sir George Elphingston of Blythswood lord justice clerk, was provost anno 1605.

Sir John Houston of that ilk was provost anno 1607-8, and died in 1609, and was the last country gentleman who was provost, and was succeeded by creditable burgesses and trading merchants in the city.

The first citizen is James Ingles merchant, a son of Sir John Ingles of Inglestoun, 1609.

James Stuart merchant, design'd a son of Halrig, 1613.

James Hamilton of Aikenhead, of the house of Torrence, merchant, was provost nine [seven] different times 1614-27.

James Stuart merchant designed Stair-end, was provost anno 1640-1.

Sir Patrick Bell merchant provost, was by his majesty nominated a commissioner for the treaty of Rippon and died of the plague at London anno 1640, he was a learned opulent and well educated gentleman, as were his three sons Sir John Bell and his two brethren, 1634-35-38.

Gabriel Cunningham merchant, a brother of the house of Craighends 1629.

George Porterfield of the house of Duchill merchant, a worthy gentleman who by his prudent management of the barony of Gorbels was acquired by him in favours of the city from Sir Robert Douglas of Blaikerstoun, 1645-51.

John Graham merchant who went to Holland, and died there 1650.

John Anderson merchant provost, 1655.

Daniel Wallace merchant provost, 1652.

Colin Campbel elder of Blythswood was provost anno 1660-1.\*

Sir John Bell provost, 1658.

William Anderson provost, 1664-6.

John Anderson of Douhill provost, 1658-81.

James Campbel provost, 1669.

John Barns provost, 1682.

Walter Gibson merchant, who was the first that brought over a loadning of iron from Stockholm to this place, 1687-8.

\*" Nov. 11. 1678, was Colline Campbell, a rich merchant in Glasgow, and many tymes provost there, a virtuous and frugal man, & trustie in his word, and come to many years at this tyme, smitten in the road with death, near his own house in Ranfield."—*Law's Memorials*:—Ed.

John Johnston of Clachrie merchant, 1684-5.

James Peadie of Roughill and John Anderson of Douhill merchants were the first merchants who brought a loading of cherry-sack unto this city.

William Napier merchant, 1693.

Sir Hugh Montgomery, 1701-2.

John Aird younger merchant, 1705.

Robert Rodger merchant, 1707-8.

John Bowman merchant, 1715-16.

John Stark merchant, 1725-6.

James Peadie younger of Roughill merchant, 1727.

Charles Miller merchant, 1723-4.

John Stirling merchant, 1728-9.

Peter Murdoch merchant, 1730-1.

Hugh Rodger merchant, 1732-3.

Andrew Ramsay merchant, 1734-5.

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*Glasgow's losses at home and at sea.*

THE town hath met with many various and complicated trials and losses, one more searching than another, in so far that in the month of June 1652, there fell out a great fire here that burnt the whole Saltmarket street, on both sides thereof, from one end to the other, so that a thousand families was ruin'd and 150 shops all burnt to ashes. And in the month of November 1677, about twelve of the clock at night, when the most of the inhabitants were in bed, there fell out a most terrible fire, so that betwixt twelve at night and ten of the clock next morning, it burnt and destroyed upwards of a thousand dwelling-houses, besides one hundred and fifty shops, that thereby all the plenishing and merchant ware, for the most part were destroyed, that the loss exceeded upwards of

Since the revolution the merchants here have lost upwards of one hundred sail of ships, some seized by the French, and other nations abroad, and others lost by violent storms at sea, that thereby many of our neighbours were ruin'd, and might say with patient Job,

Versa est in luctu cythara nostra  
Est organum nostrum vox flentium.

It is not unknown how the town suffered through the offences of a rude rabble, who plunder'd and destroyed a gentleman's house, and by order of the British parliament, they made the town liable to make up the damage and cost, which, with all charges considered, amounted to upwards of nine thousand pounds sterling.

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*The city of Glasgow's stately new hospital built for their poor in general.*

As you walk west ward from the great bridge, towards the stately harbour of the city stands the most celebrated hospital built by the city of Glasgow for alimenter and educating upwards of one hundred and fifty two poor decayed old men, widows and orphans of this city. The building is of modern fashion, and exceeds any of that kind in Europe, and admired by strangers, who affirm that Sutton's hospital called the charter-house at London, which indeed is a noble foundation: but the house neither of that, nor Christ's Church, or any thing of that kind at Rome or Venice comes not up to the magnificence of this building, when it is finished, resembling more like a palace, than a habitation for necessitous old people and children.

I confess Heriot's hospital at Edinburgh is more embellished over the windows thereof. Our hospital is likewise accommodated with a fine well, and stately garden, fenced round with a curious wall of ashler work, together with a handsome chapel and hall for the poor people and boys to eat in.

Divine service is celebrated every morning and evening by their chaplain within the great hall at the ringing of the hospital bell.

They are seasonably and frequently visited by the magistrates, members of both houses, ministers of the city, and directors, ordering all things necessary for the use and behoof of their poor.

When any of them are visited by sickness, the faculty of physicians, surgeons and apothecaries attends them by three of their number in turns, and to their deserved praise, they furnish the sick with daily attendance, drugs and medicines gratis. And when any of them dies



they are decently buried at the town's charges, and the defuncts place is forthwith filled up.

This hospital is still enlarging, and two wings of addition are to be added to the building, and is an argument for encouraging benefactors to the house, and it deserves particular consideration, the benefit of it not being restricted, like many other hospitals, to any certain number, or to any particular sort of poor; but being designed to extend to all sorts of poor belonging the place.

The plan of the building is calculated accordingly for admitting of large additions: so that if the plan were completed, the house might accommodate about six hundred persons, and the directors have it under consideration, especially if the house be encouraged with benefactions, to build a more convenient infirmary, also proper apartments for people who have lost the use of their reason, which is a thing very much wanting, there being nothing of that kind in North Britain, and such apartments might be useful, not only for people under that calamity, who belong to this place, but also for such people from other places on reasonable terms.

The directors have also in view other charitable and generous designs, to which the house if duly encouraged, might be made subservient to the satisfaction of intelligent and well disposed persons.

It is on design of publishing regulations, together with an abstract of the first years management, that they who have contributed to this work, or any other upon a view of the present management, may offer to the directors or their committee such proposals or advices as they judge useful for promoting the design of the house, either by rendering it more beneficial for the poor, or by rendering the poor more beneficial to the publick. The weekly committee will with great pleasure hearken to every proposal of that kind.

#### RULES RELATING TO THE NURSES.

There are proper nurses appointed to attend the sick, who are obliged to keep the rooms and every thing about the sick clean, when there has been any malignant distemper, or when the sick person dies, the bed-clothes and the whole room where the sick person lay is washed before any other shall ly in it, the nurse shall be accountable

to the mistress of the house for the cloaths, and every thing else belonging to the deceased.

There are women to attend the children, who are to have them washed, combed and dressed every morning, all these nurses are to be subject to the mistress, and receive directions from her.

To show the charitable disposition of the inhabitants of this city I have insert the following account of the Buchanan's society.

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*A detail and present state of the Buchanan charity Society.*

THE RISE AND DESIGN OF THE SOCIETY.

I. A CERTAIN number of charitable and well disposed persons of the name of Buchanan, did in the year 1725, agree and erect a society in Glasgow of that name, and of these who own themselves, and are held septs and branches thereof; whereby a fund was raised and carried on. The interest thereof to be applied for putting some poor boys of the foresaid names to trades, and assisting others of promising genius, at their studies of liberal-sciences, and the like pious uses.

THE METHOD OF MANAGING THE SOCIETY.

II. This society and the fund raised thereby, is managed by a præses, treasurer, four directors, two box-masters and a clerk; who are chosen annually, their form of election, method of managing, and how the fund is raised, and applied, are particularly set down, in a scheme printed in the year 1728, for information, encouragement, and invitation of all concerned, to join with, and contribute to the same.

THE PROGRESS AND INCREASE OF THE SOCIETY.

III. The society and its usefulness, the candid management of its funds, and the proper application of them, are so much approved, that there are already entred, of that name and its branches in town and country, to the number of one hundred and twenty eight persons as members; besides a good many gentlemen of distinction,

who were fully informed of the design, have generously contributed as donors thereto.

#### THE GOOD EFFECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

IV. The managers have already put out several poor boys to trades, and paid their prentice-fees, to the great satisfaction of their friends, who have the pleasure of seeing them in a probable way of doing well, and becoming thereby useful to themselves and their neighbours, and being relieved from the extremities they must otherwise have been put to : and the managers will still continue in that laudable way, and as their fund increases, they will proceed to put out more prentices, and be more extensive in their charitable applications in proportion.

#### THE ADVANCE OF STOCK IN THE SOCIETY.

V. The fund of the society is so far increased, that the managers did, with a part of it in the year 1733, purchase a tenement at the north-west corner of the King's-street of Glasgow, opposite to the fleshmarket, and payed for the same 2110 merks Scots money, out of which they receive ten pounds sterling of yearly rent, and for recovering loss by accident of fire, have insured it in the fire insurance office of Glasgow.

#### THE DESIGN AND REASON FOR BUILDING.

VI. The magistrates and town-council of Glasgow, (who are ever zealous of good works) were so well satisfied with the usefulness and good management of the project, that they inclined to favour it with all suitable encouragement; and that very same year 1733, upon application by the managers, they granted to them in free gift, and their successors in office, for the use of the said society, by an act of their council, twenty foots of the town's empty ground, next to, and on the east side of the said tenement, and extending to the whole breadth of the house, from north to south, for encouraging the society to build, and enlarging their building : so that the managers are resolved, so soon as their fund is increased, any way suitable to such an undertaking, or shall be assisted by the generous and well disposed person of the name and its branches, or by others of a public spirit, to pull down the old tenement, and build a new one, which, by reason of

its situation, and other advantages, may have it in a very spacious and handsome hall (where the meetings of the society may be kept, the broads and pictures of the benefactors hung) and may have several shops on the ground story, besides a good dwelling-house and top-garrets; all which, out of a moderate expence of building, will render a considerable yearly rent, much advanced by the many shops on the ground, far exceeding the annual rent of building, and of the first purchase, and will be a lasting fund for continuing, promoting and extending the charitable ends and designs of the society.

At Glasgow, the 17th day of July 1735 years.

The said day the præses and managers of the Buchanan society appointed the above memorial, recorded in their books, to be printed and published as a true and genuine state of the society affairs, for information and satisfaction of these who have already contributed, and that they may yet proceed farther, and invitation to others to contribute thereto, so as a sum may be speedily gathered for building of the foresaid tenement; and thereby affording a lasting fund for maintaining and subsisting the said society in its charitable ends and applications.

Subscribed by THO. BUCHANAN Præses.

And extracted by RO. BUCHANAN Clerk.

There is a society of thirty two years standing, that is commonly called Donaldson's Club, every year they put an apprentice or two to trades.

There is also another called the Highland Club or Society, which has done a great deal in putting poor people's children to trades.

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*The equestrian statue of king William.*

It is erected near the cross of Glasgow, upon the north-side of the street, the king being mounted upon a stately horse, with his baton in his hand, fixt upon a curious pedestal of fine workmanship, bestowed upon the city by our generous countryman governor M'Crae, to his immortal honour. It is fenced about with a curious iron rail of excellent workmanship.

*A poem on the erecting the equestrian statue of king William, near the cross of Glasgow, given in compliment to the city by the honourable James M'Crae Esq. anno 1734.*

With grateful hearts the statue we receive  
 Of great king William glorious and brave,  
 Nassaw the prince of Orange, by heav'n design'd,  
 To curb the proud oppressors of mankind,  
 With generous thoughts of liberty inspir'd,  
 And against tyrants and oppressors fir'd.  
 Boldly declar'd, he for Britanias laws,  
 Appear'd in our injured country's cause,  
 He bought our liberty, and resign'd his all,  
 Our sacred rights from ruin did recall.  
 Sure great his genius when the traytours croud,  
 Ready to strike the blow, their fury vow'd,  
 Quell'd by his look, and listning to his lure,  
 They dissipated, and rebell'd no more.  
 He drove old Saturn out, and all his host,  
 Asham'd, and with their own politicks lost.  
 They view'd their ancient seats with upcast eyes,  
 And with despair their abdicated skyes ;  
 He rais'd our downpast hopes, dispell'd our fears,  
 And all the patriot in his scene appears ;  
 Of liberty by him we stand assur'd,  
 By him the mighty blessings stand secur'd.  
 By him the widowed lands no more bemoan,  
 A broken lineage and undoubtful throne,  
 He fixt succession in our Georges line,  
 Whereby our future peace the source we find,  
 With him is fitly plac'd the generous horse,  
 This represents the hero in his force ;  
 Methinks the steed do'th spread with corps the plain,  
 Tears up the turff and pull the curbing rein ;  
 Exalts his thunder neck and lofty crest,  
 And force throw ranks and files his stately breast.  
 His nostrils glow, sonorous war he hears,  
 He leaps, jumps and pricks his listning ears,  
 Led by the hero, he the files invades,  
 And forceth passage throw the thick brigades.  
 Hoofs up the turff, spreads havock all around,  
 Till blood as torrents overflows the ground.  
 For glorious ends our hero's wars design'd,  
 Promot the common welfare of mankind ;  
 No proud ambition mov'd but Europ's fears,  
 The cries of orphans and the widows tears.  
 Oppress'd religion gave the first alarms,  
 And injur'd justice set him in his arms.  
 His conquest freedom to the world afford,  
 And nations blest the labour of his sword.  
 'Tis certain endless joys from freedom spring,  
 And life in bondage is a worthless thing.  
 O sacred freedom ! which the powers bestow,  
 To season blessings and to soften woe.

Plant of our growth and aim of all our cares,  
 The toyle of ages and the crown of wars.  
 Be thou our ever everlasting charm,  
 And may this image thy remembrance warm.

#### IRON-WORK MANUFACTORY.

There is a great building of ashler-work for accommodating a great manufactory of all sorts of iron work, from a lock and key to an anchor of the greatest size, this work is built upon an eminency near the north-side of the great key or harbour, at the Breamielaw. The proprietars of the work are baillie John Craig, Robert Luke goldsmith, and Allan Dreghorn deacon of the wrights.

#### BAILLIE CRAIG'S LODGING AND WORK-HOUSES.

Lastly, baillie John Craig has built, and is yet building a stately house of curious workmanship, beautifully inclosed with several work-houses, shades and store-houses, with a garden and summer parlour of fine hewen stone, so that no carpenter or joyner in the kingdom has its parallell. [taken down in 1829.]

#### MR BOYD'S MANUFACTORY OF TOBACO-SPINNING.

There is another manufactory of tobaco-spinning erected by Mr Boyd merchant, at the back of his great lodging in King's-street, where a great number of poor boys are set at work, and well alimented by him, to his just praise.

There is another great manufactory of tobaco-spinning belonging to Mr Thomas Clark and company.

#### GRAHAM'S-HALL MANUFACTORY OF FINE LINNEN.

There is another manufactory erected and set up at Graham's-hall near the city of Glasgow, by James Loudon merchant, William Stirling and John Gordon surgeons, with David Loudon weaver, for weaving all sorts of hollan-cloth, wonderful fine, perform'd by fine masters expert in the curious art of weaving, as fine and as well done as at Harlem in Holland. The masters of this improven manufactory are now united to such perfection, that noblemen, barons, gentlemen and citizens, and their ladies buys of them, and wears their linen, and binds their sons to them to be their apprentices for the space of several years, till the indepture betwixt them be faithfully

perform'd and fulfilled. This hollan-cloth is wonderfully whiten'd at Dalwhern's bleaching field.\*

**BORROWFIELD'S BOWLING-GREEN AND BUTTS FOR ARCHERS.**

There is a beautiful lodging, and pertinents thereof, and a curious bowling-green at the back thereof for the diversion of gamesters at bowling thereintill, and a stately pair of butts for accommodating the archers of our city thereat, and other gentlemen adjacent, all well fenced and inclosed by John Orr of Borrowfield Esq; lying betwixt his village of Caltoun and the east-port of Glasgow.

**THE LITTLE SUGAR-HOUSE IN THE KING'S-STREET.**

There is a small manufactory in the king's-street erected by William Gordon late baillie, and Haick Bettiken sugar-boyler.

\* Dalquhurn, the birth-place of Smollett, is situated on the banks of the Leven, two miles north from Dumbarton. The bleachfield established at this place appears to have been one of the first in the west of Scotland.  
—Ed.

*To an most high and mighty prince, John duke of Argyle and Greinwich, marquess of Kintyre, &c. heritable justice-general of the sherifffdom of Argyle, isles and others, heretable sheriff, lord lieutenant and commissar of the saids isles, and admiral within the saids bounds, and heretable master-houshold to his majesty in Scotland, and field-marischal of Great-Britain, collonel of the queen's own regiment of horse, governor of Portsmouth, general of the foot, master-general of the ordinance, one of his majesty's most honourable privy-council, and knight of the most noble order of the garter.*

May it please your grace,  
THE hereditary vertues, and glorious actions and atchievements performed by your grace, both at home and abroad, that you became the wonder of Europe, and the heroe of this age, which will ever afford matter of history and panegyrick to latest posterity.

I have with a great deal of pains and industry, from the antient and authentick records of this kingdom, collected an short list of the celebrated heroes born and bred within this shire. Many of them within four miles of our city, to wit. at K. Robert the IIId, his palace at Renfrew; and at the castles of Cruxtoun and Inchinnan, belonging to the ancestors of the dukes of Lennox and Richmond. Many of them related to your august ancestors, and resembling your grace in your wonderful actions.

Inlarging no further, presuming to offer in all humility this performance to your grace's protection, seeing you are the undoubted patron of our city, which I expect will not be unacceptable. And that in imitation of your most noble ancestors, eminently instrumentary in our beautiful and blessed, of our great and glorious work of reformation from Popery. And famous, as 'tis hoped, thro' grace, still continue to be.

If the like sad occasion, as we wish it never may occur. And that still you may be the support of the true reformed Protestant religion. And that the Lord God of sabaoth



may cover your head in the day of battle, in defence thereof, as he has often done most wonderfully. Is the ardent prayers of the godly in this land, concluding. But not from being

May it please your grace,  
Your grace's most humble,  
And most obedient servant,  
John M'Ure, *alias* Campbel.

## APPENDIX.

HAVING now ended the view and present state of the city of Glasgow, the bishops and archbishops, magistrates, commissars, baillies of the regality of Glasgow, the streets, lanes and great buildings of the city, to this present time.

And now at length, by way of appendix, I have with a great deal of industry and pains, collected from original papers and authentick records the genealogical account of the lives of some of our kings since Donald the I. who embraced the christian faith, and of the famous and celebrated heroes that descended from, viz. the Stuarts, Douglasses, and Hamiltons, who were born and educate not far from our city, all within the sherifdom of Lanark, Renfrewshire, at that time being thereintill included, till it was dissolved therefrom by king Robert the III. and erected the same into a sherifdom of itself.

The first of our kings that embraced the christian faith (as I said before) was Donald the I. he began to reign in the year of Christ 109, he was the first king that coined gold and silver.

The first valiant king we find was Corbredus sirnamed Galdus, an excellent person, adorned with sundry virtues and high prerogatives, he began to reign in the year of Christ 76, he was a most valiant and curagious prince. Now as to him when we look back, and consider, in his time, the many mercies the Lord of hosts has bestowed upon this kingdom since ever we were a people, that tho' we be far short of many other nations in outward advantages, yet it hath been our happiness to receive both honour and spiritual blessings beyond the most of Europe, for both which I shall give the following instances.

As for honour, it was the glory of our nation, after long and many bloody conflicts with the Romans, to set bounds to the Roman empire, that we had matter to say, as God himself said to the sea, Job xxviii. 11. Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed. For tho' this was the Lord's mercy, yet he

made use of the valour and conduct of the foresaid renowned king Corbredus, surnamed Galdus the twenty-first king of Scotland, and of the courage and valiant indefatigability of our noble ancestors ; so that the Roman army consisting of above ten legions, or sixty thousand men, when they first came under the command of Julius Agricola, they were so beatten and worn out by the Scots and Picts, that they came to twenty thousand, and thereafter came to be so beleaguered within their trenches, and brought to that strait, that they sent their ambassadors to our king, who commanded in chief, which, because it may be looked upon as a greater glory (in the vulgar esteem) than any other kingdom in Europe can boast of, I have thought fit to insert their address and speech here, as not unworthy of record, which is as followeth.

Upon this occasion (having granted them liberty and cessation of arms) there came four grave and venerable men from the Roman camp (clothed in Roman gowns, no less decent than gorgeous) to these confederating kings, siting in the assembly of the nobility of both nations, when they approached to the presence of the kings, they prostrate themselves upon the ground ; who (immediately at the command of these kings) being raised up, one of them was appointed a spokesman, and said thus.

“ Most invincible princes, the Roman army and their commanders, tho’ conquerors of the world, implores your favour, whom they have these many years prosecuted by hostile war, and humbly begs your pardon and mercy ; neither could there any thing fall out among such glorious actions for your honour and renown, or more worthy of memory amongst your posterity, than that the Roman ambassadors should have fallen down at your feet, to whom all kings and people, being subdued, are forced to pay obedience. Ye have overcome us, we acknowledge, with you is the power of our life and death, by reason of the anger of the gods whom we have found to be highly offended for that war which we have most unjustly engaged you into. Use these at your own pleasure, so as it may advance your glory and renown. All we beg is, that ye may overcome your wrath, who have overcome the conquerors of the world ; or, if ye would rather chuse to be subdued by your passion, kill every one of us to the last man ; for we

“cannot deny but we have deserved it. But it is a small matter, that ye, who inhabites the uttermost ends of the earth, should conquer by your valour all other mortals, by which you do transcend to the highest pitch of human power: but it will be yet more when ye have overcome many more powerful, if yet ye shall preserve alive so many brave men. We have felt the force of your armies, we have felt the wrath of the gods, we humbly implore we may feel your mercy and clemency, and because we acknowledge our selves beaten, and render unto you, whatever conditions of peace ye shall appoint us, we are willing to accept.”

These things being said, they all weeping did throw themselves down at the feet of these kings, and with many tears, prayed they would spare their conquer'd and submissive petitioners, and intreated they might be satisfied that the gods had so abundantly avenged themselves upon them for this unjust war, and the impious wrongs they had done unto them.

This is particularly related by our Scot's historian Hector Boy's in the life of this king Corbredus Galdus, who asserts the most he had set down concerning our conflicts and wars with the Romans, he had it not only from the famous British historians, but from the Roman writers themselves, particularly from Cornelius Tacitus, Lampridius, Herodianus, Paulus Diaconus, Elius Spartianus, Strabo, &c. as may be seen in Boyes, his epistle dedicatory to king James the V.

Now I suppose that neither France, Spain, Germany nor England, &c. can boast of such an honour as the Lord God did herby put upon this our nation, according as honour is ordinarily esteemed by the people of the world.

Scaliger in his epitaph upon George Buchanan our countryman, closes it up with thir two lines.

*Imperii fuerat Romani Scotia limes,  
Romani eloquii Scotia finis erit.*

Again, as to spiritual blessings, consider, Scotland was amongst the first of the nations who embraced the christian religion, which was at the time when Donald the I. did reign in Scotland, about the year 187 after Christ's

birth; and also were amongst the first that did forsake the idolatry and superstition of the Roman antichrist, and all this by the special mercy and providence of God, who all alongst hath given eminent evidences of his great regard and compassion to Scotland, both before Christianity was embraced, and when we were heathens; and also when we were lying under the darkness of popish delusions, as was witnessed by our deliverances from the tyranny of the Danes, obtain'd by signal victories of several of our kings.

And from the powerful invasions of the Norwegians under Acio, who was defeated by king Alexander the III. and from the miraculous deliverances from the unjust and horrid devastations by the Edwards the I. II. and III. of England, by the incomparable valour of William Wallace and that never enough admired powers and conduct of that famous and most renowned king Robert Bruce.

Wherefore it remaineth, that when the Lord God had blessed us with times of peace and tranquility, that we should say with king David Psal. cxvi. 12. "What shall we render unto the Lord for all his benefits towards us." That we are not under the power and constant fear and slavery of cruel and enraged enemies, killing our children and dear relations, ravishing our virgins, wives and daughters, spoiling our goods, burning our houses, depopulating our towns and cities, and in a word, ruining, laying desolate our country without inhabitants.

This hath been the lot of many of our ancestors in sundry former generations; and should not these considerations move and excite us to bethink our selves, what shall we do for the honour of the God of our mercies, for the good of our native country in these our days, and for the advantage of our children and posterity in succeeding generations.

The kings of Scotland of old were potentates of great distinction and estimation, in so far as Achaius, Erfinis son, began his reign, in the year of the world 4757, and in the year of Christ 787, after the beginning of the reign of Scotland 1117. He was a good godly and peaceable king, he pacified insurrections both in Scotland and Ireland, and contracted the bond of amity with Charles the great, king of France and emperor of Germany, which bond hath continued inviolably observed until the happy

union of the two kingdoms. He married the aforesaid Charles the Great's daughter, who bore to him three sons and one daughter. The amity and confederation of Frenchman and Scotsmen was to be made for ever, both for the people present and their successors; and for corroborating the said bond, king Achaius sent his brother Guillian, with sundry nobles into France with four thousand valiant warriors, to assist the aforesaid Charles in his wars, in any part he pleased to pass against the enemies of the christian faith; at which time the armes of the king of Scotland were the red lyon rampant in a field of gold, thereto was augmented a double tressour with contrary lillies or flower deluce, including the lyon on all parts. Guillian Achaius' brother, assisting Charles in his wars with his valiant Scots, purchased great honour, and was so beloved, and holden in great estimation among the princes of France, that he was called the knight, without reproach, and purchased great riches and lands, he prospered greatly in all his wars, and vanquished sundry nations rebelling against the emperor. He obtained great honour the time that king Charles restored pope Leo the III. to his seat, after that he was put out of Rome by injury of the Romans. He obtained great honour when Charles the great was passing through Tuscany, and restored the city of Florence to their ancient honours, after it was destroyed by the Goths. These and many other honourable acts were performed by Scottish Guillian, howbeit they were done under the name of Charles the emperor: for he remained not long in Italy, but left the charge to Guillian, who did all things with such prudence, that he augmented the dominion of Florence greatly. The Florentines, in recompence of Guillian's humanity towards them, ordained solemn plays to be made in the city, in which a lyon was crowned with sundry ceremonies: they commanded also living lyons to be yearly nourished upon the common purse, because the lyon was the arms of the Scottish Guillian, this is yet observed in perpetual memory. Guillian, after infinite travels taken with Charles the Great, for the defence of the christian faith, grew in age, and because he had no succession of his body (for he was all his days given to chivalry) he made Christ his heir, and founded many abbays in Italy, Almain and Germany, liberally distributing unto them rich rents

and lands, and ordain'd that Scottishmen only should be abbots to the same abbays. In witness hereof are many abbays in Almain and Germany, nothing changed from the first institution at the coming of the Scottish Guiliam. There came two learned clerks with him from Scotland hold'n in great honour by the emperor, for their singular learning: they obtained a place in Paris, which was given to them, with certain lands to sustain their estate, and to instruct the noblemens children in France, in sundry sciences, to these men came such confluence of people out of all parts, desiring learning, that in short time, by their exact diligence in erudition of young children, the city of Paris was made a solemn university of resolute men in all sciences. The emperor Charles having great delectation that learning began to flourish in his realm, by the great industry of these two Scottishmen, commanded that Clement should remain as principal regent of Paris, and John, his colleague, to pass to Pavy, a town of Lumbardy, for increasing learning there. This small beginning was the original of the famous university of Paris.

King Achaius continuing in peace, the Roman empire was divided: for the emperor Charles being the first emperor of Germany, was emperor of the west, and Constantine emperor of the east.

Achaius married Fergusian, sister to Hungus king of Picts, who bore to him one son, called Alpine, who after succeeding to be king of Scotland, and right inheritor to the king of Picts. King Achaius being aged, died in peace, the two and thirtieth year of his reign, and was buried in Icolmkill.

The kingdom of Scotland, a monarchie that has subsisted by a successive series of kings for above two thousand years, however they had their interruptions through the contest betwixt the Bruce and the Baliol, till the succession of Alexander the III. king of Scotland, gave opportunity to Edward the First of England, to make an entire conquest of this kingdom. This conquest did not continue long in the English possession, till all was recovered by king Robert Bruce, by defeating the English at the battle of Bannockburn, where 130,000 English were slain in one day, and all of them expelled furth of their garrisons in Scotland.

I read by an English author that the wars betwixt these two nations have been the longest, the fiercest, the most bloody, and the most implacable that ever were betwixt any two neighbouring people upon the earth.

The histories of both nations do verify this by a multitude of demonstrable, but very sad instances. And the author of a late book, intituled, *Historia Anglo Scotica*, hath some expressions very true, and pertinent to this purpose, where he says.

This—did not only put an end to the sweet peace and fair correspondency which had continued between the two nations during the reign of the three last Scottish kings, but was the occasion of the mortal dissention, and most cruel war betwixt the two kingdoms, which followed, and which lasted almost three hundred years, in which time there was more devastation, spoil, and destruction, and more effusion of christian blood on both sides, than ever was between any two people in the world.

This matter of fact is literally true, tho' he assigns for it a wrong cause, by asserting that the occasion of it was John Baliol's defection from Edward the I. whereas it really was for the injury and affront done by the said Edward, to the sovereignty and independency of Scotland.

However this deplorable case of both kingdoms by these wars, may stand as a beacon to warn all who are truly well-wishers to either, to interpose what they can, and to be upon their constant guard against all such differences and animosities, as may give occasion to any breach betwixt them hereafter.

Those were depopulating, wasting, plundering, ravaging, and destroying one another, especially in the bordering and nearest adjacent countries.

It was thought no strange or uncommon thing for thirty, forty, or fifty thousand of the choicest and bravest of both nations to fall in one battle, nor for men to be possessors to day of fine houses, strong castles, and great quantities of valuable goods and cattle, and to have nothing to morrow.

The want of peace, which is one of the greatest blessings on earth, the uncertainty of property, constant slavery in supporting liberty, death staring every strong and lively man in the face, proud emulations, cruel resentments, bitter revenge, and dear bought victories were



then the conditions of the true state of both nations, and the chief of all they had to boast of, or glory in.

Not considering that the best they could make of that way of perpetual contention, however successful, could never raise them to a better character, amongst wise and good men, than that of being equal to savage brutes, preying upon, and devouring one another.

Yea so much worse, that beasts often want to swallow up their fellows, for the support of their lives; whereas these nations having each enough to live on by themselves, did choose of despight, rather to die untimely deaths, than live in peace with one another, accounting it, in a mad way of reckoning, greater satisfaction to do hurt to their neighbours, than good to themselves; so that their notion of happiness was wholly perverted, and all they strove for was loss of both sides; while the devil, who did blow the coals, was laughing at them, and became the only gainer.

Now if any man incline to go over to the devil's side, who is now undoubtedly as busie as ever, and think of assisting him in fomenting jealousies, and pressing unjust demands, or denying just ones on either sides, for preventing the good purposes of those, who sincerely intend and endeavour peace, they may remember, that they are like to serve an unthankful master; who never yet had a better reward, than a lie to bestow on those who promote his interest; and that he never persuaded on to fight, but who he would be glad to see the first, that should fall in battle.

If we look backward, the whole account of all the gain that England hath been able to make of their wars with Scotland for above two thousand years past (excepting intervals of peace) amounts to no more, but the small town of Berwick and the marble chair; for which two purchases they lost the great kingdom of France; the best and finest kingdom of the earth, thro' the help and assistance of the Scottish heroes, especially in the reign of Henry the Fifth and Henry the Sixth of England.

And if France became too strong for England, only by the frequent vigorous aids which they received from Scotland and by the diversion of the English forces, which the Scots oblig'd them to, by their wars at home; it is reasonable to suppose, that France could never have re-

sisted an entire English conquest, if they had had the same assistance of Scotland for them, which was against them in the French wars.

Mean time England hath often had very considerable advantages by the friendly concurrence of the Scots in their wars; as by helping them against the tyranny of the Danes, by supporting their liberties against the arbitrary designs of Charles the I. by their assistance against the rebels in Ireland, and by their seasonable joining with them in asserting and maintaining their civil and religious rights at the revolution.

But for any profit they ever made by warring against Scotland, I have given the true sum of it already, and leave it to themselves to consider how dear they bought it.

And as to Scotland, all the trophies which they have to boast of by their wars with England, comes to a like small, but more fruitless sum, to wit, the sweetness of revenge, which is the most cursed of all pleasures; and their being instrumental in laying a foundation for that exorbitant power of France, which now equally threatens them, as it doth England, with tyranny and slavery; and all the protestants of Europe with the like ruine and extirpation, as they have lately suffered in France.

In the reign of king James the First, ambassadors came to his majesty from Charles the French king, not only to confirm the old amity between Scotland and France, but for a better assurance thereof, to have the lady Margaret, eldest daughter of king James (already betrothed to Lewis the dauphin, who now is thirteen years of age) delivered to them, and convoyed to France.

The English foreknowing this alliance, had before sent the lord Scroop, with the other associates with him in embassy, to have the old league between the French and the Scots dissolved, and to join the king's daughter in marriage with Henry the Sixth, their king, promising, if the king will thereto agree, and join in league with them, that the town and castle of Berwick should be delivered to the power of the Scots, with all the lands lying between Tweed and the Re-cross, which when William the Conqueror granted Cumberland to the Scots, marched England and Scotland, and is now a fragment of a cross in Richmond shire near the Spittel on Stonemuir, about which is nothing but a wild desert.

Having audience, the lord Scroop spake before the king and council to this purpose :

I AM directed hither by my master and his council, about a business, which concerneth the honour and profit of the two kingdoms, above any other which can be projected ; and it is the establishing of a perpetual peace and concord between them, and happily (when it shall please the Higher Providence) their uniting in one body, under one prince, one day. How vain the attempting of this heretofore by arms hath proved, the world can but too well bear witness. The many proofs of either's valour against themselves having been but a lavish effusion of humane blood. The fairest way, the easiest means to make enmities to cease, and these ancient quarrels, was begun, Sir, in your person, by the happy marriage of the daughter of John duke of Somerset, brother to king Henry the IV. and son of the duke of Lancaster ; and prosperously hath continued these years past. Now that peace may be lasting, and the affections and minds of the two nations soldered together, our request is, this alliance may be again renewed, by the marriage of your eldest daughter with our young king, a most fitting and equal match. And in seeking of her, we crave but our own ; she is descended of our royal stem, and if again she be ingrafted in that stock out of which she sprang, it is but natural. And you (my lords) where can ye find a match more honourable for both nations ? Where can ye find a better and more profitable friendship than ours ? Are we not a people inhabiting one island, have we not both one language, are we not of like habit and fashion, of like quality and condition of life, guarded and separated from the other world by the great depths of the ocean ? What evil customs have come into your country by your last alliance with us ? Nay what civility, policy, and laudable fashions (to the confusion of barbarity) have not followed hereupon ? By this the glory of both realms will increase, either being sufficient not only to furnish necessities, but even all lawful and moderate contentments of life to support others. Besides that, an assurance of defence, strength and power to invade, and ease in undergoing publick charges, will hereby follow.

We are not ignorant that your lady is designed for France; but how long (alas) will ye continue prodigal of your blood for the French? What have ye advantaged your selves by your alliance with France, save that they engage your bodies in their wars, and by conferring on you unprofitable titles of honour, take from you what is truly real? Ye are reserved as a postern-gate, by which they may enter England, diverting our forces, and transporting the stage of war upon our borders. Learn to forget your French; or if ye be so enamoured with France, love her after our manner; come take a share, be partakers of our victories. Are not our forces, being joined, sufficient to overcome, nay bring in chains hither that king of Bourges, and make ourselves masters of his continent? France did never so much good to Scotland in twenty years, as Scotland hath had loss by England for the love and cause of France in one. Are not your wounds at Vernueil and Cravant yet bleeding, and all for the French? It hath been your valour, and not the French which heretofore impeached our conquest and progress in France: were it not for your swords, we had made e're now the loftiest tops of the Alps or Pyrenees bear our trophies. Ye say, ye reverence, and cannot break your old league and confederation with that kingdom. Happy leagues, but wo to the keepers of them! Unhappy Scotland, and too too honest; and the more unhappy for that thy honesty is the great cause of thy mishaps! How long shall that old league (counted amongst the fables of the ancient Paladines) make you waste your lives, goods and fortunes, and lose your better friends? The genius of this isle seemeth to cry unto us her nurslings, to stay our cruel hands, no longer to be her desolation, and the wrack of one another, not to pass over and neglect these fair occasions of mutual alliances, which will not only effectuate truces and leagues amongst our selves, but at last bring a perpetual peace and union: for by interchange of marriages (being united) this isle shall continue stronger by entertaining peace and amity, than by all these giant walls, rampiers of mountains, and that huge ditch of seas, by which nature hath environed and fortified her. Now, that ye may know how dearly we esteem your friendship and alliance, whereas others go to take from you, we will give you Roxburgh and Ber-

wick, and all the lands between Tweed and the Re-cross. If shadows prevail, and proves stronger with you than essential reason, and that ye disesteem our offer, losing this good occasion; we as neighbours and friends entreat you, that ye do not uphold the French, now in the sunset of their fortunes, and at their weakest; that ye would not shoulder this falling wall; but that ye would live quietly within your selves, keeping your own in a neutrality, receiving both sides, French and English, in the way of friendship, neither side in the way of faction.

The French Ambassador spoke to this purpose.

It seemeth strange to me, that it should be questioned, and fall within the circle of deliberation, whether old, ever true, and assured friends; or old, never trusted, and only enemies, should in an honourable suit be preferr'd: whether ye should stand to a nation, which in your greatest calamities, never abandoned you; or embrace and be carried away with one which hath ever sought your overthrow. The English sue for your alliance and friendship, but it is to make you leave your old confederates, and turn the instruments of their ruine, and at last to bring the yoke of bondage upon yourselves. The French sue for your friendship and alliance, both to support themselves and hold servitude from you. Were not your friendship with France, their power, policy and number had long ere these days overturned your realm; or had France but shown herself an indifferent arbitress of the blows between Scotland and England, ye had scarce till now kept your name, less your liberties. Can ye prove so ungrateful as not to supply them who supported you? Can ye prove so unconstant after so many glorious wounds received in the defence of France, as cowardly to turn your back upon her in her greatest need, defacing all the traces of your former fame and glory? With what countenances could ye look upon those Scots, which at Vernueil and Cravant, in the bed of honour, left their lives, if unrevenged ye should adhere and join your selves to their enemies and killers? Now though ye would forsake the French, at this time entangled in many difficulties, not regarding their well-being, nor solicitous of their standing; at least be careful of their [your?] own.

It cannot subsist with your well and safety, to suffer a

bordering nation, always at enmity with you, to arise to that height and power by such an addition as the kingdom of France: so soon as a state hath a neighbour strong enough and able to subdue it, it is no more to be esteemed a free estate. The English are already become so potent, that no less than united forces of neighbour kingdoms will serve to stop the current of their fortune. Neglect not the certain love of the French, your often tried and ancient friends, for the uncertain friendship, and (within a little time) forgotten alliances of the English, your late reconciled enemies.

But may be, after mutual marriages have one day joined your two kingdoms in one, they will seek no pre-eminency over your state, nor make thrall your kingdom, but be knit up with you in a perfect union. Do not small brooks lose their names when they commix their streams with mighty rivers; and are not rivers ingulfed, when they mingle their waters with the seas? Ye enjoy now a kind of mixed government (my lords) not living under absolute sovereignty: your king proceedeth with you more by prayers and requests than by precepts and commandments, and is rather your head than sovereign, as ruling a nation not conquered. But when ye shall be joined in a body with that kingdom which is absolutely royal and purely monarchical, having long suffered the laws of a conquerour, ye shall find a change and a terrible transformation. The free managing of your own affairs shall be taken from you; laws, magistracies, honours shall depend on them; the wealth of your kingdom shall be transferred to theirs; which to obey and prostrate your selves unto, if ye be found stubborn, ye shall suffer as a nation conquered, be redacted into a province, have deputies and governors set over you, garrisons in your strongest holds and castles, and by a calm of peace and union receive more fearful blows than ye could have suffered by any tempest of war, the miseries of a most lamentable servitude. What courtesy can ye expect at their hands, who, contrary to all divine and human laws, detained your king eighteen years prisoner, and besides an exorbitant ransom (as if he had been taken in a lawful war) did not without hostages send him home? We of France did never forsake you in your extremities, and we expect ye will assist us with all your power. They are in

suit of your daughter, but it is long after she was assured to us ; in claiming her we claim but our own. This time past ye have only had the custody and education of her ; yet, if they be so ambitious of your alliance, God hath blessed you with more than this. But 'tis not that which they sue for, it is to make you disclaim your friends, hate those which love you, and love them which hate you ; and they are working upon you as a rude unpolisht people. They offer to render you Berwick and Roxburgh : these gifts of enemies are to be feared ; they know it is in their own power to re-obtain them when they please.

As for that point, wherein they would have you indifferent spectators of the blows, and that it shall be profitable for you not to meddle with this war. Ye are too near engaged ; neither is there any thing can be more damageable unto you : for, if ye be not of the party, ye may assure your selves that your country shall remain a prey and reward to the conqueror, with consent and applause of the vanquished, who is not bound to succour those who refused to assist and help him in his necessities. Prove firm and constant to us your first confederates ; combine your forces with ours, and by the assistance of that Supreme Providence who pitieth at last the oppressed, we have fair certainties and true hopes, to cut so much work abroad to the English, that they shall do little or no harm to you at home.

The king and nobles, though it seemed more profitable for the present time to follow the English (weighing their offers) yet held it more advantageous and sure for time to come to follow the French. For if the English should make conquest of France, the conquest of Scotland would scarce be one month's work to their power : and for matter of alliance, God knows how little princes regard it, when occasion is offered to enlarge their power and dominion. Thereupon they declare they will not break the ancient league and peace they have kept with France.

The English ambassadors, denied of their suit, went from prayers and requests to threatenings and menacings, and having friendship refused, denounced war ; if the king gave his daughter to the French, that they, if they could, would hinder her passage by sea, having already a fleet prepared to this effect. And thus went away the English ambassadors.

The king was so far from being moved by these threatenings, that immediately he made ready his ships; and knowing more affairs to be brought to a good end, and finished by the opportunity of occasions, than by force and power, with an able company of mariners and soldiers setteth his daughter to sea.

The English fleet waited upon her, but (Providence so appointing) she escaped them, and they encountered a fleet of Spaniards keeping their course toward the Netherlands. Them they beset with fourscore of vessels, commanding the ladies and all of their company to be delivered unto them: when they would not accept of friendly answers, they fell to handy blows, till in end by loss of men and some ships, they understood their error. The lady Margaret, thus without danger by the western seas, arrived at Rochel, having for her convoy a whole colony of gentlewomen (the histories say an hundred and forty went with her) all of noble parentage, of which train were her five sisters. From Rochel she held her progress to Tours; there with an extraordinary pomp and magnificence, the 24th of June, 1436, was she married to the Dauphin Lewis.

The king to defray the charges raised by transporting and the marriage of his daughter (the French seeking with her small or no dowry, (these times preferring parentage and beauty before gold or riches) all that was craved being a supply of men of arms for their support against the English) laid a subsidy on his subjects, the one half of which being levied, and the people grudging and repining at the exacting of the other half, (it being taken from men who lived hardly in a barren soil) he caused render a part of it again, and discharged the remainder.

At this time, by sea and land, the English, in revenge of the refusal of the offers of their ambassadors, began to use all hostility against the Scots. Henry Percy of Northumberland invadeth the country with four thousand men: whether of his own bravery, abhorring ease and idleness, or that he had a commission so to do, is uncertain. With him came Sir Henry Clydesdale, Sir John Ogle, Richard Percy, and many men of choice and worth. The Frontier-garrisons invaded all places near unto them. To resist these incursions, William Douglas, earl of Angus, getteth charge; a man resembling his ancestors in all virtues



either of war or peace, and the most eminent in his time ; with him went Adam Hepburn of Hailes, Alexander Elphingstone of Elphingstone in Lothian, and Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, in all being four thousand strong. These covetous of glory, besides the ancient quarrel of the two nations, having the particular emulations of their ancestors to be spurs unto them, make speedy journies to have a proof of their virtue and courage. The lists of their meeting was Poperden, a place not far from Bramston, Rhodam, Roseden, Eglingham, all cheered with the stream of a small brook, named Brammish, which, arising out of the Cheviot, loseth its name in the Till, as the Till, after many windings, disgorgeth itself in the Tweed. Adam Hepburn and Alexander Elphingston led the vanguard of the Scots; Sir Richard Percy, Sir John Ogle, of the English; Alexander Ramsay and Henry Clydesdale kept the rears. The two generals rood about the armies, remembering them of their ancient valour, the wrongs received, the justness of the quarrel, the glory of the victory, the shame of the overthrow. No sooner were they come within distance of joining, when the sound of the drums and trumpets was out-noised by the shouts of the assailants, who furiously encountered. The guns being about this time found out, were here first practised between the Scots and English in an open field. When the fight with equal order had been long maintained on both sides, now the Scots, then the English yielding ground, many of the commanders at length began to fall, most of the English. Then was Percy constrained to be at once commander and soldier, but ere he could be heard, some companies had turned their backs, among the thickest throngs of which breaking in he found so great disorder, that neither by authority, intreaty, or force, he was able to stay their flying. This distracted between the two courses of honour and shame, he is hurried, far from the place of fight, and victory declared her self altogether for the Scots; which was not so great in the execution, as in the death and captivity of some brave men. Of the Scots two hundred gentlemen and common soldiers were slain, among which was Alexander Elphingston, maintaining the battle with his sword, voice and wounds, and two other knights. Of the English died Sir Henry Clydesdale, Sir John Ogle, Sir Richard Percy,

with fifteen hundred gentlemen and common soldiers, of which forty were knights, four hundred were taken prisoners.

It is well known that the Scots made a greater figure abroad than any other nation in Europe. This has been generally ascribed to the barrenness of the country, as not being able to maintain its inhabitants; but this is a vulgar error; for 'tis entirely owing to the fineness of their education. A gentleman in Scotland having four or five sons, gives them equal education, the eldest son though often not the finest gentleman, succeeds to the estate, and the rest being bred above trades go to seek their fortune in foreign countries, and are thereby lost to their own.

Gustavas Adolphus the renown'd and victorious king of Sweden had four lieutenant generals, twenty-two colonels, besides inferior officers, all Scotsmen; and hath often owned, that his conquests in Germany were owing to their valour: and some of the greatest families now in Sweden retains the surname, and are the descendants of these valiant men.

In Muscovy, the Bruces, the Gordons and Douglasses, make still a great figure. In Dantzick, that city being relieved by Douglas a Scotsman, they erected a triumphal arch, in commemoration of that glorious action, which to this day is called Douglass's port or gate; and enacted that a man born in Scotland should for ever be a freeman in Dantzick, as much as natives; and the suburb without Douglass's port, is to this day called little Scotland.

In Germany you can go no where but you meet with Scots families, count Hamilton is a great family in the Palatinate. General Ogilvie, whose grandfather was a Scotsman, is now velt marischal of the empire. And count Leslie in Gratz in Stiria, who has spread his family into many branches in Hungary, is a descendant of the noble family of Rothes.

In Italy you can go no where but you meet with Scots families. The duke de Popoli in Naples hath a noble tree of his family under the great seal of Scotland. The Scots in that kingdom, and the Campania Romana, carry all the Stuarts and Douglass's arms, and on the Lago de Garda, we meet with a family of the Weemsses, descendants of Sir James Weems, who was a lieutenant general

in the Venetian service, and shewed us several original letters from David earl of Weems, owning them to be of his family; and a curious manuscript of the history of Scotland by one Winton.

In France, the Scots nation were in so great reputation, that it was a common saying, *Fidelle comme une Ecossois*, which character they bore over all the world.

St Lewis king of France had so great an opinion of the fidelity of the Scottish nation, that he ordain'd his body to be guarded both day and night by twenty-four Scotsmen; which continued under the reigns of nine kings, without intromission, for above one hundred and fifty years. Charles the V. increased the number to seventy-six, with the following institution.

1. That two of the number shall stand at each side of his chair, when he's at dinner, supper, mass or sermon.

That on festival days, when the king makes knights of his orders, receives ambassadors from foreign princes, or touches for the evil, the whole band shall attend at each side of his person; and the dead body of the king shall be carried to be enter'd only by the Scots band.

3. The keys of all the cities where king lodges are to be delivered to the captain of the Scots band, and the robe the king wears at his coronation belongs to the said captain.

King Charles the VII. erected another company of Scotsmen, called the *Gens de Armes d'Ecosse*, consisting of one hundred horse, and two hundred archers, to have the precedency of all the French troops. This company was commanded so late as James the I. of England's days, by James Hamilton earl of Arran, and thereafter by Lodavick Stuart duke of Lenox, and in king Charles's exile by his brother the duke of York, and under him the Lord Gray a Scotsman.

There was also in Lewis the XIV's. reign a royal regiment of Scotsmen commanded by Douglas earl of Dumbartoun; but the parliament of England, in king Charles the II'd's reign, taking umbrage at so formidable a body of his majesty's subjects in a foreign service, obliged that prince to recall them; and they consist now only of two batalions under the command of the earl of Orkney, and are called the royal, and take place of all the British troops next the guards.

Charles the VII. king of France, gave the office of high constable of France, to John Stuart earl of Buchan creating him count de Eureux, adding to him the Signiory of Concessault.

The earl Douglas was by the same Charles the VII. created duke of Turenne, and marischal of France, which continued in the family till after Lewis the IVth.

Robert Stuart lord of Aubigny, was marischal of France, and knight of the order of St Michael, under Charles the XII. and was called by the French the flower of chivalry.

Robert Stuart lord of Aubigny, was marischal of France, in the reign of Lewis the XIth. and XIIth. viceroy of Naples under Charles the VIIIth. and general of the army raised by Charles the VIIIth. in favour of the duke of Richmond, afterwards Henry the VII. against Richard the III. of England. And his brother was governor of Milan under Lewis the XIIth.

Robert his son was marischal of France under Francis the I. and his cousin John Stuart was captain of the guard of his body at the same time.

John lord Hamilton, was created duke of Chateaufort, and his eldest son at the same time captain of the body guard to Henry the II.

The assistance that Scotland has always given to France, since their celebrated league which cost them so dear at home, by the invasions of the English, is almost incredible, if we had not the authority of the marischal Champaign, lord of Johnville, and the Theatre of Honour by Monsieur Faven to confirm it.

Malcolm the III. sent two thousand men to the count of Vermandois, brother to Philip the I. for the conquest of Jerusalem, under Godfrey of Buloign.

Alexander the II. sent three thousand men to the service of St Lewis under the conduct of Patrick Dunbar earl of March.

Alexander the III. sent two thousand men more to the said king, under the conduct of Stuarts earls of Carrick and Athol.

King David Bruce sent three thousand to king John, conducted by William earl of Douglas, slain at the battle of Poitiers.

King Robert Stuart sent seven thousand men under

the conduct of his own son the earl of Buchan, and Archibald Douglas earl of Wigtoun who won the battle of Baugony.

Murdoch when regent, sent ten thousand men to Charles the Vth. conducted by his brother and the one-eyed earl of Douglas.

John Stuart constable of France and Scotland, carried four thousand men to the service of Charles VIIth. and some form'd regiments commanded by David Pituloch; who have been often found in the French history; but on the strictest inquiry, none can hardly find a gentleman of that name in Scotland, tho' there is a seat of that name. However he has been a person of honour and estimation.

John Stuart, duke of Albany in Scotland, and count of Bolign in France had always rank next to the princes of the blood, as had the dukes of Lenox, lords of Aubigny in France.

About this time Duncan lord of Lochow, thereafter earl of Argyle, was married to the duke of Albany's daughter, he was of a martial and heroick spirit, being assaulted by a wild boar, and upon his drawing near to devour him, furth-with he drew his sword and sever'd the head of that monstrous devouring beast from his body at one blow, the boar's head the family carries as his crest on his armorial coat to this day. The Macdonalds in his time were haughtie, proud and ostentive, regarding neither the king's authority nor the laws of the land, that the most part of them became barbarous and lawless savages boasting of their mighty ancestor the lord of the isles, disdaining the sentence of forfaultry pronounced against them by king and parliament, occasioned a considerable army to be sent to the earl of Argyle against them, he, with his vassals reinforced the king's army, and routed them, that at length they were killed, and razed out of their possessions and great lands lying in Kintyre, Islay, Cowal, and other islands within the sheriffdoms of Argyle, Tarbat and Inverness. And the king thereupon, by his royal bounty, assigned and disponed his decreet of forfeiture in favours of the noble earl, by vertue thereof this great family enjoys these vast estates to this very day, his lordship has likeways built several churches within the foresaid bounds, and divine service was celebrated therein. He likewise built the collegiate church of Kil-

mun, and appointed the same to be the burial place of himself, his lady and their successors in all time coming, whereintil there is a fair monument erected under a canopy of freestone, with the effigies of himself and countess, as big as the life, excellently well done by an Italian statuary; about the verge of which tomb I find an inscription in Saxon capitals, thus,

*Hic jacet Dominus Duncanus Campbel Dominus de Lochow*, the rest of the inscription is obliterate and worn out *Tempus edax rerum*.

To him his son succeeded and his grandchild, the third Earl of Argyle, who being at the battle of Flouden, which was fought upon the 9th day of September 1513, was with his sovereign king James the IV. and the flower of the nobility and gentry of Scotland killed in that fatal engagement.

When I conveyed the late duke from Glasgow to Inverary several times, and in my home-coming, visiting my friends and relations in Cowal. I conversed with several old men, and especially baron M'Gibon and Auchu-willing, about fifty years ago, anent the origin and rise of this noble and ancient family, I found by them it could not be traced from history; but by tradition. The great Odwin and his predecessors were by the vulgar and some gentlemen, in their ancient songs, makes mention of their martial achievements upwards of a thousand years by-gone. And at the burials of gentlemen of note, all the old wives resorts to the defunct's house, and conveys his corps to the place of interment, and there in cronochs and songs they celebrate his praises, and the prowess and conduct of his valiant ancestors almost since Constantine the first's days, who began his reign in the year of Christ 457. They have a great deal of the poetical licence in celebrating the obsequies of the defunct. Lord Duncan flourished in king Malcom Canmor's days, and by the Irish call'd Macallan More. They told me likewise, that Irvir Odwin and Arthur Odwin were cadents of this family. The original rise of the M'Ivers and the M'Arthurs, their names now are changed to Campbels, as representers of Odwin baron of Lochow's family. And that Monsieur Campbel came here from France, and was married to Odwin's daughter, heiress of Lochow. The old people there told me, that the great brass gun,

mounted at the gate of the castle of Inverary, was gifted to the great Oneal prince of Ireland, who thereafter gifted the said gun to Odwin. They told me likewise, that there are several old people that has the second sight, and gives account of future contingencies after their sleep. And that Penymore, Balachyle and M'Ivir, Ashnish represents the M'Ivers, and the laird of Strathurn and M'Kinlay represents the M'Arthurs.

When king Edward the first of England came to Berwick, in the year 1292, to decide the disputes betwixt the Bruce and the Baliol. Sir Neil Campbel of Lochow was one of the barons summoned on the part of Robert Bruce, and was one of these that entered into an association to defend king Robert's right against all mortals.

And in the reign of king James the second, in the year 1457, one of his successors was created earl of Argyle. They were successively lord high chancellors of the kingdom in the reigns of king James the III<sup>d</sup>. IV<sup>th</sup>. and V<sup>th</sup>. and by the last heritable master-household. And were the first of the quality who embraced the protestant religion at the beginning of the reformation, and have firmly adhered to it ever since.

Archibald earl of Argyle was created a marquis by king Charles the first, in the year 1641; but being a zealous asserter of the presbyterian church government, and joining with Oliver Cromwell, he was found guilty of treason by the first parliament after the restoration of king Charles the second, and beheaded at Edinburgh, on the 27<sup>th</sup> of May 1661. However, king Charles restored his son Archibald to the estate and dignity of earl; but he firmly adhering to the Protestant interest, when the duke of York was in Scotland, was also beheaded at Edinburgh, for explaining the test; to the scandal and injustice of the nation, on the 30<sup>th</sup> day of June one thousand six hundred and eighty-five years.

His son came over with king William, and having discharged several great offices he was intrusted with, to his majesty's entire satisfaction, his majesty was graciously pleased, in reward of his faithful services, to raise him to the honour of duke of Argyle, and to the heirs male of his body. The patent being somewhat singular and curious, I shall here insert it.

Gulielmus Dei gratia magnæ Britanniae, Franciæ, et

Hiberniæ rex, fideique defensor, omnibus probis suis ad quos patentes literæ nostræ pervenerint salutem, quando quidem nos regio nostro animo revalentes nostrum fidisimum et delectissimum consanguineum et consiliarium Archibaldum comitem de Argyle, ex familia cumprimis illustri ac maxime nobili artium esse et a clarissimis, potentissimis, illustrissimisque progenitoribus prosapiam suam duxisse, qui maxima fiducia omnia illis concredita immaculata virtute et singulari fide obierunt, quique ob res multas clarissime gestas regium diadema tuendo et sustentando summis honoris ac dignitatis titulis per nostros regios predecessores exornati fuerunt: et pariter nos alta mente reponentes Archibaldum Argatheliæ comitem non solum nobilissimorum suorum vestigia æquis secutum passibus perpetuo ardenti zelo tenere erga nos ac indefatigabili studio nostro servitio mordicus adherendi, quorum omnia certissima signa et indubitata testimonium exhibuit verum etiam interesse coronæ nostræ promovendo, prout semet occasio obtulisse egregia incubuit ac maximorum officiorum exercitio qua nobis ejus cura committere visum est summa cum honore et inclyta fidelitate semetipsum exercuit nos quoque hujus maximi conscii ac memores et in ulteriorem amplioris dignitatis additionem in dictum Archibaldum comitem de Argyl ejusque familiam conferendo et illis animus addatur ad insistendum et perseverandum in solita sua fide, constantia, et studio erga regium nostrum personam et regimen, Noveritis igitur nos fecisse, constituisse, creasse, et inauguramus memoratum dictum Archibaldum comitem de Argyl, ducem de Argyl, marchionem de Kintyre et Lorn, comitem de Campbel et Cowall, vice-comitem de Lochow et Glenyla, ac dominum de Inverary, Mulli, Morven, et Tirrie, &c. Dando et concedendo ad et in favorem dicti Archibaldi comitis de Argyl hæredumque masculorum ex suo corpore, dictum ducis titulum, gradum, honorem, et dignitatem declaran. et ordinan. dictum hæredes masculos ex suo corpore dictum ducis titulum, gradum, honorem, et dignitatem declarandum ordinan. dictum Archibaldum comitem de Argyl et dictos hæredes masculos ex suo corpore esse et fore Arthageliæ duces, &c. omni tempore futuro designari.

Declaran. omnimodo, sicuti per presentes specialiter providetur et declaratur, quod presens hæc litera nostra



nullo modo prejudicatur titulum, honorem, et dignitatem comitis de Argyl, neque jura et diploma ejusdem dicto comiti ejusque predecessoribus compiten. et concess. ita quod hæredes tallia et provisionis dicti Archibaldi comitis de Argyle qui jus succedendi, in et ad titulum, honorem, et dignitatem dicti comitis de Argyl eodem modo et æque libere, ac si hæc presens litera nostra diplomatis, nunquam concess. fuisset, &c. Apud aulum nostrum de Kensingtoun, Vigesimo tertio die mensis Junii, millesimo septingentesimo primo annoque regni nostri tredecimo.

Per signaturam manu S. D. N. Regis  
super signatum.

His grace the duke of Argyle, from hence-forward, had the highest measure of trust and confidence, deservedly of any subject whatsoever, both with king William during life, and queen Anne after his death: but to let us see there is no permanent felicity in this life: after he had enjoyed the title of duke little above three years, he fell into an ill habit of body for seven months or thereabouts, till death at last remov'd him from this earthly stage of mortality in the year 1703, in the fifty-first year of his age. His corpse and his father's were carried from Edinburgh, with all suitable pomp and magnificence all the way from thence to their collegiate church of Kilmaun, and there interred amongst their illustrious ancestors the fourth day of May 1704.

The duke was married to lady Elizabeth Talmash, by whom he had John, the present duke of Argyle, on whom he settled his estate, honours and dignity, and another son Archibald earl of Ilay, brethren of the greatest figure and merit in Britain.

My lord of Ilay is now lord privie seal, justice general of the kingdom of Scotland, and one of the extraordinary lords of session, one of his majesty's most honourable privie-council, and knight of the most noble order of the thistle. His lordship has evidenced himself to be the wonder of his age, and an ornament to the robes he wears on both benches, made truly great by nature, birth and education, endowed with a large and capacious mind, of a quick and lively apprehension, of a piercing and solid judgment, enrich'd with such a dexterity in managing the

greatest affairs of state, becoming the greatest and most experienced ministers, both at court and council-board.

He had likewise a daughter lady Anne Campbel, who was married on the earl of Bute.

Having now already given account of the matchless heroes in Scotland, and especially their martial achievements at home, and their conquering the kingdom of France from the English, and restored the same to the French king.

*Now as to heroick and martial women.*

In sacred history Deborah the prophetess, that war-like judge, with Barak, the general of the Israelitish army, marched out against Sisera general of Jabin the king of Canaan's army, who fought and discomfited him by the help and assistance of the Lord God of hosts, who rain'd thunder and stones upon them, with great rains swelling the ancient river Kishon, that swept that great army, and nine hundred chariots of iron away as a besome does a spider's web, and there was not a man left by the edge of the sword and flood, Sisera the general fled away on foot to Jael's tent. Heber the Kenit's wife, who courteously entertain'd him, being weary fell asleep, and being secure, she valiantly fastened a nail in his temples, and fastened it to the ground, so he died, Judges iv. 21.

And by the 3d chapter of the book of Esther, and verse 8. Wicked Haman, counsellor and favourite to the great king Ahasuerus, mighty monarch of Persia and Media, who reigned from India even to Ethiopia, over one hundred and twenty-seven provinces, who obtain'd by a false calumination, a dreadful and terrible decree from that great king to destroy, kill, and cause to perish all Jews both young and old, little children and women in one day, even upon the 13th day of the month, which is the month Adar, and to take all their spoil, so the copy of the writing for a commandment was to be given in every province, and was published unto all people, that they should be ready again that day, thereupon ensued great mourning and lamentation of Mordecai and the Jews.

Queen Esther understanding it, sendeth for Mordecai, who shewed the cause, and advised her to undertake the suit, who thereupon excuses her self, is threatened by Mordecai, by his perswasion she takes courage, and appoints a fast, and undertakes the suit, adventuring on the king's clemency obtaineth the king's favour, by a touch of the golden scepter, thereupon he inviteth the king and Haman to a banquet, she being encouraged by the king in her suit, inviteth them to another banquet, the next day Haman proud of his advancement, repineth at the contempt of Mordecai, by the counsel of Zeresh his wife, he set up a gallows to hang Mordecai thereon.

Ahasuerus ordered the book of the chronicles to be read before him, whereby the good and seasonable services done and perform'd by Mordecai the Jew, taketh care for his reward. Mean time Haman coming to court, and to see that Mordecai might be hang'd, unawares giveth counsel to the king that he might do him honour, thereupon he ordained Haman to apparel Mordecai with the robes the king used to wear, and the horse the king rideth upon, and the crown royal to be set upon his head, and bring him on horseback thro' the city and proclaim before him, this is done to the man whom the king delighteth to honour, and accordingly Haman took the apparel and the horse, and arrayed Mordecai, and brought him on horseback thro' the streets of the city, and proclaimed before him, thus shall be done to the man whom the king delighteth to honour. Haman goes home sorrowful, complaining of his misfortune, his friends told him of his final destiny. Esther inviteth the king and Haman to a banquet, maketh suit to the king for her own life and her people the Jews. and begged that her petition and request might be answered for her and them, the king answered her petition and ordained Haman to be hanged on the gallows he had prepared for Mordecai. His face was cover'd, and furthwith hanged, and his ten sons furthwith drew their father's heirship, and Haman's letters were reversed, the kings wrath pacified, and the queen's request granted for her self and her people the Jews.

And in Apocrypha, Judith ii. 5. Nebuchadnezer king of Assyria called Olofernes his chief captain, which was next unto him and said,

Thus saith the great king the lord of the whole earth, behold thou shalt go furth of my presence, and take with thee men that trust in their own strength, of footmen one hundred and twenty thousand, and the number of horses with their riders, twelve thousand archers, and utterly destroy the children of Israel, so they cried unto the Lord, and humbled themselves before him, and especially the inhabitants of Bethulia, when they were beseiged.

So Judith, Manasses relict went with her maid furth of the city to Olofernes the chief captain of that great army, who declared true things declaring unto him the way whereby he should go and win all the mountains that were fortified against him, without losing the body or life of any of his men, Olofernes in the meantime resting upon his bed, under a canopy which was woven with purple gold and emeralds and precious stones, and he came furth to the entry of his tent, his servants carrying lamps of silver before him and his servants they all marvelling her beauty and her gorgeous apparel, she fell down upon her face and did reverence to him, he commanding his servants to take her up.

Then the general said unto her be of good comfort, fear not in thine heart, for I never hurt any that would serve Nebuchadnezar the king of all the earth. Now therefore if thy people that dwelleth in the mountains had not despised me, I would not lifted up my spear against them, but they have now procured these things to themselves.

But now tell me wherefore thou art fled from them and art come to us, for thou art come for safeguard: be of good comfort, thou shalt live from this night and hereafter; for none shall hurt thee but entreat thee well, as they do the servants of Nebuchadnezer my lord.

Then Judith said unto him, receive the words of thy servant and suffer thy handmaid, to speak in thy presence and I will declare no lie to my lord this night, and if thou wilt follow the words of thine handmaid, God will bring the thing perfectly to pass by thee, and my lord shall not fail of his purpose.

As Nebuchadnezer king of all the earth liveth, and as his power is of force, who hath sent thee to reform all persons, not only men shall be made subject to him by thee, but also the beasts of the fields and the cattle, and

and the fowls of the heaven shall live by thy power under king Nebuchadnezer and all his house.

For we have heard of thy wisdom and of thy prudent spirit, and it is declared through the whole earth, that thou not only art excellent in all the kingdom, and of a wonderful knowledge, and in facts of war marvellous.

Then her words pleased Olofernes and all his servants, and they marvelled at her wisdom and said,

There is not such a woman in the world for beauty of face and wisdom of words.

Likewise Olofernes said unto her, God hath done this to send thee before the people, that strength might be in our hands and destruction upon them that despise my lord: and now thou art both beautiful in thy countenance and witty in thy words, surely if thou do as thou hast spoken, thy God shall be my God, and thou shalt dwell in the house of Nebuchadnezer, and shall be renowned throughout the whole earth.

The servants of Olofernes brought her into the tent; and she slept until midnight, rose at the morning watch.

And sent to Olofernes, saying, let my lord command that thy handmaid may go forth unto prayer, then Olofernes commanded his guard that they should not stay her; thus she abode in the camp three days, and went out in the night into the valley of Bethulia, and washed herself in a fountain, even in the water by the camp.

And when she came out she prayed unto the Lord God of Israel, that he would direct her way to the exaltation of the children of her people.

So she returned, and remained pure in the tent until she eat her meat at evening.

And on the fourth day Olofernes made a feast to his own servants and called none of them to the banquet that had the affairs in hand, then said he to Bagoas the eunuch, who had the charge over all he had, go and persuade this Hebrew woman which is with thee, that she come unto us and eat and drink with us, for it were a shame for us if we should let such a woman alone, and not talk with her, and if ye do not allure her she will mock us.

Then went Bagoas from the presence of Olofernes, and came to her, and said, let not this fair maid make no diffi-

culty to go into my lord, and to be honoured in his presence, and to drink wine with us joyfully, and to be intreated as one of the daughters of the children of Assur, which remain in the house of Nebuchadnezer.

Then said Judith unto him, who am I now, that I should gainsay my lord? Surely whatsoever pleaseth him I will do speedily, and it shall be my joy until the day of my death.

So she arose, and trim'd her garments, and with all the ornaments of women, and her maid went and spread forth her skins upon the ground over-against Olofernes, which she had received from Bagoas for her daily use, that she might sit and eat upon them.

Now when Judith came and sat down, Olofernes's heart was ravished with her, and his spirit was moved, and he desired greatly her company; for he had waited for the time to deceive her from the day he had seen her, then Olofernes said unto her, drink now and be merry with me; so Judith said, I drink now my lord because my state is exalted this day more than ever it was since I was born, then she sat and eat and drank before him the things that her maid had prepared.

And Olofernes rejoiced because of her, and drank much more wine than he had drunken at any time in one day since he was born. Now when the evening was come, his servant made haste to depart, and Bagoas shut his tent without, and dismissed these that were present from the presence of his lord, and they went to their beds; for they were all wearied, because the feast had been long, and Judith was left alone in the tent, and Olofernes was stretched along upon his bed, for he was filled with wine; now Judith had commanded her maid to stand without her chamber and to wait for her coming furth to her prayers, and she spake to Bagoas to the same purpose; so all went furth in her presence, and none was left in the chamber neither little nor great: then Judith standeth by his bed said in her heart, O Lord God of all power, behold at this present the works of mine hands for the exaltation of Jerusalem, for now is the time to help thine inheritance, and to execute mine enterprises to the destruction of the enemies which are risen against us.

Then she came to the post of the bed, which was at

Olofernes's head, and took down his fauchin or shable from thence, and approached to the bed, and took hold of the hair of his head, and said, strengthen me O Lord God of Israel this day, and she smote twice upon his neck with all her might, and she took away his head from him, and rolled his body down from the bed, and pull'd down the canopy from the pillars, and anone after she went forth and gave Olofernes's head to the maid, and she put it in her scrip of meat, so they both went together, according to custom, to prayer, and pressing throw the tents, went about by that valey, and went up the mountain of Bethulia, and came to the gates thereof, then said Judith afar off to the watchmen of the gate, open now the gate, God, even our God is with us to shew his power yet in Jerusalem, and his force against his enemies, as he hath even done this day. Now when the men of the city heard her voice, they made haste to go down to the gate of their city, and they called the elders of the city, and they ran altogether both small and great; for it was above their expectation that she should come, so they opened the gate and received her, and made fire for a light, and stood round about them both, then she said with a loud voice, praise God, for he hath not taken away his mercy from the house of Israel, but hath destroyed our enemies by my hand this night; so she took the head out of the scrip and shewed it, and said unto them, behold the head of Olofernes the chief captain of the Assyrian army, and behold the canopy wherein he did ly in his drunkenness, and the Lord hath smite him by the hand of a woman.

As the Lord liveth, who hath kept me in my way that I went, my countenance hath deceived him to his destruction, and he hath not committed sin with me by any pollution or villany, then all the people were wonderfully astonished, and bowed themselves, and worshipped God, and said with one accord, blessed be thou O our God, which hast this day brought to nought the enemies of thy people.

Then said Ozias unto her, O daughter blessed art thou of the most high God, above all the women of the earth, and blessed be the Lord God which hath created the heavens and the earth, which hath directed thee to the cutting off the head of the chief of our enemies, surely thine hope shall never depart out of the hearts of men: for they shall

remember the power of God for ever, and God turn these things to thee for a perpetual praise, and visit thee with good things, because thou hast not spared thy life, because of the affliction of our nation, but thou hast help'd our ruine, walking a straight way before our God, and all the people said so be it, so be it.

Then they took the head and affixed it upon the high wall of the city, so Israel and all the inhabitants of their coasts, and every man took his weapons, and they went furth by bands unto the straits of the mountain, but when the Assyrians saw them, they sent to their captains, which went to the governors and chief captains, and to all the rulers, so they came to Olofernes's tent, and said to him that he had the charge of all the things, waken our lord, for the slaves have been bold to come down against us to battle, that they may be destroyed for ever, then went Bagoas and knocked at the door of the tent: for he thought that he had slept with Judith, but because none answered, he opened it and went into the chamber, and found him cast upon the floor without his head, therefore he cried with a loud voice, with weeping and mourning, and a mighty cry, and rent his garments, and then he went into Judith's tent, where she used to remain, and found her not, then he leaped out to the people and cried, these slaves hath committed wickedness, one woman of the Hebrews hath brought shame upon the house of the great king of Assyria; for behold Olofernes lieth upon the ground without a head, so a divine terror, fear and trembling fell upon that great host, that none of them durst abide in the sight of his neighbour, but altogether amazed, they fled by every way of the plain and of the mountains; as also they that camped in the mountains round about Bethulia were put to flight. Then the children of Israel, every one that was a warriour rushed out upon them, so that great army in their flight were all destroyed by the inhabitants of the countries they passed through, who were all greatly enriched by the rich and great spoil they found in their flight in their tents and amongst their dead, then Joacim the high priest and the ancients of the children of Israel that dwelt in Jerusalem came to confirm the benefits that God had shewed to Israel, and to see Judith, and to salute her, and when they came unto her, they blessed her with one accord, and said unto her thou art



the exaltation of Jerusalem the glory of Israel, and the great rejoicing of our nation, thou hast done all these things by thine hand, and done much good to Israel and God is pleased therewith, blessed be thou of the Almighty Lord for ever, and all the people said amen. And the people spoiled the camp the space of thirty days, and they gave unto Judith Olofernes's tent, and all his silver and beds, basins, and all his stuffs, and she took it, and laid it on her mules, and made ready her chariots and laid them thereon, she praiseth God with a song, and offereth to the Lord Olofernes's stuff, and gave the canopy which she had taken off his bed for an oblation to the Lord, and thereafter increased more and more in honour, and waxed old in her husband's house, being one hundred and five years old, and made her maid free, so she died in Bethulia, and buried her in the grave of her husband Manasses, and the house of Israel lamented her seven days.

Thou O Deborah, Jael, Esther and Judith, tho' but weak women, hath by God's assistance and blessings upon your endeavours and prayers to him, subdued the greatest proud and idolatrous enemies of his people in the world, and especially the great army of the king of Assyria, and the glory of his high looks to scorn and ignominy oftner than once or twice.

NOW AS TO WARLIKE AND HEROICK WOMEN IN OTHER HISTORIES.

The Scythians were a warlike people, by the report of many histories, and were some time governed by two kings. But as the manner of men is not to endure a copartner in supreme government, these two kings fell into dissention, and after civil wars had continued a certain time, the party vanquished with his adherents, were forced to forsake their own country, and to plant themselves near the frontiers of Capadocia upon the river called Thermodon. Which country they possessed certain years in despite of the inhabitants. But in process of time, the people of that country finding themselves grieved with their government, conspired secretly against the Scythians, and put them all to the sword. This news was so grievous to their wives, that were left behind in their own country, that they determined to arm themselves like

men, and to revenge their husbands death. And that the fortune of them all might be equal, and the sorrow common, they killed the husbands of them that remained behind, when the others departed out of their country. They chose two queens among them, to whose government they submitted themselves, and assembling themselves together, they forsook their habitations, and like men of war marched towards their enemies country, who understanding that they were women, made of them little account. By means whereof, being unprovided to make such resistance as was necessary, they were all put to the sword, and their country possessed and inhabited by these women. Which were called Amazones because they had a custom to cut off their right paps, that it might not be any impediment to their shooting, being much given to archery, a principal weapon among them. These Amazones made conquest of many countries, and for their valour and prowess in arms they became the most famous people of the world. And that their name might not perish for want of issue, they agreed to marry with certain of their neighbours, upon this condition, that they should come to a certain place, and time appointed, and there stay with them certain days, until they found themselves with child, and then to return home to their houses again. And the daughters that they brought forth should be brought up with them in feats of arms, and other manly exercises; the boys should be sent to their fathers. And if they chanced to detain any of them, they would so mangle and maim them, that they should be altogether unfit for wars, and serve to no other use, but to spin, and to do the work of women. Sivard king of Suecia made war upon the king of Norway, and overcame him, and took from him his kingdom. And laying aside all modesty, let loose the reins of his intemperate lusts and deflowered all the noble women of the kings that he had taken. The young king of Denmark raised a power to aid the Norwegians, and to deliver them from so ignominious a servitude, who being in the field with his army, there cometh to join with him a company of noble and gentle women, excellently well armed, that either had suffered, or else feared they should suffer injury. The battle grew very hot, and a great slaughter on every side, when the women charged the tyrant with such vertue and

valour, that they slew him, and by all mens confession, were the only cause of the victory. In the wars between the Suecians, Goths and Danes, there were two notable women, expert and valiant soldiers in the army, called Hetha and Visna, one being the chief captain, the other being standard-bearer: whose right hand was cut off in the fight, by the valiant champion Starchater. And in sea matters also, women have been nothing inferior to men. Alvilda a virgin gathered together certain young maids, and exeroised piracy in the north parts, where she atchieved great matters, for the which she is registred in chronicles to perpetual memory. Many of these examples may be produced out of histories, of the excellency of women. And among the rest, of Amalasuenta daughter to Theodoricus king of the Goths whose vertues are exalted above the skies. And some years past, there was a gentlewoman slain at the siege of a castle in Gelderland, who had served the states in the wars as a soldier in the habit of a man many years. When there was any going abroad to do some exploit, none was more forward than she, nor more valiant and hardy in fight. She was not known to be a woman of those that were most familiar with her, until she was dead. And if we should cite examples of learning, we shall find them in this also, nothing inferior to men. Among which number was Leoncia, a woman of such excellent learning, that she wrote against Theophrastus, the greatest philosopher of his time, reproving him of many faults in philosophy. And Corinna was of such excellent learning, that she contended often with Pindarus at Thebes in versifying, and five times won the victory. Aretha was so excellent well learned, that she read openly in the schools of Athens, natural and moral philosophy, twenty-five years. She made forty books: she had an hundred philosophers to her scholars.

Semiramis queen of Assyria, after the death of Ninus her husband, by whom she had a son, not then at man's estate, fearing how so many nations should be governed by a boy, and doubting also how she should be obeyed, if she should take upon her the government, being a woman, feigned herself to be her son, who, in lineaments of face and stature of person, did so resemble one another, that hardly any difference could be perceived. She appalled him like a woman, and herself like a man, that

the one might be taken for the other. And in this sort she govern'd the monarchy of the Assyrians, not only defending the countries left by her husband, but increasing by conquest more nations to them for the space of many years. But Theodosius nothing fear'd to shew herself as she was, without counterfeiting another sex; after the death of her husband and brother, handled the matter with such prudence that she became empress, and govern'd with great fame, in peace and prosperity during her life. Zenobia queen of Palmarynes, a woman endued with singular virtue, after the death of her husband governed the east parts of the Roman empire many years, in despite of Galienus and Claudius his successor, emperors of Rome; making war at some one time upon the Persians, on the one side, and defending her territories from the Roman emperors on the other side. But forasmuch as justice is the proper office of a prince, whose end after Socrates is to bring his people to felicity, and seeing authority and majesty in a prince of all other things is chiefly to be respected, as a singular gift of God, which is gotten especially by these four things, wisdom, virtue, felicity and love of the people; what need we seek for examples so far off, when we have at this present a virgin queen, not only equal to any of them, but comparably also to the most renowned kings that have been in any age; whether ye respect her rare gifts of nature, multiplied by industry, or her honourable reputation gotten among foreign princes and nations, by her singular virtue and wisdom; or the long continuance of her flourishing reign, and of the peaceable and happy estate, with the dutiful love and obedience of her subjects; who by her wise and politick government in so perillous a time, that the fire burning round about, yet by God's goodness, in her providence, feel not so much as the heat of the flame: such a queen I say as performeth not only the part of a good pilot, in the government of her own ship, but standeth as a lantern in the high tower of Pharo's by whose light the princes, and afflicted people round about her, in this tempestuous time escaped the dangerous rocks that daily threaten their subversion, and direct their course to a safe port. That have not taken occasion by her neighbours dissention and troubles (after the usual manner of princes) to enlarge her territories and dominion, which

she might have done, to her great advantage; but contrariwise to her great charge and expence, and to their great benefit, she hath assisted and protected the oppressed in their just causes: whose forces have daunted the pride of mighty princes her enemies; whose fame hath been carried round about the world, and will no doubt be registred to perpetual memory in strange countries, as trophies of her vertue.

*O nimium dilecte Deo, cui militat æther,  
Et conjurati veniunt ad classica venti.*

*Oh of the Gods thou over-lov'd,  
For whom the heavens do war;  
And to whose fleet the conjur'd winds,  
Prest and assistant are.*

To what prince in the world could these verses be more aptly applied than to her majesty, that were written by Claudian the poet, in commendation of the felicity of Theodosius the emperor. But lest in going about to particulate the praises of this noble queen, and paragon of princes, that gracious sovereign, according to the worthiness of her talent, I should do as they that offer to shew the light of the sun with a candle; the brightness of her worthy and heroical acts and vertues shining more clear to the world, than I am able with words to set them forth, I will conclude her commendations with this Danish verse,

*Vincit opus famam, nec sermo suppetit actis.*

*The work doth much outgo the fame,  
Nor can weak words the act proclaim.*

Now having given account of these heroick women, who were the wonder of the world in their time, let us next give a short description of pope Joan, and how she attained to the papal chair, when a simple woman became pope through her own industry, and govern'd the church two years and more with as much credit as some others; until she had committed a little fault, the like whereof hath been done and much worse by other masculin popes. This woman was of our nation (as some say, and others say of Germany) being in love with a learned young man, in her youth, she apparelled herself like a man, and calling herself John, she went with him to Athens, which

then flourished in all kinds of learning. And giving herself there to study, she profited so in learning, that after a certain time, desirous to visit Rome, she read openly in their schools in the habit of a doctor, and behaved herself so cunningly in publick disputations, that she was accounted equal in fame with the best learned men of her time. By which she had gotten such credit and authority (the see being void by the death of Leo the IV. in the year of our lord God, eight hundred and fifty-two) that she being taken for a man, was made pope, and governed the church two years and more; but by chance she grew into such familiarity with one of her servants, that she became with child. *Fortuna non mutat genus.* And according to a certain usual solemnity, she went to visit St John of Lateran, her time being come, she was delivered of a child, in a place betwixt St Clement's church, and a theater called Coliseo with great pain. In detestation of which act, the popes use to avoid that place, and to turn aside another way, when they have occasion to pass through the street. And when any pope was after to be chosen, there was an act of scrutiny past in the conclave, that when any pope was after to be chosen, he was set in a chair with a hole through the seat, one of the cardinals by their order, that he may feel whether he be a man, and the *Carles genitils* hinging perpendicular down, the searcher cries with a loud voice *Masculus est*, he is a man, so he is desired to rise from his seat, and taking up his breeches standing upon his feet, and being found to be in a capacity to embrace a whore, the cardinal Decano desireth him to approve of the choice which the college had made of him, which he consents to, and takes what name he pleases, as Clement, Innocent, Alexander, or the like, then standing between the two chief cardinals, he is led behind the altar, where they take off the cardinal's cloathes, and give him the habit of a pope, immediately thereafter is sung the *Te Deum*. Then all the cardinals one after another falling upon their knees, do (to use their words) adore him, kissing his feet, then the right hand, and then he gives them *osculum pacis* upon both cheeks, then they give him signs of submission, which is meant by kissing of the feet, (it little matters though they kiss his arse, and let that be another *osculum pacis*) and expecting protection from him in kissing his hand, and thereafter

they receive from a sign of affection, being kiss'd on the lips or cheeks; these things being perform'd, one of the masters of ceremonies takes the cross and carries it before him, which the *ecce sacerdos magnus* is sung, and they go towards the balconie, which looks upon the great place before St Peter's church, called Laloggiadella Benedictione, and their pope being between two cardinals, they shew him to the people, who stand below in the great place, one of the cardinals with a loud voice, pronouncing these Latin words, *annuntia vobis gaudium magnum habemus papam eminentissimum reverendissimum C. B. qui sibi nomen imposuit C. B.* that is, I make intimation to you of tidings of great joy, that now we have a most reverend and a most eminent pope who takes upon him the name of C. B. Hereupon the people cries out, God save the new pope, God bless the family C. B. And at the same time the great guns are heard roring from the castle of St Angelo, all the soldiers giving their vollies, the drums beat, trumpets sound, and all the bells in the city ringing, as soon as the people hear who is chosen, they run to his palace and plunder it, it being the custom so to do. But these cardinals who are likely to be chosen, before they go to the conclave have removed the best things, they have the ceremony of the window of the balconie being ended, the cardinals wait upon the new pope to his palace in the Vatican, whence every one goes home. In the mean time the pope receives no publick visits, only private ones from his relations, if they be at Rome, and those who have been his friends in the conclaves, who comes to receive the effects of the promises he made to them to get their assistance: for usually they engage upon such conditions of interests and preferments. About a fortnights time is allowed to prepare things, in order to his being carried in a chair on men's shoulders to St Peter's church, to take possession of the popedom, which is done with much pomp and magnificence; and about a fortnight after he goes in a cavalcata to do the same at the church of St John of Lateran; but from the first day of his election he begins to give his orders about the government of all his dominions.

'Tis usual with every pope to take an oath before the cardinals about several things, the chief whereof are.  
*First* To labour to keep peace between all christian prin-

ces. *2dly*, They will promote none to the dignity of cardinals but those who are worthy of it. *3dly*, To call to an account all the officers of the state of the church when their time is expired. *4thly*, They shall not make two brothers cardinals, which was the decree of Julius the II. *5thly*, Not to alienate any thing belonging to the church, which things all the world knows how well they are observed. But if popes may (as they think) dispence others from their oaths, why not themselves too? So that after this principle of the pope's infallibility, men who believe it must not complain against him. For if he be infallible; he can do nothing amiss. These were the words of that late duke Czarini to two Jesuits, who complained to him that pope Alexander the VII. had persuaded father Oliva the general, to sell to him land for a hundred thousand crowns.

They have odd formalities in visits, their change of cloathes, creation of cardinals and things depending therefrom, of their jubilees, indulgences, blessing of swords, *Agnus Deis*, and roses and processions, washings of the feet, communication, and so many other things which we account to be vain and superstitious.

Now poor pope Joan's chair is supplied, one of our writers say, that in the same street where her delivery happened they erected an image of stone standing upon his feet, representing her deliverance and death. Thus they did out of wickedness towards her memory, tho' she far excelled them in morals. For she was against their canon law, styling the pope our Lord God, the pope, king of kings, invincible monarch of christendom, and published by the confessions of their own writers, and found respectively guilty of gross heresy, simony, perjury, adultery, sodomy, necromancy, sacrificing to idols and divels, and of other most vile and abominable villanies. See Mr Thomas James, his *Bellum Papale*, and his defence thereof.

Yea, their great champion Baronius in the year 897, expressly saith, that for the space of an hundred and fifty years together, the popes were rather apostates than apostolicks, and that they were thrust into the papal chair by the power of harlots, and by the violence of the princes of Tuscany. Poor pope Joan, on the contrary attained to it by her great learning and publick dispute, tho'



she was the whore of Babel indeed, yet she was not the scarlet coloured whore, drunk with the blood of saints and martyrs of Jesus.

Pope Paulus the III. delighted much in necromancies, being himself skilful in the art, and desirous to know his fortune, a necomancer told him he should be pope in the year 1534, long before it happened, in the time of Leo the X. when there was no likelihood of any such matter. And that he should be pope 14 years, at which time he should end his popedom with his life, which came to pass, whereby it should seem the divel has a voice among the cardinals in the election of the popes, and that God suffereth the divel some-times to make popes, and to take it from them again at his pleasure life and all.

What was it but desire of vain glory that made Simon Magus, that notable necromancer labour to be singular in that art, and by doing strange things in the sight of the people, he thought by the help of the divel to defy himself: for which cause his image was set up by Claudius Caesar, with this inscription *Simoni Sancto Deo*, which at last wrought his own destruction: For as St Peter saw him lift himself up into the air, in a great assembly of the people, to make them believe he would ascend up to heaven, to the great admiration of them all; he desired God that he would not suffer him any longer to seduce the world, whereupon he fell down headlong and brake his leg, whereof he died shortly after.

St John the evangelist being banished into the isle of Pathmos by the emperor Domitian, because by calling upon the name of Jesus Christ he drave away a divel out of the temple of Diana, that seduced the people, which had possessed an idol there two hundred forty and nine years into Ephesus; in the which island St John found a notorious fellow called Cynops, that by the help of the divel did wonderous things before the people; and bragged that he would raise men that were known to be dead; who had gotten such a reputation among them, that he was a great hinderance to the gospel which St John preached.

And as on a time he had played many strange feats in a great assembly of people standing upon the sea coast, Cynops seeing St John coming towards them: Come on, good fellow (quoth he, to St John) thou shalt see more strange things than hath been yet shewed.

St John standing among them, and seeing three evil spirits, which had taken upon them the form and face of men, raised out of the sea by Cynops, which the people thought had been men, commanded them in the name of Jesus Christ that was crucified, not to depart.

Then Cynops, to shew more feats, clapt his hands together, and leapt into the sea, as he had done divers times before, where he would tarry under the water a long time, and as soon as he was under the water, the sea began to work in the place where he leapt in, of a great height as though there had been a tempest. After he had stayed under the water longer than he used to do, the people cryed out; thou Cynops art the only man of the world, thinking he would shew himself to them again as he did before. But St John prayed to God that he might be no more seen among men; which prayer took such effect, that Cynops could be no more seen. Which when the people perceived, they turned their admiration to St John; who then said to the three spirits, I command you in the name of Jesus Christ that was crucified, that ye depart, and be seen no more in this island. Which words were no sooner spoken, but they forthwith vanished away. The fame of this art being spread abroad, was the cause that a great many books of necromancy in divers places were burnt.

The emperor Maximilian the first, was married on Mary the daughter of Charles duke of Burgundy, whose death (loving her dearly) he took grievously. This abbot perceiving his great love towards her, told him, that he would shew him his wife again. The emperor desirous to see her, went with the abbot and one more into a chamber; the abbot forbade them for their lives to speak one word whilst the spirit was there. Mary, the emperor's wife cometh in, and walketh up and down by them very soberly, so much resembling her when she was alive in all points, that there was no difference to be found. The emperor was astonished to see so lively a resemblance, called to mind that his wife had a little black spot (a mole some call it) behind in her neck, which he determined to observe the next time she passed by him, and beholding her very earnestly he found the mole in the very same place of her neck. Maximilian being much troubled in mind with this strange sight, winked upon

the abbot, that he should dismiss the spirit, which being done, he commanded him to shew him no more of those pastimes, protesting that he was hardly able to forbear speaking, which if he had done, the spirit had killed them all.

The divel was so ready at the abbot's command, that as he travelled on a time in the company of a man of account, who reported this story, they came into a house where was neither good meat nor drink, the abbot knocked at the window and said, adfer, fetch, not long after, there was brought in at the window a sodden pickerel or pyke fish in a dish, and a bottle of wine. The abbot fell to his meat, but his companion's stomach would not serve him to eat of such a caterer's provision.

Albertus Magnus being a notable necromancer, besides his other learning, that being bishop of Regensburg, and after became a monk at Collen, at such time as William, grave of Holland was chosen emperor, and returned from his coronation, at Acquisgraven to Collen with many princes and great estates where in the night was made him a sumptuous banquet. Albertus being there also, to shew the emperor and the princes some pastime after their journey, by his skill caused the room where they were in their sight to be like a forrest, the floor seemed to be ground covered with green grass herbs and flowers, planted with trees of divers sorts, the lark singing in the air, the nightingale and the cuckow singing in the trees and hawthorn bushes as though it had been in the midst of May. In the which pastime the emperor took such delight, that he rewarded the house whereof Albertus was monk, with land and privileges, thinking that no sinful act, which was done by so famous and holy a monk, in the presence also of so many prelates.

But what their reward shall be at the day of judgment, the Lord knoweth. But to excell in these prohibited sciences, is not sufficient glory to these kind of men, except they also leave their knowledge in writing to the prejudice of posterity; which argueth their desire of glory to be agreeable with that of the poet, that saith,

Vade igitur felix liber, et longissima vive  
Tempora; quumq; meus tellus obduxerit artus,  
Tu varios populos, diversaq; regna superstes,  
Quære, studeq; meum late diffundere nomen.

Go happy book, live long, and when 'tis dust,  
 My bones are laid, (as sure I am) they must ;  
 Be thou still safe, and wander the world round,  
 ( With all thy care) my name abroad to sound.

Among the rest pope Gregorie the VIIth an excellent necromancer, by the report of cardinal Benno, would by shaking his sleeves, to make sparks of fire flie out of them to the judgment of men, by which strange things he sought to win an opinion of great holiness.

By these examples of popes and prelates, with the rest, it appeareth how ready the divel is to stir up men's minds, where he seeth any inclination to the desire of vain glory, whose help and service they never lack until he hath brought them to destruction of body or soul.

To these kind of men (an old author says) the divel had sent an epistle, which runs after this manner,

“BELZEBUB the prince of divels and duke of darkness, with his guard and all the potentates of hell, to archbishops, bishops, abbots, and other prelates and rulers of churches, his well-beloved friends, now and for ever infernal salutations, and a league of inviolable society, which can never be dissolved: we repose great confidence (my well-beloved friends) in your amity, we rejoyce much in you, because ye agree very well in opinion with us: And that ye seek and procure with diligence those things that be ours; always defending and protecting whatsoever ye know to appertain to our right. Know ye therefore that ye are in great favour with our universality, whose travel and diligence we accept with many thanks, because infinite number of souls, by your service, example, and negligence in doing the work of God among the people are led away from the truth, and forsaken, and brought daily captive to us, by means whereof the power of our kingdom is greatly increased, therefore persevere in our friendship, as faithful and assured to us in the work ye have begun: we are ready for all things to recompense you with a reward worthy of you and agreeable to your service, in the lowest parts of hell. Fare ye well, our blessing be with you for ever.”

The earl of Mascon not contenting himself with the title and estate of his earldom to increase his glory with

some singularity, fell by necromancy to be so familiarly acquainted with the divel, that as he sat at dinner with divers noblemen and others, he was called by a man unknown, and going down, he found a black horse, which attended for him at his gate, which carried him and the man suddenly up into the air, three times very swiftly round about that city, he crying out most miserably, help ! my good citizens help me ! in the sight and to the admiration and terrour of all the people, of whom he was never more seen.

Now I conclude, in taking this matter in hand for my own exercise and pastime. And have handled the same according to my intent, but not with that diligence as I ought, craving pardon of my fellow citizens in what I have done amiss, wishing all happiness to my good neighbours, and that the city may flourish in prosperity, while sun and moon endures.

## APPENDIX

### TO THIS EDITION.

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#### ADDITIONAL NOTES, &c.

##### DESCRIPTIONS OF GLASGOW FROM VARIOUS AUTHORS.

Octr. 24. 1650. Friday, in the afternoon, we reached Glasgow; that-morning my lord at a rendezvous gave a special charge to all the regiments of the army, to carry themselves civilly, & do no wrong to any. The town of Glasgow though not so big, nor so rich, yet to all seems a much sweeter & more delightful place than Edinburgh and would make a gallant head-quarters were the Carlisle forces come up. We found the magistrates and the chief of the town all fled, and they had possessed the generality of the people with the same opinion of us here, as elsewhere, although I do not hear of the least injury that the soldiers offered to any during our abode there. And they say, that if ever we come that way again, they will persuade their friends to abide at home. Our stay at Glasgow was but for two days; so that we effected nothing more than to say, we had been there.—*Several proceedings in parl.* 1650.

1658. Glasgow, a city of a pleasant site, upon a river navigable for small boats, which usually bring up provisions from Patrick's-town, ten miles thence, where ships of good burden may ride. In Glasgow the streets and houses are more neat & clean than those of Edinburgh; it being also one of the chiefest universities in Scotland.—*The perfect politician*, 109.

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##### *Description of Glasgow from Franck's Northern Memoirs, writ in the year 1658.*

*Arnoldus.* Nor will Glasgow be any impediment in our way whilst we only survey her beautiful palaces so direct to the lofty turrets of Dumbarton.

*Theoph.* Let the sun or his star the beautiful Aurora arrest me if otherwise I arise not before break of day, and be in readiness for a march to the famous Glasgow, where you purpose to refresh, and briefly examine the city curiosities; as also the customs of their magnificent situations; whose academic breasts are a nursery for education, as the city for hospitality. And let this be your task as we travel to Dumbarton, to give us a narrative of the antiquities of Cloyd, as also of the town of Kilmarnock, where we slept this night, that so bravely refresh'd us.

*Arn.* That I can do as we ride along.

*Theoph.* Must we dismount these hills to traverse those valleys?

*Arn.* Yes, surely, we must, if designing to trace the fertile fields and

and beautiful plains of the now famous and flourishing Glasgow, where we may accommodate ourselves with various curiosities; for the days are long enough, and our journey no more than a breathing to Dumbarton. Now, the first curiosity that invites us to gaze at, is a large and spacious bridge of stone, that directs to the fair embellishments of Glasgow. But our next entertainment is the pleasant meadows, and the portable streams of the river Cloyd, eminent in three capacities. The first is, because of her numberless numbers of trout. The second is, because of her multiplicity of salmon. But the third and last is, from her native original, and gradual descents; because so calmly to mingle her streams with the ocean. Not that we now consider her florid meadows, nor shall we recount her nativity from Tintaw, (Tintoc) because so strongly opposed and presum'd from Erricsteen, distant from thence some few odd miles.

*Theoph.* If you please, let that argument drop till farther opportunity.

*Arn.* I am thinking to do so, and proceed to discourse this eminent Glasgow. Which is a city girded about with a strong stone wall, within whose flourishing arms the industrious inhabitant cultivates art to the utmost. There is also a cathedral (but it's very ancient) that stands in the east angle, supervising the bulk of the city, and her ornamental ports. Moreover, there are two parish churches; but no more, to the best of my observation. Then, there is a college, which they call an university; but I'm at a stand what to call it, where one single college compleats a university.

Now, let us descend to describe the splendor and gaiety of this city of Glasgow, which surpasseth most, if not all the corporations in Scotland. Here it is you may observe four large fair streets, modell'd, as it were, into a spacious quadrant; in the centre whereof their market-place is fix'd; near unto which stands a stately tolbooth, a very sumptuous, regulated, uniform fabrick, large and lofty, most industriously and artificially carved from the very foundation to the superstructure, to the great admiration of strangers and travellers. But this state-house, or tolbooth, is their western prodigy, infinitely excelling the model and usual built of townhalls; and is, without exception, the paragon of beauty in the west; whose compeer is no where to be found in the north, should you rally the rarities of all the corporations in Scotland.

Here the reader (it's possible) may think I hyperbolize; but let him not mistake himself for I write no ambiguities: Truth stands naked in plain simplicity; and partiality I abhor as a base imposture. He that reads my relation, and the morals of this famous Glasgow, will vindicate my description, and place the fault to him that invents the fable; for it's opposite to my genius, as also to my principles, either to deface a beautiful fabrick, or contract a guilt by magnifying it beyond its due merit. I have, and therefore shall, as near as I can, in an equal poize ballance things aright. Permit me, therefore, as a licentiat, to read you but a short, yet pertinent lecture, and I'll tell you what entertainments we met with in Glasgow, as also what hopes we have to meet with the like in the circuit of our intended northern progress. But this I offer to the dubious only; if, peradventure, there be any such as scruple, I'll refer them to the natives to evidence for me, which I am satisfied they will with ten thousand manifestos.

In the next place, we are to consider the merchants and traders in this eminent Glasgow, whose store-houses and ware-houses are stuff with merchandize, as their shops swell big with foreign commodities, and returns from France, and other remote parts, where they have agents and factors to correspond, and enrich their maritime ports, whose charter exceeds all the charters in Scotland; which is a considerable advantage to the city-inhabitants, because blest with privileges as large, nay, larger than any other corporation. Moreover, they dwell in the face of France, and a free trade, as I formerly told you. Nor is this all, for the staple of their country consists

of linens, friezes, furs, tartans, pelts, hides, tallow, skins, and various other small manufactures and commodities, not comprehended in this brief. Besides, I should remind you, that they generally exceed in good French wines, as they naturally superabound with fish and fowl; some meat does well with their drink. And so give me leave to finish my discourse of this famous Glasgow, whose ports we relinquish to distinguish those entertainments of Dumbarton, always provided we scatter no corn.

*Theoph.* What to think, or what to say of this eminent Glasgow, I know not, except to fancy a smell of my native country. The very prospect of this flourishing city reminds me of the beautiful fabricks and the florid fields in England, so that now I begin to expect a pleasant journey. Pray, tell me, Arnoldus, how many such cities shall we meet with in our travels, where the streets and the channels are so cleanly swept, and the meat in every house so artificially drest? The linen, I also observed, was very neatly lap'd up, and, to their praise be it spoke, was lavender proof; besides, the people were decently drest, and such an exact decorum in every society, represents it, to my apprehension, an emblem of England, though, in some measure, under a deeper die. However, I'll superscribe it the nonsuch of Scotland, where an English florist may pick up a posie; so that should the residue of their cities, in our northern progress, seem as barren as uncultivated fields, and every field so replenished with thistles that a flower could scarcely flourish amongst them, yet would I celebrate thy praise, O Glasgow! because of those pleasant and fragrant flowers that so sweetly refresh'd me, and, to admiration, sweetened our present enterments.

*Note by Sir Walter Scott.*

The panegyric, which the author pronounces upon Glasgow, gives us a higher idea of the prosperity of Scotland's western capital, during the middle of the 17th century, than the reader perhaps might have anticipated. A satirist with respect to every other place, Franck describes Glasgow as the "nonsuch of Scotland, where an English florist may pick up a posie." Commerce had already brought wealth to Glasgow, and with wealth seems to have arisen an attention to the decencies and conveniences of life, unknown as yet in other parts of Scotland.

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*Ray's account of Glasgow, 1661.*

"1661. FROM Stirling we went, Aug. the 22d, to Glasgow, which is the second city in Scotland, fair, large, and well built, cross-wise, somewhat like unto Oxford, the streets very broad and pleasant. There is a cathedral church built [repaired] by bishop Law; they call it the high kirk and have made in it two preaching places, one in the choir, and the other in the body of the church; besides, there is a church under the choir like St Faith's in London; the walls of the church yard round about are adorned with many monuments, and the church yard itself almost covered with grave stones; and this we observed to be the fashion in all the considerable towns we came to in Scotland. The bishop's palace, a goodly building near to the church, is still preserved. Other things memorable in this town are. 1. The college (see p. 180.) 2. A tall building at the corner, by the market place, of 5 stories, where courts are kept and the sessions held, and prisoners confined, &c. 3. Several fair hospitals, and well endowed; one of the merchants now in building. 4. A very long bridge of 8 arches, four whereof are about 50 feet wide each; and a very neat square flesh-market, scarce such a one to be seen in England or Scotland."

As this author's account of Scotland is both curious and interesting, we give a few extracts more from his Itinerary.



"The Scots generally (that is the poorer sort) wear, the men blue bonnets on their heads, and some russet; the women only white linnen, which hangs down their backs as if a napkin were pinned about them. When they go abroad none of them wear hats, but a party coloured blanked, which they call a plaid, (plaid) over their heads and shoulders. The women generally to us seemed none of the handsomest. They are not very cleanly in their houses, and but sluttish in dressing their meat. Their way of washing linnen is to tuck up their coats, and tread them in a tub. They have a custom to make up the fronts of their houses, even in their principal towns, with fir boards nailed one over another, in which are often made holes or windows to put out their heads. In the best Scottish houses, even in the kings palaces, the windows are not glazed throughout, but the upper part only, the lower have two wooden shuts or folds to open at pleasure, and admit the fresh air."

The Scots cannot bear to hear their country, or countrymen spoken against. They have neither good bread, cheese, or drink, they cannot make them, nor will they learn. Their butter is very indifferent, and one would wonder how they could contrive to make it so bad. They use much pottage made of coal-wort, which they call keal, sometimes broth made of de-corticated barley. The ordinary country houses are pitiful cots, built of stone, and covered with turves, having in them but one room, many of them no chimneys, the windows very small holes, and not glazed. In the most stately and fashionable houses, in great towns, instead of cieling, they cover the chambers with fir boards, nailed on the roof withinside. They have rarely any bellows, or warming-pans. It is the manner in some places there to, to lay but one sheet as large as two, turned up from the feet upwards. The ground in the valleys and plains bears good corn, but especially beer-barley or bigge, and oates, but rarely wheat and rye. We observed little or no fallow grounds in Scotland; some layed ground we saw, which they manured with sea wreck. The people seem to be very lazy; at least the men, and may be frequently observed to plough in their cloaks. It is the fashion of them to wear cloaks when they go abroad, but especially on sundays.

They lay out most they are worth in cloaths, and a fellow that hath scarce ten groats besides to help himself with, you shall see come out of his smoaky cottage clad like a gentleman.—At the time we were in Scotland divers women were burnt for witches, they reported to the number of about 120.—Their manner of their burials is; when any one dies, the sexton or bellman goeth about the streets with a small bell in his hand, which he tinkleth all along as he goeth, and now and then he makes a stand, and proclaims who is dead, and invites the people to come to the funeral at such an hour. The people and minister many times accompany the corpse to the grave at the time appointed, with the bell before them, when there nothing said, but only the corpse laid in.—The author of a satirical libel entitled *A modern account of Scotland 1679*, gives a similar account of the burials and gives the speech of the bellman. "When any one dies, the bellman goes about ringing their passing bell, and acquaints the people therewith in the form following. *Beloved brouthrin and susters, I let you to wot that this is an faithfull broother laithie departed awt of this present world, awt thi plenir of almoughts Good (and then he veils his bonnet) his naum is Volli Voodcok, thrid son to Jimmoy Voodcok a cordinger; he ligs awt thi sext door vithin the nord gawt, close on thi nawthuer rawnd, and I wod yaw gang to hus burying on Thursday before twa a cloak, &c.*"

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*From Morer's short account of Scotland 1689.*

Glasgow is a place of great extent and good situation; and has the reputation of the *finest town* in Scotland, not excepting Edinburgh, tho' the royal

city. The two main streets are made crosswise, well pav'd and bounded with stately buildings, especially about the centre, where they are mostly new with piazzas under 'em. It is a metropolitan see, and at the upper end of the great street stands the archbishop's palace, formerly without doubt a very magnificent structure, *but now in ruins*, and has no more left in repair than what was the ancient prison and is at this time a mean dwelling.

From "*The present state of Scotland*," 1715.

THE chief city of this county is Glasgow, the best emporium of the west of Scotland; it is a large stately, and well built city, and for its commerce and riches is the second in the kingdom; it is pleasantly situated upon the east bank of the river Clyde, which is navigable to the town by ships of considerable burthen, but its port is Newport Glasgow, which stands on the mouth of Clyde, and is a harbour for ships of the greatest burthen. The city obliges merchants to load and unload here; 'have a large publick house, and the custom house for all the coast is in this place. The city is joyn'd to the suburbs on the west bank of Clyde by a noble and beautiful bridge of eight arches built with square hewen stone. Most of the city stands on a plain, and lies in a manner foursquare; in the middle of the city stands the tolbooth, a magnificent structure of hewen stone, with a very lofty tower, and melodious chimes, which ring pleasantly at the end of every hour. The four principal streets that divide the city into four parts centre at the tolbooth a magnificent structure, and all of them are adorned with several publick buildings. In the higher part of the city stands the great church, formerly a cathedral, and called by the name of St Mungo's church; it is a magnificent and stately edifice, and surprises the beholders with its stupendous bigness, and the art of the workmanship; it consists of two churches one above the other, and the several rows of pillars, and exceeding high towers, shew a wonderful piece of architecture. Near to the church stands the castle, formerly the residence of the archbishop; it is encompassed with an exceeding high wall of hewen stone, and has a fine prospect into the city, but the chief ornament of this city is the college or university, a magnificent and stately fabrick consisting of several courts; the front towards the city is of hewen stone and excellent architecture; the precincts of it were lately enlarg'd by some acres of ground purchased for it by the king and the states, and it is separated from the rest of the city by a very high wall; it was erected first at the expence of archbishop Turnbull, and founded by king James II. in 1453, according to a bull from pope Nicholas V. granting it all the privileges, liberties, honours, and immunities, and exemptions granted by the apostolical see, or others, to the college of Bononia in Italy, for teaching universal learning. The persons established by the first foundation were a rector, a dean of faculty, a principal or warden, who was to teach theology; three philosophy professors, and afterwards some clergymen taught the civil and canon laws there. In 1577, king James VI. established twelve persons here, viz. a principal, three professors of philosophy, four bursers, a steward to furnish their table, a servant for the principal, a janitor to look after the gate, and a cook. The family of Hamilton gave the ground on which the college stands with an adjacent field. The kings, parliaments, the city of Glasgow, several of the archbishops, and many particular persons have been benefactors to it. And in 1668, the earl of Dundonald gave 1000 pound sterling to it, for the maintenance of poor scholars. Many learned men have been bred here; the most remarkable of whom were the great Buchanan, the learned and famous Cameron, Dr John Sharp, Mr Robert Boyd, Mr John Strang, Mr David Dickson, Mr Robert Bailly, Mr Alexander Nisbit, Mr James Ferguson,

and Mr George Hutchinson, besides several others whom we have not room now to mention. It ought also to be mention'd for the honour of this city, that it has always, since the reformation, been very zealous for the protestant religion, and the liberty of the subject.

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*From Defoe's Tour, first published in 1727. We quote from the fifth edition, 1753.*

GLASGOW is the emporium of the west of Scotland, being, for its commerce and riches, the second in this northern part of Great Britain. It is a large, stately, and well-built city, standing on a plain, in a manner four square; and the four principal streets are the fairest for breadth, and the finest built that I have ever seen in one city together. The houses are all of stone, and generally uniform in height, as well as in front. The lower stories, for the most part, stand on vast square Doric columns, with arches, which open into the shops, adding to the strength, as well as beauty, of the building. In a word, 'tis one of the cleanliest, most beautiful, and best-built cities in Great Britain.

It stands on the side of an hill, alopeing to the river; only that part next the river, for near one-third of the city, is flat, and by this means exposed to the water, upon any extraordinary flood: it is situated upon the east bank of the Clyde, which is not navigable to the town but by small vessels. Its port therefore is Newport-Glasgow, which stands near the Clyde's mouth, and is an harbour for ships of the greatest burden. Here it is on a good wharf or quay the merchants load and unload. Their custom-house is also here, and their ships are here repaired, laid up, and fitted out either here, or at Greenock, where work is well done, and labour cheap.

The city is joined to the suburbs on the west bank of the Clyde, by the noble bridge I have mentioned.

Where the four principal streets meet, the crossing makes a very spacious market-place, as may be easily imagined, since the streets are so large. As we come down the hill from the north-gate to this place, the tolbooth and guild-hall make the north-west angle, or right-hand corner of the street, which is new rebuilt in a very magnificent manner. Here the town-council sit, and the magistrates try such causes as come within their cognizance, and do all their other public business: so that, as will be easily conceived, the tolbooth stands in the very centre of the city. It is a noble structure of hewn stone, with a very lofty tower, and melodious hourly chimes. All these four principal streets are adorned with several public buildings.

But the chief ornament of this city is the college or university, a most magnificent and stately fabric, consisting of several courts. The front to the city is of hewn stone, and excellent architecture. Its precincts were lately enlarged by some acres of ground purchased for it by public money; and it is separated from the rest of the city by a very high wall.

It owes its erection to archbishop Turnbull, and was legally founded by king James II. in 1453, by virtue of a bull from pope Nicolas V. granting it all the privileges, liberties, honours, immunities, and exemptions, given by the apostolic see to the college of Bononia, in Italy, for teaching universal learning. A rector, a dean of the faculty, a principal or warden, who was to teach theology, three philosophy-professors, were established by the first foundation; and afterwards some clergymen taught the civil and canon law there.

In 1577, king James VI. established a principal, three professors of philosophy, four bursars, a steward to furnish their table, a servant for the principal, a janitor to look after the gate, and a cook.

The family of Hamilton gave some of the ground on which the college stands, with an adjacent field.

Kings, parliaments, the city of Glasgow, several of the archbishops, and many particular persons, have been benefactors to it.

In 1662, the earl of Dundonald gave £1000 sterling to it, for the maintenance of poor scholars. The great Buchanan, and the famous Cameron, had, among other eminent men, their education here.

Several fine Roman stones, dug up in the latter end of 1740, near Kirkintilloch, with very curious inscriptions, have been removed to this university, where before was a good collection of pieces of antiquity, chiefly found near the same place.

In the higher part of the city stands the great church, formerly cathedral and metropolitan, dedicated to St Mungo, who was bishop here, about the year 560. It is a magnificent and stately edifice, and surprises the beholders with its stupendous bigness, and the workmanship of the artizan. The several rows of pillars, and the exceeding high spire which rises from a square tower in the middle of the cross, shew a wonderful piece of architecture. It is now divided into several preaching-places, one above the other.

Near the church stands a ruinous castle, formerly the residence of the archbishop, who was legal lord or superior of the city, which stands on his ground, and from whom it received its first charter, and many privileges. It is encompassed with an exceeding high wall of hewn stone, and has a fine prospect into the city.

The duke of Montrose has so great an interest here, and in the country round, that he is, in a civil sense, governor of this city, as he is legally of their university, and much beloved in these parts.

Glasgow is a city of business, and has the face of foreign as well as domestick trade; nay, I may say, 'tis the only city in Scotland, at this time, that apparently increases in both. The union has, indeed, answered its end to them, more than to any other part of the kingdom, their trade being new formed by it; for as the union opened the door to the Scots into our American colonies, the Glasgow merchants presently embraced the opportunity; and though, at its first concerting, the rabble of this city made a formidable attempt to prevent it, yet afterwards they knew better, when they found the great increase of their trade by it; for they now send near 50 sail of ships every year to Virginia, New-England, and other English colonies in America.

But if this city could have a communication with the firth of Forth, so as to send their tobacco and sugar by water to Alloway below Stirling, as they might from thence again to London, Holland, Hamburg, and the Baltic, they would very probably in a few years double their trade.

The share they have in the herring-fishery is very considerable; and they cure the herrings so well, and so much better than they are done in any other part of Great Britain, that a *Glasgow herring* is esteemed as good as a *Dutch one*.

I have no room to enlarge upon the home trade of this city, which is very considerable in many things. I shall therefore touch at some few particulars:

1. Here are two very handsome sugar-baking houses, carried on by skilful persons, with large stocks, and to a very great perfection. Here is likewise a large distillery, for distilling spirits from the melasses drawn from sugars, by which they enjoyed a vast advantage for a time, by a reserved article in the union, freeing them from English duties.

2. Here is a manufacture of plaiding, a stuff cross-striped with yellow, red, and other mixtures, for the plaids or veils worn by the women in Scotland.

3. Here is a manufacture of muslins, which they make so good and fine, that great quantities of them are sent into England, and to the British plan-

tations, where they sell at a good price. They are generally striped, and are very much used for aprons by the ladies, and sometimes in head-cloaths by the meaner sort of Englishwomen.

4. Here is also a linen manufacture; but as that is in common with all parts of Scotland, which improve in it daily, I will not insist upon it, as a peculiar, here, though they make a very great quantity of it, and send it to the plantations, as their principal merchandize. Nor are the Scots without a supply of goods for sorting their cargoes to the English colonies, without sending to England for them; and it is necessary to mention it here, because it has been objected by some, that the Scots could not send a sortable cargo to America, without buying from England; which, coming through many hands, and by a long carriage, must consequently be so dear, that the English merchants can under-sell them.

It is very probable indeed, that some things cannot be had here so well as from England, so as to make out such a sortable cargo as the Virginia merchants in London ship off, whose entries at the custom-house consist sometimes of two hundred particulars, as tin, turnery, milinery, upholstery, cutlery, and other crooked-lane wares; in short, somewhat of every thing, either for wearing or house-furniture, building houses or ships.

But though the Scots cannot do all this, we may reckon up what they can furnish, which they have not only in sufficient quantities, but some in greater perfection than in England itself.

1. They have woollen manufactures of their own, such as Stirling serges, Musselburgh stuffs, Aberdeen stockens, Edinburgh shalloons, Blankets, &c.

2. The trade with England being open, they have now all the Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham wares, and likewise the cloths, kerseys, halfthicks, duffels, stockens, and coarse manufactures of the north of England, brought as cheap or cheaper to them by horse-packs, as they are carried to London, it being at a less distance.

3. They have linens of most kinds, especially diapers and table-linen, damasks, and many other sorts not known in England, and cheaper than there, because made at their own doors.

4. What linens they want from Holland or Hamburgh, they import from thence, as cheap as the English can do; and for muslins, their own are very acceptable, and cheaper than in England.

5. Gloves they make better and cheaper than in England; for they send great quantities thither.

6. Another article, which is very considerable here, is, servants, whom they can transport in greater plenty, and upon better terms, than the English, without the scandalous art of kidnapping, wheedling, betraying, and the like; for the poor people offer themselves fast enough, and think it their advantage, as it certainly is, to serve out their times soberly in the foreign plantations, and then become diligent planters for themselves; which is a much wiser course, than to turn thieves, and then be transported to save them from the gallows. This may be given as a reason, and, I believe, it is the only one, why so many more of the Scots servants, who go over to Virginia, settle and thrive there, than of the English; which is so certainly true, that, if it holds on for many years more, Virginia may be rather called a Scots than an English plantation.

I might mention many other particulars; but this is sufficient to shew, that the Scots merchants are not at a loss, how to make up sortable cargoes to send to the plantations; and that, if we can outdo them in some things, they are able to outdo us in others. If they are under any disadvantages in the trade I am speaking of, it is, that they may not, perhaps, have so easy a vend and consumption for the goods they bring back, as the English have at London, Bristol, or Liverpool; for which reason, they have lately set up a wharf at Alloway in the Forth, whence they send their tobacco and sugars

thither by land-carriage, and ship them off from thence for Holland, Ham-  
burgh, or London, as the market offers; and indeed they carry on a profit-  
able trade with England in tobacco, which from the difference of duty, &c.  
they do with no small advantage.

Now, though the carrying their tobacco and sugars several miles over  
land may be some disadvantage; yet if, on the other hand, it be calculated,  
how much sooner the voyage is made from Glasgow to the capes of Vir-  
ginia, than from London, the difference will be made up in the freight, and  
in the expence of the ships, especially in time of war, when the channel is  
thronged with privateers, and the ships wait to go in fleets for fear of ene-  
mies; for the Glasgow vessels are no sooner out of the firth of Clyde, but  
they stretch away to the north-west, are out of the road of the privateers  
immediately, and are often at the capes of Virginia before the London  
ships get clear of the channel. Nay, even in times of peace, there must al-  
ways be allowed one time with another, at least fourteen or twenty days  
difference in the voyage, both going out and coming in, which, taken to-  
gether, is a month or six weeks in the whole voyage; and, considering wear  
and tear, victuals and wages, this makes a considerable difference in the  
trade.

One thing still I must take notice of, before I quit Glasgow. I have  
mentioned, more than once, the duties laid on ale and beer sold in divers  
towns in Scotland, for the benefit and public emolument of the said towns;  
but have here to take notice of the like duty laid for a different purpose,  
that is to say, for a punishment. The case was this:

When the malt-duty was extended, for the first time, to Scotland, it oc-  
casioned much murmuring; and particularly Daniel Campbell, Esq., who  
lived at Glasgow and was member for that town, having given his vote for  
it in parliament, the populace rose, entered his house, destroyed all his goods  
and furniture, and committed other acts of violence and outrage.

This the legislature resenting, as a defiance of lawful authority, an act  
passed, in the 12th of king George I. 1725, to take from the town of Glas-  
gow the benefits of an act before passed, for laying a duty of two penies  
Scots on every pint of ale or beer brewed for sale in the said city, and its  
privileges; and vesting it, for the remainder of the term, which was for  
thirteen years to come (*viz.* from 1725 to 1738), in his majesty, to be put  
under the commissioners of excise, in order to raise the sum of £6080 for  
satisfying the damages and losses sustained by Mr Campbell in the said  
riot; but it provided, that when the said sum was paid, the duty of two  
penies Scots was to return, for the remainder of the term, to the magis-  
trates, for the purposes for which they were originally granted. This oc-  
casioned no good blood, it may be believed, between the city and Mr Camp-  
bell; but yet, this was not the last time this city had the honour to be re-  
presented in parliament by the same gentleman, as it is joined with the  
burgs of Renfrew, Ruglen, and Dumbarton!—So placable, and so forgiving,  
are the generous Scottish nation; or, at least, so little title has the city of  
Glasgow in particular to the national motto of Scotland! Nor did this  
good behaviour of theirs turn out to its disadvantage; for in the 9th of  
of George II. a new act passed, continuing the former act for twenty-five  
years longer, and extending it to the villages of Gorbells, and Port-Glasgow,  
both which places were in the jurisdiction of the city, and reaped all their  
advantages from its neighbourhood; the latter especially, at which the peo-  
ple of Glasgow had built, and constantly maintained, a very commodious  
harbour, and yet were neither of them in the former act.

*Dougal Graham's description of Glasgow.*

As we have given so many descriptions of Glasgow by strangers, we may now be permitted to give the humorous account of our city by Dougal Graham the Glasgow bell-man, and author of the history of the rebellion and many other works in prose and verse. An amusing but not very accurate account of Dougal appeared in the Paisley Magazine. The editor of that work has given a very faithful character of Dougal's penny merriments; but he talks of the history of the rebellion in a manner bordering on contempt. We maintain that the work would not have been so popular had it been entirely destitute of merit. The history contains many curious and minute particulars for which we might look in vain in any other work; it also contains many humorous and graphic sketches of the highlanders and their actions. The ninth edition of the work appeared in 1812. We have other reasons for maintaining the credit of our bell man; the editor did not know that

"Dougal Graham was a ballad maker  
Of credit and renown,  
A merchant pedlar, eke was he,  
Of famous Glasgow town."

Dougal is the author of several popular ballads and songs; and he was celebrated in his own time as a poet, as well as a wit.

"It is well known unto his praise,  
He well deserv'd the poet's bays,  
So sweet was his harmonious lays,  
Loud sounding fame  
Alone can tell how all his days  
He bore that name.

Of witty jokes he had such store  
Johnson could not have pleas'd you more;  
Or with loud laughter made you roar  
As he could do,  
He still had something ne'r before  
Expos'd to view."

It has been said that Dougal was engaged in the rebellion in 1745; but of this we have not sufficient evidence. He informs us himself that he had "been an eye witness to most of the movements of the *armies*, from the rebels first crossing the ford of Frew, to their final defeat at Culloden." It is the opinion of an old man who knew Dougal well, that he was *only* a follower of the army, and carried a pack with small wares. It is evident from his own writings that he had been a privileged person, and had witnessed the excesses of both armies.

"I see'd a highlander, 'twas right droll,  
With a string of puddings, hung on a pole,  
Whip'd o'er his shoulder, skip'd like a fole,  
Cane'd Maggy ban,  
Lap o'er the middin, and middin-hole,  
And aff he ran.

When check'd for this they'd often tell ye,  
Indeed her nainse! 's a tume belly,  
You'd no gi'et wanting bought, nor sell me  
Hersel will haet,  
Go tell king Shorge, and Shordy's Willie,  
I'll hae a meat,

I see'd the soldiers at Linton-brig,  
Because the man was not a whig,  
Of meat and drink leave not a skig  
Within his door,  
They burnt his very hat and wig,  
And thumpt him sore."

In addition to this it may be added, that Dougal was lame of one leg, and had a large hunch on his back, and another protuberance on his breast; and hence it may be supposed that if "Johnnie Coup" had not met with more powerful opponents than our bellman, he had not taken to his "heels in the morning."

The History of the Rebellion published by Dougal in 1752, differs very much from the third edition published in 1774, this last appears to have been greatly altered and enlarged, and many curious passages in the earlier edition are suppressed in this. In 1752, Dougal talks of the Rebels with a great deal of virulence; in 1774, he softens his tone, and occasionally introduces apologies for their conduct. In 1752, Dougal styles himself "merchant in Glasgow;" a rhyming merchant could not be expected to be rich, and he says:

You papists are a cursed race;  
And this I tell you to your face,  
And your images of gold so fine  
Their curses come on me and mine,  
Likewise themselves at any rate  
For money now is ill to get;  
I have run my money to an en'  
And have nouthier paper nor pen,  
To write thir lines the way you see me  
And there's none for to supplie me.

After this he became a printer, and it is said that he would compose his own verses, and set them up at the case, without committing them to writing. The time when he was appointed bellman is not known; but it could not have been earlier than 1770, as an old gentleman remembers other four bellmen who held the office before Dougal, and after the year 1764. Before the year 1780, the office of bellman was of great importance, compared with what it has become in this age of hand-bills and advertisements. Before the introduction of stage coaches to so many parts of the country, it was the custom to send the bellman through to proclaim return chaises.

"The Bull Inn, and the Saracen,  
Were both well serv'd with him at e'en,  
As oft times we have heard and seen  
Him call retour,  
For Enburg, Greenock, and Irvine,  
At any hour."

Dougal died in 1779; an elegy of considerable merit was published on the occasion of his death. Besides the History of the Rebellion, he wrote many other poems and songs, many of which are relating to the rebellion. He has a poem on the pride of women, another on the popular superstitions of Scotland, a dialogue between the pope and the prince of darkness, an epitaph on the third command, &c. &c. A diligent collector might still find as many of Dougal's poems as would form a volume. We come now to Dougal's description of Glasgow, which has long been popular, although it was not generally known that it was by the bellman that our city had been "married to immortal verse."

*John Highlandman's remarks on Glasgow.*

Her nameel into Glasgow went,  
An erran there to see't;  
And she ne'er pe saw a ponier town,  
Was stan'ing on her feet.

For a' the houses that be tere,  
Pe theiket wi' plue stanes,  
And a stane ladder to gang up,  
No fa' to prack her panes.

She'll gang upon a staney road,  
A street they do him ca',  
And when me seek the shapman's house,  
Her name be on the wa'.

I gang to seek a snik tamback,  
And standing at the corse,  
And tere I saw a dead man,  
Was riding on a horse.

And O he pe a poor man,  
And no hae mony claise,  
Te progs be worn aff her feet,  
And me see a' his tae.

Te horse had up his muckle ft,  
For to gie me a shap,  
And gaped wi' his great mouth,  
To grip me by the tap.



He had a staff into his hand,  
To fight me an he could,  
Put hersel' pe rin awa frae him,  
His horse be unco proud.

But I be rin around about,  
And stand about the guard,  
Where I see the diel chap the hours,\*  
Tan me grow unco fear'd.

Ohon! ohon! her maiseel said,  
And where will me go rin?  
For yonder pe te plack man,  
Tat purns te fouls for sin.

I'll no pe stay nae langer tare,  
But fast I'm rin awa;  
An' see te man a thraving reape,  
Peside the Promie-law.

An' O she be a lang todder,  
I speir fat they do wi't;  
He said, To hang the Highlandmann,  
For stealing o' their meat.

Hout, hersel's an honest shentleman,  
I'm never yet be steal,  
But whan I meet a muckle purse,  
I like her unco weel.

Tan fare you weel you sancy loon,  
I fain your skin would pay;  
I came to your town the morn, but,  
And I'll gang out yesterday.

Tan she'l gae to her quarter house  
The loer was unco pra'  
For tere they had a cow's husband,  
Was pricket on the wa'.

O tere we gat a shappin aie,  
And tan we gat a supper,  
A filthy choud o' chappit meat,  
Was boti'd amang a butter.

It was a filthy dirty beef,  
His bains was like te horn;  
She was a calf wanting the skin,  
Before that he was born.

Next day I'm gang upon the kirk,  
To hear a lawland preach,  
And mony a pouy sang the'l sing,  
Tere pooks they did him teach.

And tere I saw a ponny mattam,  
Wi' feathers on her wame,  
I wonder an' she be gaun to dee,  
Or what be in her min'.

Another mattams follow her,  
Wha's ners was round like cogs;  
And clitter clatter cries her feet,  
She had on iron brogues.

And tere I saw another mattam,  
Into a tarry seck,  
And twa poor mans be carry her,  
Wi' rapas about him neck.

She pe see in' o' fanity,  
As no gang on the grun',  
Put twa poor mans pe carry her,  
In a barrow covered abune.

Some had a shah tall till her mouth,  
And some pe had a bonnet,  
Put my Shannet and Donald's wife,  
Wad rather hae a bonnock.

\* At that time a clockmaker in Trongate had a figure of the devil which struck the hours.

*Riots in Glasgow in 1689, from Rule's, second vindication, 1691. (These riots have not been mentioned by any of our historians.)*

"That which followeth, is an account of the tumult at Glasgow, upon the episcopal ministers reassuming the pulpit, after the princes declaration, that none should disturb one another in matters of religion: this is more fully set down in his 2d collection of papers, p. 50. viz. that the magistrates and ministers assembled, and resolved, that the minister should preach Feb. 17, as was usual: in order to this, they, by the chief magistrate then in town, required the captain of the guard to lay down arms, as the declaration enjoined; he refused: after this, the people that used to meet in the hills, and they of the meeting-houses, whispered together about their bloody designs against the minister and his people: one sunday they hindered the ringing of some of the bells: they publicly threatened the people as they went to church; they pursued a minister, who escaped, by going into a house: the magistrates going to church found it surrounded by a rabble, whom they desired to go home in peace; but they railed at the magistrates, and assaulted them with staves and battons; gave a blow to John Bell one of the late baillies; the magistrates ordered the town servant and officers to beat off the rabble, and so went into the church; in time of sermon the pretended captain of the guard came into the church, crying aloud that the town was in armes: toward the end, the rabble, conducted by the laird of

Carland, fired into it: a boy was wounded in the face; they broke open the doors, searched for the parson and found him. They refused to go home when the magistrates required them: they took the people out of church by fours and fives, and exposed them to the fury of the rable: many were wounded, and rudely treated: and not a few persons of some note. This narrative (which I have abridged but not altered) is signed by James Gibson, baillie John Gilhagie, Patrick Bell. For answer to all this; it is in the 1st place to be considered, that little faith is to be given to his assertions; and that on two accounts; one is, the lying stories that he had told of the people of Glasgow, page 39, 40. As that on Thursday Januarie 17 1689, the minister did not enter into the church. Also what is said about Mr Alexander George is false. They did no more but search for the keys of the church door and tore his gown: which we do not approve. They had been provoked by his railing in a sermon against our reformers Luther, Calvin, Knox, &c. Not only so, but abundance of lies are interspersed in the narrative of the tumult at the high church, Feb. 17. As that a pernicious rout surrounded the church: it was only a few women stood in the church door. That the magistrates went to the church with the minister is false; for only baillie Gibson was there: that these women or any else, assaulted the minister, or people, is false; for his party were the first aggressors; it is also false that 600 of the best quality in town entered the church without arms: for there were not in all above 200; and not 40 of such quality; and they (or many of them) were armed with pistols, swords, clubs with nails in the ends of them, &c. It is false, that the ministers party suffered such things as he saith. For most, and they of the best quality, who were there, do acknowledge that no such thing was done to them, but that the presbyterians conveyed them home in safety. Likewise what is said of their respect to the Prince of Oranges declaration, is a lying pretence; for it is well known, they have never shewed any respect to him, nor to his government, but the contrary is apparent in their whole conduct. It is also to be considered that the witnesses brought to attest the story, are not competent: John Gibson was a party, and made a baillie by the archbishop, and all knew the prelates inclinations towards the present civil government. John Gilhagie is lookt on by all as a foolish and rash man, who little considereth what he doth: Patrick Bell, and his brother, were, soon after, seased for treasonable practises; were long in prison, and are now under bail. The truth in opposition to his lying story is this: the episcopal ministers in the town being thrust from their churches by the rable, before the government was settled, the provost, Walter Gibson, (who had been chosen by the arch bishop) made a paction with the presbyterians, (for preventing confusion) that the keyes of all the churches should be deposited in the hands of two men till the convention of estates should determine in the matter; instead of this, he being absent (may be of purpose) his brother baillie Gibson, hired a company of ruffians, armed as is above exprest; who with one Minister (a simple man, whom they prevailed with) went to the church, and found 40 women in the door, fell on them and sadly wounded 32 of them, in a most barbarous manner. The noise of this raised some of the hill men, who were in town, who beat drums, and got to arms, this occasioned the scattering of the meeting houses (who were quietly hearing the word) some of the sober presbyterians dealt with the hill men, and endeavoured an accomodation; only some of the friends of the women who had been wounded, could not be restrained from violence: but what they did was nothing like what the women had suffered: the actors in this tragedy who beat and wounded the women, were John Gibson baillie, John Bell, commissar Robertson, George Robertson, and his two sons, John Robertson, John Watt, Inglis, Patrick Bell, James Marshall, John Coats, John Filahill, John Paterson, Horn, John Aitkin, Alexander Aitkin, James Lie's two sons, James Robertson, the names of

the women who were wounded, and many of them hardly cured, are Mrs Maxwell, Mary Fleckfield, Marion Ewin, Agnes Rodger, Agnes Allan, Elizabeth Linning, Janet Loudoun, Margaret Dalgleish, Bessie Jackson, Janet Castellaw, Janet Fleeming, Janet Robertson, Margaret Inglis, Mariou Finlaw, Janet Kid, Janet Brand, Christian Lang, Janet Wood, Mrs Mill, Janet Howie, Margaret Lin, Catherine Lin, Isabel Paterson, Janet Young, Margaret Anderson, Margaret Corse, Bessie Fleeming, Grissel Brown, Bessie Marshel, Janet Shearer, Margaret Steven: some of them are not recovered to this day, now after two years: they all have suffered patiently, and wait for a hearing of their cause by a competent judge, as was promised them all, this was sufficiently attested before John Leckie then bailie."

Defoe, in his presbyterian persecution examined 1707, states that the city paid the owner of an episcopal meeting house, several hundred pounds sterling, for the damage done to the house by the rabble.

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*Churches of Glasgow, May 14, 1689. Orders of the Committee of Estates.*

Anent the supplicatione given in and presented to the committee of estates, be the people of Glasgow, of the presbiteriane perswasione, shewing that whereas there are a great number of poor people lately come from Ireland to Glasgow, in such a great number that the meeting houses there are not able to containe them, so that they are exceedingly crouded, to the prejudice of the people, and seeing that the churches of Glasgow have these many moneths by past been emptie, without any preaching in them; and therefor humble craveing the said committee would grant to the foresaid inhabitants, the use of the churches for their exercisinge the publict worship of God, as the said supplicatione bears. Which being read and considered be the said committee of estates; they have allowed and heirby allows the ministers, preachers at the saids meeting houses, the use of the inner hie kirk, and the Tron kirk of Glasgow.

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*Defoe's account of the Riots concerning the Union, 1706.*

On Thursday the            day of            the fast appointed by the commissioners of the assembly was kept in Glasgow, Mr Clark minister of the Tron Kirk, preached from the words in Ezra viii. 21. "And I proclaimed a fast at the river of Ahava, that we might afflict ourselves before our God, to seek of Him a right way for us and for our little ones, and for all our substance."

In the conclusion of his sermon, after telling his hearers the sad condition they were brought to, and how forward Glasgow used to be in the honest cause, he added to this purpose,

"Addresses would not do, and prayers would not do, there must be other methods; it is true prayer was a duty, but we must not rest there, ——— and closed it with these words, wherefore up, and be valiant for the city of our God."

The sermon ended about eleven o'clock, and the people were so inflamed before, that, by one of the clock, the mob were gotten together, their drum was beat in the back streets, and all the confusions we are now to speak of followed.

The next day, the deacons of the trades, which is the same as in London, the masters of the companies, followed with a middling number of tradesmen, came to the council house, and leaving the people below, the

deacons of trades and some few went up to the provost, and demanded of him very rudely, if he would address.

The provost, though surprised with their manner, composed himself, and, according to his known calmness and steadiness of temper, told them, that he was not satisfied to address; and an eminent inhabitant of the town, viz. The laird of Blackhouse, used a great many arguments with them, civilly to persuade them to be easy and satisfied, and not to promote any disorders in the city.

While they were thus discoursing in the Town-house, the number of the people increased without, and began to be tumultuous; but as soon as the deacons came out, and reported to them in short, that the provost had refused to address, the people fell a shouting, and raging, and throwing stones, and raised a very great uproar.

And here the deacons deservedly obtain the title of the raisers of this rabble; for, had they related the calmness, the reasonings, and the manner with which the provost very discreetly answered them, the people might very easily have been quietly dismissed; but now it was too late, the answer, as it was given to them, was only in gross, that the provost was resolute, and would not address.

Enraged thus, they flung stones at the windows, and, as much as they could, insulted the provost; but he found means to withdraw, so that they could not hurt him for that time.

In this rage they went directly to the provost's house, got into it, took away all his arms, which were about twenty-five muskets, &c. Some few things were stolen in the throng, but that was not much: from thence they went to the laird of Blackhouse's dwelling, broke his windows, and showed their teeth, and thus the first tumult ended.

The provost retired for a while out of town, and the laird of Blackhouse also, not knowing what the issue of these things might be.

I pay no compliment at all here, but a debt to truth, in noting, that the provost of Glasgow for that time, John Aird esquire, was an honest, sober, discreet gentleman, one that had always been exceedingly beloved, even by the common people, particularly for his care of, and charity to the poor of the town; and, at another time, would have been the last man in the town they would have insulted.

I mention this to obviate the supposition, that the rabble took this occasion to insult him, upon former resentments, as has been usual in like cases.

The provost being withdrawn, and the address they designed thus baulked.

They set it on foot without him, and indeed they effectually answered the magistrates desire, who resolved, if there was an address, it should be a meer mob address.

Many a mean step they took to get hands, by threatening, affrighting, hurrying people into it, taking youths and meer childrens hands to it.

Every man that refused to sign it, was threatened to be rabbled, and have his house plundered, which made a great many timorous people sign it, that did not approve of it.

This being the method, it may easily be imagined, the address was not many days a finishing; and such as it was, they sent it away by four of the townsmen, whereof the first two were the deacon of the taylor and the deacon of the shoemakers; the other two that went with it were gentlemen, too well known to be suspected of desiring any such kind of tumultuous proceedings, but complied with their desire, in order to prevent worse consequences.

If the multitude of addresses, which have been boasted of, as a declaration of the aversion of the people to the union, may be guessed at by this,

those gentlemen, who bring this as an argument, have small reason to boast, and need not be very forward, to have the particulars examined into.

The address having thus been signed, and sent away, the people begun to be quiet again, and the tumults seemed to have an end; the provost, who had fled to Edinburgh, came home again, and every one went quietly about their business, till, a little while after, a new occasion set all in a flame again, worse than it was before, and made it appear, who was at the bottom of it all.

And here the warm gentleman, who, from the pulpit put the match to this gunpowder, may see who laid the train; ——— The trifle of addressing was the least thing they sought for, though that served a purpose also; ——— And these good people, who were drawn in to begin it, saw no farther; but now it appeared to be all Jacobite and papist at the bottom; that blood and confusion was the thing they drove at, and king James, prelacy, tyranny, popery, and all the mischiefs this nation has to fear from them, lay hid in the design, as will presently appear, and the poor thoughtless multitude were only hurried into it, by a conjunction of mistakes.

The second rabble had a beginning as small as the first, though not so soon laid, because the first had only the address in view, and was managed by a few, that the contrivers of those disorders had imposed upon, and deluded; but this part was under the more immediate conduct of the very party themselves, and was introduced as follows.

One of the magistrates (Baillie Hamilton) of the city, had committed a \* fellow to the tolbooth for theft; ——— he had, it seems, been taken offering to sale, a musquet, or some other things, which, it was made appear, belonged to the provost of the city, and which was taken out of his house in the time of the rabble abovementioned.

This fellow lay in the tolbooth for some time; but it was observed, that, in an evening, there would be several of the common people at the window, talking to him through the grates of the prison; ——— The provost apprehending, that the imprisonment of this fellow, might be a pretence for a new disturbance, resolved to discharge him; but, that it might not seem to be done for fear, took a bond of him to appear again, when called for, and, among the rest of the people, who came to talk with him at the grate, was one Finlay, a loose sort of a fellow, who had formerly been a serjeant in Dumbarton's regiment in Flanders, and who openly professed himself a Jacobite, a fellow that followed no employ, but his mother kept a little change-house at the remotest part of the town on the Edinburgh side.

The fellow had given his comrades an account, that the magistrates had taken a bond of him; and the next morning this Finlay, and a rabble with him, comes up to the clerk's chamber, another office in the tolbooth, where the magistrates meet, and there they demand this bond of the clerk, it being put into his hands.

The magistrates willing to take away all occasions of tumult, and to leave them no excuse, ordered the bond to be delivered up, for the gentlemen rabble had now a full command of the town.

But to let it be seen, that these were but seeking occasions, notwithstanding the provost had told them, they should have the bond delivered up; and they had now no reason but to be satisfied, the clerk having orders to deliver it; they continued together, resolving to insult the provost at his coming out.

The provost not imagining any danger, having granted their request, comes innocently out of the tolbooth, and went toward his own house; the rabble immediately gathered about him, thrusting and abusing him, and not

\* The fellow's name was Parker, a loose, vagabond, profligate fellow, of a very ill character, a spinner of tobacco by employment, but a very scandalous person.

with villainous language only, but with stones and dirt, and such like thrown at him.

He would have made to his own house, but the multitude increasing, and growing furious, he took sanctuary in a house, and running up a stair-case, lost the rabble for sometime, they pursuing him into a wrong house; however, they searched every apartment to the top of the stair, and came into the very room where he was; but the same hand that smote the men of Sodom with blindness, when they would have rabbled the angels, protected him from this many headed monster, and so blinded them, that they could not find him: it is the opinion of many of the soberest and most judicious of the citizens, that, if they had found him, their fury was, at that time, so past all government, that they would have murdered him, and that in a manner barbarous enough; and if they had, as we say of a bull dog, once but tasted blood, who knows where they would have ended?

The provost was hid in a bed, which folded up against the wall, and which they never thought of taking down; having escaped this imminent danger, he was conveyed out of town the next day by his friends, and went for the second time to Edinburgh.

The rabble was now fully master of the town, they ranged the streets, and did what they pleased; no magistrate durst show his face to them, they challenged people as they walk'd the streets with this question, "Are you for the union;" and no man durst own it, but at their extremest hazard.

The next thing they did, was to search for arms in all the houses of those, that had appeared for the union; and first they went to the dean of guild, and, upon his refusing to give them his arms, they took them away by force; they stopt here a little, but having given out, that they would search the houses of all that were for the union, the magistrates assembled, and considering, that if the citizens were disarmed, and the rabble possess of their weapons, they might, in the next place, possess their houses, wives and wealth, at their command; and that it was better to defend themselves now, than be murdered and plundered in cold blood; They resolved therefore to raise some strength, to oppose this violence, and accordingly ordered the town guards to be doubled that night, and removed the place of arms from the usual guard house to the tolbooth;—and that this guard should be of select persons, such as they knew.

Accordingly orders were sent to all the captains of the city militia, that each of them should bring twelve men with them, such as, they could depend upon, would stand by them, to secure the peace of the city; and this was besides the ordinary guard.

This was done readily, and with great secrecy and celerity, the captains of the militia being faithful honest gentlemen, brought their men without any noise, beat of drum, or the like, and leaving the ordinary guard at the usual place, and were that night increased to a whole company, and this select guard was placed in the council chamber.

The rabble, who had resolved to be as good as their words, were now gotten together; and whether they thought the magistrates were not in the council chamber, and so they resolved to begin with them; or whether they had intelligence, that they were upon their guard is not certain; but about nine a clock at night they gathered about the tolbooth, and seeing a centinel plac'd at the top of the stair, Finlay, of whom before, is ordered to go up, and see what they were a doing, as he-called it.

When he came to the top of the stair, the centinel challeng'd him and thrust him back; but he comes on again, and thrusts in with the centinel, and gets by him.

At this juncture one of the citizens, who was privately appointed to meet as above, was just coming up; and having pass'd as privately as he could thro' the mob, who were at the stair foot to the number of about one hundred, being a select party only, for the rest were not then got to-

gether, was going up the stairs; this gentleman seeing a fellow assault the centinel, boldly stept up to him, and knockt him down on the stair head with the butt end of his musket, and immediately calls the guard.

The guard immediately took to their arms, and headed by one lieutenant Lindsay, an old soldier of king William's, but now a burgess and inhabitant of the city, they came down and drew up at the foot of the stair.

Some pieces were fired in the street, but whether at the guard or no, was not known; the multitude was great by this time, and being late at night, it could not well be discern'd; but as they had all the reason in the world to expect it, they fell resolutely to work with them, and sallying upon the rabble, they immediately fled and dispers'd.

Having thus broke the first body of them, it was observ'd, that they only fled from the immediate shock, but stood in throngs under the \* piazzas, and in the heads of closses, to see what the guard would do; and that, with one hallow, they could all be together again in a moment, whereupon a party was ordered down every street to clear the piazzas and closses, and see the rabble effectually dispers'd, which, they did, but were all the way assaulted from the houses and out of the closses with curses and stones; the former did not much hurt except to the givers, but the latter wounded several of the inhabitants, and some were very much hurt.

Had they been able to have renew'd this guard, the public peace had been maintain'd, and the whole design of this rabble disappointed: but it is to be noted, these gentlemen were all citizens, heads of families, and of the principal inhabitants; the commonalty was universally debauch'd, and not to be trusted, and the gentlemen could not do duty every night, neither had all that were zealous enough against the tumults, either bodies to bear the fatigue of soldiers, or hearts to adventure; and those that were forward-est, could not be always in arms:—this first piece of work was on Saturday night, the next night they reliev'd the guard by the like select number, and all was quiet; for, while these men appear'd, the rabble durst not stir.

On Monday, the magistrates summoned the town council, and, sending for the deacons of the tradesmen, the thing proposed was, what course should be taken to secure the peace of the city, and keep the magistrates and inhabitants from plunder and insult.

The deacons of trades, subtilly, and as appear'd, designedly, at least such of them as were in the design, proposed, that this select guard should be omitted, and pretended to promise, that, if any tumult happened, they would come to the town guard with their men to defend the city; which, whoever observes how well they performed, will think it no breach of charity, to say they never designed it:—however, for this week, there was no more tumult, but the mob reign'd masters, and Finlay, who now had made himself one of their leaders, set up a guard at the upper end of the town near the Cathedral, as it were in opposition to the town guard.

This whole week was spent in amusements, and raising reports of the rising of the people at Stirling, at Hamilton, and in Angus; and that a great army of them was to rendezvous at Hamilton, from whence they were to march to Edinburgh, to raise the parliament: Finlay gives out, that he will march with all the men of Glasgow to meet their brethren at Hamilton on the same design;—by whose assistance all this was done, the government was too merciful to make a narrow enquiry, and so I must leave it as they did in the dark: having brought the folly and madness of the poor people to such a height, Finlay actually gets together about 45 men, for that was the most of the great army he raised; and on the Friday following, this contemptible wretch having made himself their general, marches out of the city with them for Hamilton; they were armed with muskets and swords, such as they had taken out of the magistrates houses; and (where-

\* The new buildings at the cross have small piazzas of stone on both sides, under which the shops are, and the people may walk in wet weather.

ver he procur'd it, for every one knows he had it not of his own) he distributed to every man a dollar;—and thus in arms against their native country, and the Protestant religion, these poor deluded people march'd away, under the command of an abject scoundrel wretch, that openly profess'd himself a Jacobite, and that, with his good will, would have seen all the Presbyterians in Scotland ruin'd.

But to such a pass were things now come, and who can account for some critical junctures, in which men may be brought to ruin themselves with their own hands, and never suffer themselves to listen to the cautions of their friends.

The town, though rid of Finlay and his vanguard, enjoyed not the more peace, or were in less danger, for the mob that remained kept up their guard, threatened yet worse things than had been done, and were afterward as good as their words to a title.

The government, it may be supposed, were constantly acquainted with those things, and their forbearance had not a little heartened up the party that pushed these mischiefs on; however, being loth to come to extremities, they try'd gentler methods first, and the lord high commissioner having laid it before the parliament, they immediately pass'd an act discharging the mustering of troops in the country during this session, and a proclamation was published against tumults, and both these were sent to Glasgow to be published.

It should be noted here, that, by the act of security, any of the nobility, gentry, or towns, might meet in arms, muster and exercise their fencible men, and the like, upon any occasion of which they were judges; which was done in order to make the militia of Scotland more serviceable, or as some think *in terrorem* to serve a cause; but be that as it will, it may remain undetermined; but, at this juncture, the parliament foresaw, it might be a handle for the drawing together any number of men at such a time as this, and might be dangerous to the peace, wherefore they caused an act to be brought in to repeal that part of the act of security, for so long only as the present parliament was sitting.

When this act of parliament and proclamation came to town, which was on the Monday after Finlay's march, the magistrates assembled about ten in the morning, and caused the messenger that brought it to read it at the cross; accordingly the messenger goes up to the usual place, and read first the act of parliament, the magistrates were below, and the officers attending as usual, and a vast multitude of people were got together to hear what it was, before the officer had done, the people began to make a noise, and throw stones at him; but however, the man went on, and read out the act, and began the proclamation against tumults: but he had hardly read the title of the proclamation, when the stones came so thick, there was no standing it, and the poor fellow not a little bruised was driven off the stair.

Upon this the magistrates ordered one of the town officers to go up and read, which he did as far as he could, but was in like manner driven off by the fury of the stoning: in the *interim* of this, the magistrates had sent for the town guard to protect the second officer in reading; the officer of the guard seeing the other officer abused thus before their faces, commands his men to fall upon the rabble with the clubs of their musquets, which they did, and knocked down some of them; but the tradesmen that were upon the guard, in the very action deserted, and refused to obey the command of their officers, which so encouraged the rabble, that they came on again with shouts and huzza's, and with volleys of stones they fell upon the few of the guard that were faithful, and drove them off from the street.

The officer that commanded them retreated them into the guard house, but this was not a place to be defended against such a multitude, so in short they broke in upon them and disarm'd them, and well it was they came off without blood, — some of them were very much bruised with stones.



The rabble now flush with victory, were in a terrible fury, and this was the most outrageous part of the whole transaction; having disarm'd the guard, the next thing was to storm the tolbooth, immediately they get ladders to the windows, and breaking in, they seize upon two hundred and fifty halberts which are the towns arms; with these upon their shoulders in rank and file they rovd about the streets, and made their rendezvous at the old castle where their guard was kept; here they gave out, that, in the afternoon, they would come down and plunder the merchants houses, nay, and threatened their lives too, which put the whole city in an unspeakable consternation.

Nor were they wanting in some part of their threatened execution, for about three in the afternoon they detach'd a party of about twenty men arm'd, some with musquets, some with halberts, these, with a drum before them, came to the cross, and from thence took their march down the high streets, breaking open the doors and houses of whoever they pleased, pretending to search for arms, but stole and plundered whatever came in their way, and thus they continued till ten a clock at night.

They got not above thirty muskets, with some pistols and swords, but the terror of the inhabitants is not to be express'd, who were oblig'd to bear this violence without complaint; this small party was follow'd by a vast throng of boys and idle fellows like themselves, which increased the fright of the citizens. —

Having thus ranged the city at pleasure till about ten a clock at night, they march'd away with the spoil of their masters up to their main guard, from thence they beat their tatoo round the town like a garrison; and indeed they were no less, for they had the city in their full possession, and everybodys life and goods at their mercy.

Their rudeness in this pretended search for arms is not to be described, and had they met with any opposition, no doubt it would have been worse; they came into the rooms where persons that lay sick were just dying, and put all things into inexpressible confusion; they came into chambers, where women were lying in, and barbarously made them rise, pretending to search under their beds for arms: in short, except that there was no blood shed, they acted the exact part of an enraged ungoverned multitude.

But, to return to their army of forty-five, which was all this while on its march; and were advanc'd as far as Kilsyth, on their way to Edinburgh.

The government who had an exact account of all these things, and who had try'd all the gentle methods of proclamations, acts of parliament, &c. finding to what height things were brought, and that nothing but force could remedy them, prepar'd to be before-hand with these forward gentlemen; and having an account both of their march and number, the lord commissioner ordered a detachment of dragoons, joyn'd with some horse granadeers of the guard, under the command of colonel Campbell, uncle to the duke of Argyll, to march with all expedition for Glasgow.

Finlay, in the meantime being at Kilsyth, has notice of the march of these dragoons, within a few hours after his arrival there; and hearing no news of the great parties of five and six thousand, which he had perswaded his men would meet him there; and being alarm'd at the news of the dragoons, he sends back — Campbell, another of the ring-leaders of his rabble, to bring up the second body which was to be ready to follow, and which were reported to be four hundred, but they thank'd him and stay'd at home; and with the rest he march'd to Hamilton, where he arriv'd on Sunday about noon, the third day after his march from Glasgow.

Here he quartered his army that night, and finding, as before, none of the friends that were to assemble from all parts, nor no news of them, he bestow'd a volley of curses upon them, and marches directly back to Glasgow, where he arriv'd, to the no small mortification of his fellows, on Wednesday, the next day but one after the plundering I have related before; they had halted at Rugland, a burgh about two miles from Glasgow,

where, as I suppose, they called a council of war among themselves ; but, being all voters, they agreed upon nothing, but to march home, which accordingly they did ; and, in order of battle enter'd the city, and march'd directly up to their main guard aforesaid : here they made, says my author, their rendezvous, having not thought fit to keep the field any longer.

And now they began to think a little, for I cannot allow myself to say they had done it before ; their danger began now to show itself, and to stare in their faces a little ; they began to consider what they had been doing with others, and what was now like to be doing with them ; they had no more protection from the act about mustering, and the proclamation began to work with them ; and now they did the only rational act of their whole management, and which indeed saved all their lives.

On Thursday morning, having maturely weighed their affairs, they resolved to separate and lay down their arms, which accordingly they did very quietly and calmly, and carried their arms, not to the magistrates, where they had them, but to the deacons of their trades, who they knew were their friends.

How it came to pass, that providence, whom they had so far provoked, inspir'd them with this prudence, so seasonably for their own safety, none, but that infinite goodness, that punishes less than crimes deserve, can say. It is most certain, they had no particular intelligence of the march of the Queens troops, for the city itself knew nothing of them more than in general ; but it was not full two hours after they had separated, delivered their arms, and all was quiet, but the dragoons enter'd the town, not a magistrate, nor an inhabitant knew of them, till they saw them upon the street, to their no small satisfaction.

The whole party was about two hundred and twenty men ; they had marched with great secrecy all night, and suffered nobody to pass by them, to carry notice before of their coming — ; when they came near the city, colonel Campbell detach'd an advanc'd party of twenty five dragoons, under the command of lieutenant Pollock who knew the town, and knew where Finlay liv'd, the whole body following at a small distance.

The lieutenant entering the town, stopt, and alighted just at Finlay's door. and rushing immediately in with two or three dragoons, they find Finlay and one Montgomery, another of the knot, but famous for nothing that I ever heard of, but his being taken with him, sitting by the fire ; they seiz'd them immediately, and by this time the whole body was entered the city, march'd down to the cross, and drew up there on the street, where they sat still upon their horses, it raining very hard all the time, which was about three hours.

The mob of the city were in no small consternation, as may well be supposed, at this appearance ; and several, whose guilt gave them ground to think of the gallows, made the best of their way out of the town ; there was no appearance of any rescue, and the dragoons commanded the people off of the street, and to keep their houses — ; two fellows had the boldness to beat a drum in two several parts of the city, but the gentlemen they call'd for, had more wit than to come, and the drummers, with very much difficulty, narrowly escap'd being killed.

The dragoons having secured their prisoners, and mounted them on horseback, with their legs tyed under the horses bellys ; never so much as alighted or baited their horses, but marched away the same afternoon to Kilsyth.

As they were going away, they had some stones thrown at them from the tops of houses, and some that were stragling behind had like to have been knock'd off of their horses, but six or seven dragoons coming back, they were fetched off without hurt.

No sooner were they gone out of the town, but the drums beat again in all the streets, and the rable got together with all the rage and venom imaginable, and coming to the magistrates, they told them in so many

words, that they should send some of their number to Edinburgh immediately, for that if they had not their two men delivered to them, they would pull their houses down about their ears. Some have blam'd the magistrates for sending to Edinburgh; but if such would consider circumstances, how the dragoons were gone, they had an enrag'd mob to deal with, and no strength to defend themselves, it cannot but be thought the gentlemen were in the right to comply with the juncture of the time, and gratify rather than exasperate them, when they were absolutely in their power.

The magistrates, however, according to the command of their masters the mobb, (for such at this time they were,) sent away two of the bailies of the town, and some of the deacons of trades went with them, but they soon came back again as wise as they went, having received a severe check from the council by the mouth of the lord chancellor; and it was once within a little of their being committed to prison with the other.

Thus ended this petty war, being the only violence we meet with in the whole transaction. I had not been so large in the relation of so trifling an affair, but that it serves to clear up several other cases to the world, which otherwise there are several mistakes about.

1. And principally indeed for the sake of the city of Glasgow, a city which in all ages since the reformation, and in the very reformation itself, has been particularly famous for honesty, zeal, and bravery in a constant opposition to the enemies either of the religion or liberties of their country —, a city eminent for the true and sincere profession of the reformed religion, and forward upon all occasions to spend their blood and treasure in defence of it: and as nothing can be more untrue than to suggest this tumult was the act and deed of the city of Glasgow; so to clear her of that scandal, I thought myself oblig'd to do her justice, by setting the case in its true light; nothing clears up the innocence of a person or party like bare matter of fact, and therefore I have impartially related this story just as I receiv'd it upon the spot from several of the principal inhabitants of the city, whose integrity in the relation I have no reason to question.

Nothing is more certain, than that the tumult at Glasgow had its rise and beginning among the Jacobite party: in all the rabble and riots, they were secured as they past the streets, they were carrest by the mob, they huzza'd them to to the work, their houses were never search'd for arms, nor the least insult offered to their persons; the very leaders of the rabble were of their party, and indeed their friends mixt themselves with the rabblers on all occasions, to prompt them to insult the citizens.

The rabblers themselves on the other hand were a sort of people ignorantly inflam'd by this party, and unhappily set on fire by an accident which had its beginning rather in an ignorance of the plot of that party, than design to serve them in it.

But for the city of Glasgow it is clear, not a citizen of any note, not a magistrate, not a merchant, not any thing that can be called denominating to a place, but what abhor'd it, and as far as they durst opposed it; and I think 'tis hard they should first fall under the misfortune, and then under the scandal of it too; and for that reason I have been thus particular in the story.

Again, here may be seen a small scetch of the petitioners and addressers against the union, and of their original, who they are that were moved, and who moved them; not a papist, not a Jacobite, not a prelatist in Scotland but what declar'd themselves against the union; and those honest men that unhappily approve them in that, may see what blessed company they were yoked with, which is a hint I cannot avoid leaving upon record for their instruction.

I should have told you that the Sunday after being the 15th of December, the dragoons returned to Glasgow, and instead of returning the two prisoners they had taken, carried away three more, and had directions for others, but it seems they were fled.

They went to Hamilton also, and seiz'd two gentlemen & a lady, who belong'd to the Dutchess ———, and who, they said, Finlay accused, but both these, and all the rest, were, after the union was finished, discharged without punishment; the merciful government of her majesty rather delighting to pity, than to punish the follies of the poor deluded people; shewing them the difference between the legally establish'd power, which they blindly opposed, and the past implacable and merciless tyranny, which they as blindly espoused.

And thus happily ended the tumult at Glasgow, which put the honest people of both nations in no small apprehensions; and which, if the party had obtain'd their design, in getting the poor people into arms in other places, might have been fatal enough.

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*A representation of the sad condition and humble desires of the people of Glasgow.*

It pleased the Lord, in the deep of his wisdom and overruling providence, so to dispose, that upon the 17th of June last 1652, being Thursday, a little before two of the clocke in the afternoone, a sudden and violent fire brake up within a narrow alley upon the east side of the street above the crosse, which, within a short space burnt up six allies of houses, with diverse considerable buildings upon the fore-street. And, while the inhabitants of the neighbouring places of the towne were flocked together for the removal of the goods that could be gotten from amongst the fire, and hindering, so far as in them lay, the spreading of the same, the wind blowing from the north-east, carried such sparks of the flame as kindled, unexpectedly, some houses on the west side of the Saltmarket, where the fire so spread, that it did over-run all from house to house, and consumed, in some few houres, what came in its way, not only houses, but goods also, both of the inhabitants of that street, and of others likewise, who, when the fire began upon them, had brought to that place these of their goods and moveables which were gotten safe from the fire that first seized upon them. This fire, by the hand of God, was carried so from the one side of that street to the other, that it was totally consumed on both sides, and in it the faire, best, and most considerable buildings in the town, with all the shops and warehouses of the merchants which were therein, and from that street the flame was carried to the Tronigate, Gallowgate, and Bridgestreet-gate, in all which streets a great many considerable houses and buildings, with the best part of the moveables and commodities of the inhabitants were burnt to ashes. This sad dispensation from the hand of an angry God continued near eighteen houres, before the great violence of the fire began to abate; in this space of time many of those who were wealthy before, were extremely impoverished; many merchants, and others almost ruined; a very considerable number of widows, orphans, and honest families were brought to extreme misery; the dwellings of almost a thousand families were utterly consumed; and many of these who had a large patrimony, and oftentimes had been a shelter to others in their straits, had not themselves a place to cover their head, or knew wherewith to provide bread for them and their families. That which was preserved from the violence of the fire being cast out in the open street, and by frequent removings thereof from one place to another, and from that to a third, and from a third place to a fourth, as the fire occasioned, so that it was either taken away by stealth, which, in such a confusion, was inevitable, or in a great part so spoiled, that it was made utterly unprofitable. When some hundreds of families, in great distress and wants, had, till the Saturday at night, laine in the open fields, and diverse of them were beginning to get some shelter with such of their neighbours as the Lord had spared, upon the Lord's day betwixt seven and eight in the morning, the fire brake out

anew in the north-side of the Tronegate, and continued burning violently till near twelve o'clock in the forenoon : this new and sad stroke, upon the back of the other, not only destroyed diverse dwelling houses, and occasioned the pulling downe of many more, but it so terrified the whole inhabitants, that all carried out of their houses what moveables they had, and took themselves againe, for some nights, to the open fields ; and in this feare, and removing of their goods from their houses to the streets, and from the streets to the fields, the losse, by stealing and spoiling of goods, was very great to all ; and diverse, on whom the fire unexpectedly seized, were altogether ruined.

As we desire to acknowledge the justice of the Lord in this terrible stroke, having ministred so much fewell to the fire of his indignation, that burnes so hot against the whole land, and to mourne under his heavy displeasure, that his further wrath against us may, in his Son, be averted, so are we necessitated earnestly to intreat for charitable and timely supply from our christian brethren and neighbours, whom we doe, in all humility, request, if there be any consolation in Christ, if any comfort of love, if any fellowship of the spirit, if any bowels and mercies, that they would tenderly lay to heart and consider the desolate condition of the poore inhabitants of this afflicted city, and with chearfulnesse and a willing mind, in due season, cast some of their seed upon these many waters for the refreshment of us, who are ready to faint in this our languishing condition. As God hath given every one ability, so we hope they will give ; a very mite from a willing mind of those who can do no more will be accepted of the Lord, will be to us comfortable, and we are confident will be no small matter of joy to themselves in the day of their accounts, that, in this so considerable an opportunity of charity, they have not hid themselves from their own flesh.

WHEREAS we, whose names are subscribed, being credibly informed, by a certificate under the hands of colonell Overton and colonell Blackmore, that, about the 17th day of June last, there happened, in the towne of Glascow in Scotland, a sudden and very lamentable fire, which in a very short space burnt down the best part of the buildings, with a third part of the said towne, and almost all the shops and warehouses, with the residences of the merchants. In which places, so consumed, were fourscore bye-lanes and alleys, with all the shops, besides eighty warehouses, which alleys were the habitations of a thousand families ; all which losses computed amounts to one hundred thousand pounds sterling, as by the said certificate and representation, published by the magistrates and ministers of that place, concerning the sad condition of the people thereof, by reason of that fire, may more fully appear. We, therefore, taking into our compassionate considerations the lamentable and deplorable conditions of the said poore inhabitants, doe, upon their earnest requests, recommend them an high object of charity, to such pious and well-disposed people as shall be willing to contribute their charity, towards the reliefe of the present and pressing necessities of the said inhabitants. Dated the seventh day of April, 1653.

Lord generall Cromwell.  
Lieut. generall Lambert.  
Major generall Desbrough.  
Wil. Sydenham, col.  
Robert Bennet, col.  
Sir Henry Vane.  
Sir Thomas Widdrington.  
Sir John Trevor.  
Sir John Hippialie.  
Earle of Pembroke.  
Lord Lisle.  
James Chaloner.

Nathaniel Rich, col.  
George Fenwick, col.  
Richard Ingoldesby, col.  
John Godwin.  
John Gurdon.  
John Baker.  
John Corbet.  
Henry Dalray.  
Richard Aldworth.  
William Hay.  
Cornelius Holland.  
Walter Strickling.

*From Law's Memorials.*

There followed a great heat that summer and in July of that year [1652] was Glasgow burnt, the whole Salt-mercat, and a great part of the town; the fire on the one syde of the street fyred the other syde; I observed myself the wind to have changed the tyme of the burning five or six tymes, which occasioned the burning of severall parts of the city.

*The following appears to relate to the fire of 1677.*

1698. Anent the petition given in by John Gilhagie merchant in Glasgow, shewing that where in the late conflagration and burning in Glasgow, in which both sides of the Saltmercat was in a flame upon an instant and totally burnt; the petitioner had then by the burning of his houses there his planishing in them and his two well furnist buiths and merchant ware in them twenty thousand merks of loss; as also in the same year by trade in severall voyages and concerns in ships to the Archangell, Canaries and Madairies (which was the first undertakings to those plantations from Glasgow) and by one ship of his at the same time coming from France with wyne here being cast away at the bay of Yochill on the west side of Ireland; he had fyve hundred pound sterling of loss, and since that time he has had of coall works near Glasgow these some years by past above 20,000 merks of loss; by all which and the rigidity of severalls of his creditors by captions, &c. he is deprivyd of all means of industry for subsistance of himself and his familie who are in very sad circumstances at present, &c.

*Acts of Parl. x. 137.*

*From the Glasgow Journal.*

July 25, 1748.—Betwixt one and two o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the house of John King, vintner in the Saltmercat, which burnt some time before it was discovered, and with such violence, that Mr King's house was mostly consumed, and one of the garets brought down; the flames and smoke soon filled the staircase, so that several people in the upper stairs had no way of escaping but by ladders from the street; by the assistance of the water engines it was prevented from spreading farther. Before any help came, Mr King and a gentleman who lodged in the house that night were both burnt to death; the servants and a young boy a son of Mr King's made their escape. The particulars of this tragical affair, and the manner how it happened, are so differently told, that we cannot venture to publish any of them for truth.

June 5, 1749.—On Saturday night last, between seven and eight o'clock at night, a fire broke out in the Gorbals of Glasgow, which burnt with great violence till 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, notwithstanding of the utmost endeavours of the watermen, with three fire-engines, which played upon it incessantly all that time. It is reckoned upwards of 150 families have been burnt out, most of their furniture and a great deal of manufactures being likeways consumed. The fire began in the back houses on the east side of the Main street, burnt to the foreshore, and communicated itself to the west side of the street, and burnt from the New street to Paisley loan on both sides. There has not a fire happened within these 60 years in or about this place attended with so much devastation.

*From the Scots Magazine.*—Lord George Sackville, colonel of the regiment of foot quartered at Glasgow, has given £50 ster. to the unhappy sufferers by the late fire in the Gorbals.

A collection was made in the churches of Edinburgh July 23. for the sufferers by the late fire in the Gorbals, Glasgow; and a noble peer [the earl of Hopeton] remarkable for his charity, has ordered them £200.

*Scots Mag. 1749*

*An account of the battle of the Gallowgate in 1679. From Wilson's relation of the rising and defeat at Bothwell Bridge, published in 1751.*

June 2, They were resolved to make an early attack upon the enemy lying in Glasgow; but, by the carnal counsel of some who joined with them at Hamilton, they were advised not to march to Glasgow, until a greater number of their friends came to their assistance. By hearkening to this counsel they delayed and lingered by the way too long, till the enemy fortified themselves strongly against their assault. At last they marched to Glasgow, and several of their friends came to them at Hamilton, and by the way as they went to Glasgow, so that their army was doubled in number to what it was the day before, but it was near the middle of the day when they came there. Before they entered the town they divided themselves into two bodies; the one under the command of Mr Hamilton came up the street called the Gallowgate: the other came in at the other end of the town, by the Wynd head and College; (I am at a loss that I cannot tell who commanded them.) The enemy being advertised of their coming, had fortified themselves strongly with barricadoes about the cross; yet the small persecuted army shewed abundance of courage, and made such a brisk attack upon the enemy, that some of the soldiers gave way, and some of their officers retired behind the tolbooth-stair: but the soldiers being covered from their fire, by lying behind the rails and barricadoes, and they being on the open street and the enemy firing upon them from closes and houses, and from behind the rails and barricadoes, at last they were put to a retreat. In this attack Walter Paterson in Carbars, in the parish of Cambusnethan, and other five of their men were killed; and some few of the enemy. Here many left them through discouragement: the rest went out of the town and drew up at Tollcross muir, about a mile from Glasgow. The enemy sent out two hundred horsemen after them; whereupon they sent Rathillet and John Balfour, with a few horsemen to meet them. These two, with the few that were with them, went with such haste and courage to rencounter the enemy, that when they came to them, the enemy retired fast back to Glasgow; and Rathillet and John Balfour returned back to their own army. This night they returned back to Hamilton, and kept guards at Bothwell-bridge, and other places.

*The following stanzas from an old Cameronian poem in M.S. are on the same subject.*

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| <p>22. We were assembled for to hear<br/>The loyfoul sound I say<br/>For we were not resolved to feight<br/>Upon the sabouth day<br/>But Clavers and his hellish crew<br/>Did seek us as his pray<br/>For he had no regard to God<br/>Nor to the sabouth day.</p>          | <p>25. Then did they fle to Glasgow towne<br/>With many wound and prick<br/>And made a trinck about ye cross<br/>Of many a bord and brick.<br/>When we had loused ye prisoners<br/>That lay in Evindale<br/>We did persewe to Glasgow towne,<br/>Upon the morn without faille.</p> |
| <p>23. He fought right for to find a pile<br/>He met with on yt day<br/>His men war killed in ye feild<br/>Himself wan ill away,<br/>I trow he was in a feired fud<br/>When he was in yt hurly<br/>He had not win so wai away<br/>If he had met with Burly.</p>            | <p>26. We did enter into the town<br/>At all the entrees four<br/>But yet their forts were so high<br/>That we could not run ower<br/>But yet we put them in a fray<br/>And did return againe<br/>And by the pleasant streims of Clyd<br/>Encamped on ye plain.</p>                |
| <p>24. He never once woud look behind<br/>Thought Burly bade him stay<br/>And take a cowp of his best wine<br/>Before he went away<br/>On foot he fled a great way of<br/>His hors had him forlorn,<br/>Yet did dismount his trowmpeter<br/>That blew the bresen horn.</p> | <p>27. Among the blooming streims of Clyd<br/>We laid our leagur downe<br/>Our friends resorted then to us<br/>From city and from towne<br/>For to defend in our God's name<br/>The gospel in our land<br/>To which they were all lawful bound<br/>Even with uplifted hand.</p>    |

28. And were engag'd in covenant  
Christ and his cause to own  
Even for to bring ye banisht home  
And bring ye priests downe  
We rather chouse to lose our lives  
And die into the feild  
Before we wauld perjure ourselves  
And yeld to prelacie.
29. Then did they ly in Glasgow towne  
And we in open feild  
But in short time they fled away  
To Stirling to get belid  
They marched als to Lithgow towne  
For to ences ther forcess  
And sent for al ye wast countrie  
To come with foot and horses.
30. Montrose and Athole they did come  
And with them many more  
And al ye Hieland Amorits  
That had been there before  
And Lithgow malicheal  
That wear their coats of blew  
Five hundred men from England came  
All clad in rudish halsaw.
31. When they had gathered al ther band  
A bel-like crieu were they  
Like to a drift of hellish hounds  
Roring after ther pray.  
When they were al provided well  
With armour and munitions  
And then wast-ward they march'd al  
Most cruel of intentions.  
    &c. &c.

### THE CHURCH AND CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

*The following passages relative to the church appeared in a newspaper about forty years since; they are supposed to have been published by the late Dr Porteous.*

Prior to the reformation, this town derived its consequence chiefly, from being the seat of an archbishop, and from the cathedral church, to which a number of dignified clergy belonged.—After it was deprived of the splendour of the ancient religious establishment, Glasgow was reckoned but an inconsiderable place, inferior in point of wealth and perhaps of population to several towns in Scotland.—For more than twenty years after the memorable change in the religious establishment, the whole inhabitants within the royalty, and those of the barony, formed only one parish, and assembled all in one place for religious worship on Sunday. In the *NOVA RÆCTIO* of the college by king James VI. in 1577, we find the phrase, the *minister of Glasgow*, which implies, that there was then only one clergyman in it.—This, as appears from an authentic record, was Mr David Weems, who had the sole charge of the town and country parish till 1587, when Mr John Couper was appointed his colleague, (about this period the weekly collections made at the church door were, from 20 shillings to 3 pounds Scots—at a medium, they seem to have been about 3s. 3d. sterling.) Of the number of paupers there is no account, they could not however, be great, since the chief source of their supply was so inconsiderable. The fines levied by the session from delinquents, which perhaps were pretty heavy, was the only other fund for supporting the poor.

About the year 1590, it would appear that the parish had become too populous for one church; for the magistrates, in concert with the prior of Blantyre, (the predecessor of the noble family which bears that title) who was then titular of the tiends in virtue of a grant from the crown, agreed to have a minister established in the Tron Church, and Mr John Bell, a regent of the college, was accordingly ordained to that charge in 1592, and continued in it to a very great age.—By desire, he preached at the opening of the famous assembly held in Glasgow in 1638, and died in 1641.

Not long after Mr Bell's appointment to the Tron-kirk, the inhabitants of the "paroch of Glasgow, without the town and territory of the samen," applied to have a minister of their "awin for their weale." This application was granted "by the synodal assembly of ministers baiden in Glasgow for causes contained in their act." In consequence thereof, Mr Alexander Rowat was admitted minister of the barony in July 1595—and preached to his congregation in the "laigh barony kirk."

From this time forward there was no addition made to the number of



churches for near 30 years.—The parish without burgh, continued a distinct congregation, and the High and Tron kirks were found sufficient for the inhabitants of the town, only the Blackfriars kirk was used for the week-day sermons and the meetings of the session.

After the establishment of two churches within the royalty, the weekly collections for the poor at the church doors rose gradually.—In 1600, they seem to have been from six to seven pounds Scots—and in 1618, about ten or eleven pounds—but the funds were considerably increased by other means.—The elders, at the kirk-doors, noted those who were able, and did not give something to the collection, and also those who were absent—on Monday certain elders collected from such persons in private—and those who had not a good excuse for absence on Sunday, were fined; and if they continued in the practice were proceeded against with the censures of the kirk—besides, the collections were much larger on occasion of celebrating the festivals.

With regard to the mode of supplying the poor, the practice seems to have been various—at first, probably the elders gave privately, according to their own discretion—afterwards there was a list of persons who received a small supply weekly from 40 pennies to a half merk.—When the town increased, the poor were sometimes assembled by tuck of drum, and those of the parish had the town's badge affixed to them, and got a supply; others who had come into town, were in some instances, burnt on the shoulder and banished as vagabonds.—In 1597, two strong men were employed to keep beggars out of the town, who received a regular pay from the session.—This seems to have been the original of an office which continued in some towns till about 29 years ago.

Tho' there are no certain data to go upon, yet there is reason to think that, about the year 1600, the town of Glasgow did not contain above 6000 inhabitants, probably they were considerably below that number.

22d April 1602—"The whilk day Marget Holm being deprehendit and enterit before the session, as a proud contemnar of the ordinance of the kirk, in that she durst presume to enter within this cite again, after she was baneset furth of the samine by carting and dowking of her the last monandie, and her allegiance heard and repellit The session ordains her to gang with———twa officers, of the town, in continet hereafter, to her dwelling house, and there deliver to every ane their gair she has in her house, and that being done, she to be put in the hiche house, within the tolbooth of this cite, by the said officers therin to remain whil the morn at ten hours.—Then to be taen to the castill and thence to be cartet down throuth this town fra the said castell to the water of Clyde, then to be dowkit and baneset this town for ever, and to have the sound of drum strykand at the wynd-head, croce, and hidder end of the brig, and she and her carter and cart standand still, and the drummers to cry, this person, Marget Holme, for her huirdom and harlotrie, committit bi her within this town, is baneset furth of this town, and is tane on the cart to be dowkit in Clyde, with certification to her, gif ever she shall be fund in this town hereafter, she sall be brunt on the cheik, and baneset thereafter furth of the samine."

"12th October, 1603.—Whilk day the moderator and brethren of the presbytrie of Glasgow, and the commissionaris for the presbytris of Dumbartane, Hamiltoun, and Paalaye, present for the time, heirand it to be certane that Willm Cuninghame, brother germain to James erle of Glencarne, did stryke Mr Louke Stirling, minister at Kilmaronock, with ane staffe, in the close of the place of Kilmaronock, and that the said erle was heavellie offendit therat, as his letter producit this daye befor thame bears; and heirand be the said William's letter shawin and producit befor them this daye, that the said William repentis for that whilk he did to the said Mr Louke by stryckand of him in manner as said is, and cravis that the said

brethren, and commissioners, because he was informit that they wald be present this daye, wald prescrive to him injunctions to be obeyit be him.— The moderator, brethren, and commissioners, present for the time discernis and ordeinis the said William Cunningham to make his public repentance on the pillorie within the kirks of Kilmaranock, Dumbartane, Kilpatrick, Drimen, and Kilmackome in seckloyth, to be provydit be himself, bairfuttit, bairleggit, and bairheidit, ane Sondaye in everie ane of the said kirkis, with all humilitie. To begin thereto the next Sondaye, on the pillorie within the kirk of Kilmaranock, and consequently on the pillorie of everie ane of the foresaid kirkis thereafter, and that for the offens and heave sclander done, be the said William to God and his kirk, and to the said Mr Louke in stryckand of him in manner as said is. And to ask God and his kirk, and the said Mr Louke forgiveness yairfoir. And in the last of the said five Sondays to be reconciliat with the said Mr Louke be asking of forgiveness, and the said Mr Louke to frelie forgive him. And also ordains the said Mr William to paye ane pecuneall soume for his penalties befor he enter to his repentance, to be modifeit to him, be the presbytirie of Dumbartane, to be bestowit upon the reparation of the kirk of Kilmaranock : whilk foresaid ordinance, gif the said William sall be fund to disobey, then and in that case, the said moderator, brethren, and commissioners foirsaid ordanis the prisbytirie of Dumbartane, to proceed be the censures of the kirk against the said William.

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*A letter from a gentleman in Glasgow to his friend in the country, concerning the late tumults which happened in that city. Containing a true account of the plundering of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield's house, the slaughter of the inhabitants by Capt. Bushell, the imprisonment of the magistrates, and their liberation by order of the lords of justiciary. Together with some general reflections upon the whole. Printed in the year 1725.*

ACCORDING to your desire, I now send you a true and particular account of the disorders which happened in this place in the month of June last, by which you will perceive, that the accounts thereof published in the Edinburgh and London news papers are, for the most part false. No doubt you have observed in these accounts, that the conduct of the magistrates was condemned, and on the other hand, that the conduct of Capt. Bushel who commanded the detachment of foot then in town was justified : but by the following narrative, you will see that the magistrates did upon that occasion, all that could have been expected from men in their circumstances, and that on the other hand Captain Bushel in destroying so many of the inhabitants, acted with the utmost precipitation.

On the 23. of June, when the malt tax, as regulated in the last session of parliament, was to take place in Scotland, there appeared pretty early in the streets and about the skirts of the city a number of idle women and boys, whose design was to hinder the excise officers to enter into these barns tho' the magistrates caused these idle people to be dispersed when and wheresoever they appeared, yet the officers did not attempt to enter the barns, fearing that from these small beginnings upon such an occasion as this of levying the malt tax, a more formidable mob might grow up, against which the magistrates might not be able to protect them ; besides they were every day in expectation that a party of the king's forces would be sent to Glasgow to protect them in that service. On the day following being the 24th, the same sett of idle people appeared now and then in the streets and corners of the city, but as soon as they appeared were dispersed by the magistrates. About six of the clock at night two companys of my lord Delorain's regiment of foot commanded by captain Bushel, came to

town; the magistrates ordered the guard house to be opened and fitted up for their reception; while this was a doing, the town servants were all of a sudden attack'd and driven out of the guard by a mob who locked up the doors, and carried off the keys. The provost who is the head magistrate of the city, getting intelligence hereof, sent his officers to break open the doors, and a little after was going in person to see it done, but in his way was met by some of the inhabitants, who told him that his officers were beaten and bruised by the mob, and driven away from the guard; that it would be dangerous for him to venture his person among them; and that the soldiers being but few, and fatigued with a long march in very bad weather, it would be more commodious for them, and would more effectually quiet the minds of the people, and secure the peace of the town, to send them into quarters for that night, and to cause the inhabitants to keep guard as usual. The provost acquainted the captain hereof, who appeared to be well satisfied with it because his men were much fatigued, and as he said he expected next day to be reinforced with other two companys, and so the provost caused the ordinary guard to be warned.

This being over, the provost and Mr Campbell of Blythswood, the only other justice of the peace then in town, the dean of guild and the other inhabitants of the place waited in the town house, till near nine of the clock at night, and there being no appearance of any disorder, they retired into a tavern, leaving orders with their officers to watch in the streets, and if any tumult appeared to acquaint them thereof,

After ten of the clock at night the provost and company with him received an account, that the mob had assaulted the house of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, member of parliament for the city, which *stands in one of the extremities of the town*. This account was exceedingly surprising to the provost and all that were with him, because they had not the least knowledge nor apprehension of any such design: however they all immediately repair'd to Mr Campbell's house, where they found a more formidable mob than heretofore had appeared in the streets, consisting of a good number of sturdy young fellows armed with clubs and other weapons, and having also large hammers, and other such tools proper for breaking up the doors and beating down the house, not one of them were known to the provost and his company, however they dealt with them partly by intreaties and partly by threats to desist their enterprize; and after a long time spent with them, they at length prevailed upon them to retire, which they did accordingly: but as they were going off, they were met and turned back by a great many rioters, who were coming towards Mr Campbell's house upon the same design; these insulted the provost and the gentlemen that were with him to the highest degree, beat down the town officers, and threatened to cut the provost and his company in pieces, and because they did not retire at these threats, they were about to lay violent hands upon them, so that at length they were obliged to fly for their lives, being in their flight pursued by a good number of the rioters from whom they escaped with great difficulty.

The provost as I told you before, had caused some of the inhabitants be advertised to mount guard as usual, yet this unfortunate accident falling out before their ordinary time of mounting guard which is between ten and eleven of the clock at night, diverted them from going to the guard that night; tho' in reality they were twice warned to it both before and after the soldiers came to the town: but supposing they had been upon guard they could have been of no use upon such an occasion as this, or against such a formidable mob, because they were but few in number and consist of the poorer sort of the people, who are hired to that service by the other inhabitants; and they are no other than so many watchmen whose business is to alarm the inhabitants in case of fire, and to prevent disorders by drunkards, thieves, and other such persons in the night-time.

When it was near 12 of the clock at night, the provost being then deliberating with the gentlemen that were with him about calling for the assistance of the military, a sergeant came to the provost from captain Bushel, offering him his assistance if there was any occasion for it. The provost said, that he was most willing to accept of the captain and his soldiers, but asked the sergeant how he proposed to gather his soldiers together? The sergeant answered by beating their drums. The provost replied that the rioters who were now most numerous and outrageous, would be alarmed; that they would assault the drums, beat down and disarm the soldiers, one by one as they came severally out of their quarters, so that they should not be able to repair to any place of rendezvous; also the men being in bed, and the rioters in full possession of the house, going through every corner of it with lighted candles, the mischief would probably be over before the soldiers could be gathered: to all the sergeant answered that things might so fall out, for that was the case, the men were all in bed.

The rioters being thus absolute masters of the house, spared nothing but the walls, floors, and roof, which they could neither so easily, nor so suddenly pull down; of the household goods, some part they destroy'd, and other part carried off: yet a good part of the most valuable furniture was saved for Mr Campbell's use, being carried off by honest people who went in to save what they could.

While all this was a doing Mr Campbell and his family were at his country house of Woodhall, eight miles distant from the town: he himself had gone thither on Tuesday the 22d of June being the day before the malt tax commenced, and next day he was followed by his lady and children and some servants: so that there were only a few in the house when this riot happened. Whether Mr Campbell removed himself and family at that time, from an apprehension of this misfortune, or not, I cannot tell, but it is certain that one John Woddrow, did inform Hector Thomson Mr Campbell's servant, while Mr Campbell was yet in town that there was a flying report that his master's house was to be pulled down; and Thomson having acquainted his master thereof, returned to Woddrow, telling him, that his master thanked him for his information. The foresaid John Woddrow declared this upon oath before his majesties advocate, when he made inquisition into that matter at Glasgow, of which I shall hereafter acquaint you. One would believe that Mr Campbell's removal proceeded from this information, but it is very strange that he never told them agistrate thereof, who, if they had got timely notice, could easily have prevented the whole mischief: however, tho' Mr Campbell neglected to give the foresaid information to the magistrates, by which his house might have been saved, yet it is not to be doubted that he took care of his cash, bills, banknotes, jewels and other such valuable things which could be removed without observation.

Next day being Friday the 25th of June, the provost set tradesmen on work to secure the passages to Mr Campbell's house, which was done accordingly. Then about 11 of the clock he put the soldiers in possession of the guard house and further security of the peace of the town, he order'd two hundred of the inhabitants to assemble at the town house at three of the clock in the afternoon, there to attend for receiving such orders as should be thought fit to be given to them; but this was also diverted by the dismal actions that happened before the time of their meeting.

Between two and three of the clock in the afternoon the provost with a good many merchants and others being then walking before the town house, there appeared a mob consisting for the most part, of women and boys, armed with clubs and such other weapons, who had been gathered together by an old woman beating a drum before them; when they approached to the town house the provost and those that were with him attacked them and disarmed them, and with their own arms beat them off and dispersed

them : these gathering themselves together by lanes and back ways, appeared a little after before the main guard, and threw some stones at the soldiery, upon which captain Bushell turned out his guard, caused them form into a hollow square, by which they faced towards the four streets which center at the guard house. One would believe from this disposition made by the captain, that he was to be attacked on all sides by a formidable enemy ; but from the declarations of about thirty or forty eye-witnesses, it appears that the enemy which he was afraid of, was a mob consisting for the most part of women and boys, that of these a great many were drawn together out of curiosity, when the soldiers formed themselves into a square ; that such of the mob as came thither with an evil design, had no arms nor other weapons : nor could they do any mischief to the soldiery but by throwing of stones, that they having thrown some more stones at the soldiers, the captain advanced towards a young man who was doing no harm, and beat him so unmercifully with his half pike that he brake it in pieces, upon which some more stones were thrown at them, but no danger done, no soldier either wounded or bruised : the king's proclamation was not read, but the captain swore by God if they would not depart he would fire upon them : and because his orders were not immediately obeyed, he was as good as his word ; while the soldiers were presenting their fire locks, some of the mob run away, yet he gave command to fire, and by this first fire, two innocent persons who were not concerned in the tumult but going about their lawful business, and who knew nothing either of his orders or his threatenings, were shot dead in the streets : some gentlemen who were diverting themselves at bowls in the bowling green, hearing this first fire, came rushing out into the Candle-street ; tho' there was no mob in that street and no stone thrown from thence, yet the platoon that faced that way fired upon them, and would have done execution, had not the gentlemen as soon as the soldiers were presenting their muskets, covered them selves under a house : yet by this fire a poor man was wounded who was crossing the street about his lawful business, a poor blacksmith with his cloak about him passing by the head of one of those streets, neither doing nor fearing any harm was shot through the head by one of these officers, with a pistol which he had concealed under his cloaths, and the same officer advancing forward from his platoon, either with the same or another pistol, shot another poor tradesman who was passing by without doing or designing any harm. Tho' by these bloody and cruel executions the mob was all at once dispersed and the streets cleared, yet the soldiers continued to fire, pointing their firelocks to the sides of the streets, the entries of closes, and to windows two or three stairs high ; so that while the poor dying people, lay weltering in their blood upon the streets, it was dangerous for any person to draw near to give them any assistance. One woman was shot upon a stair, another beneath a stair, and a third being a young gentlewoman, was shot looking thro' a window into the streets two stairs high.

While this bloody tragedy was acting at the guard, the provost with a good number of the inhabitants was at the town house, from whence he dispatched a gentleman to capt. Bushell, to expostulate with him how he came to fire without giving him advice thereof before hand, as he promised in the forenoon when he was put in possession of the guard ; the captain's answer to the gentleman was, that he could not stand to be knock'd down with his men ; the gentleman reply'd, that if he had given previous notice to the provost, he would have dispersed the inconsiderable mob that assaulted him, without shedding one drop of their blood. During this conference the firing ceased, upon which some people appearing from the houses and closes into which they had retired, the gentleman taking capt. Bushell's cane out of his hand, run towards them and chased them away ; and returning to the captain, observed to him what an easy matter it was to have prevented all this bloodshed, and intreated him to give over firing till he returned to him from the provost. When the gentleman came to the

provost, he found him beset by a more formidable mob that was at the guard, who being exasperated at the murder of so many of their fellow-citizens, threatened revenge upon the soldiers, and destruction to the provost and his company if they opposed them; and forthwith running up stairs to the town-house magazine, broke up the doors, carried out the arms, and rung the fire bell to alarm the whole city. The provost fearing that the soldiers would be cut in pieces, dispatched the same gentleman to the captain to acquaint him of all this, and to tell him it was his opinion, that the properest way to save himself and his soldiers, was to retire out of the city. The captain retired accordingly, and all the time of their retreat, tho' no mob followed them, some of the soldiers faced about and fired upon people that were only looking after them, and not offering them any violence; when they came to the west port, thro' which they were to march out of the town, one of the soldiers espying a shoe-maker standing at the head of a street, aimed at him and shot him dead, tho' there was no tumult there, and this poor man having been at another end of the town, knew nothing of what had passed at the guard. There were in all nine persons killed and seventeen wounded.

This account of the foresaid bloody action, I have extracted from the declarations of near forty persons who were eye witnesses of the facts, and whose declarations are at writing hereof in my hand. And now sir, I submit to your judgement, whether Captain Bushell's conduct in this matter be justifiable or not, or if he has not been guilty of the most unaccountable rashness. After the soldiers retired, they marched to Dumbarton, which is distant ten long miles from this place, but by the way they took, is fourteen miles; which abstracting from the foresaid Declarations, is of it self a substantial evidence of that part of the foresaid narrative, that the soldiers received no mischief by the stones that were thrown at them.

About an hour after they marched from Glasgow, they were followed by a good number of people, who after their departure, were provoked to see so many of their fellow-citizens destroyed; of these very few were in arms, and of such as were arm'd, few had fire arms, and as I am informed such fire arms as they had were unfit for service. They did not overtake them, but only came up with two stragglers, who thro' bodily indisposition, under which they had laboured for some days before, were not able to keep up with the rest in their hasty march; to these they offered not the least violence, only brought them prisoners to the town. Upon their first entrance, one of them by the assistance of some of the inhabitants, made his escape, the other was assaulted and beaten by the friends of the dead and wounded persons, but at length was rescued by other of the inhabitants and put into safe custody, and a surgeon was appointed to attend him; and in a few days after he was perfectly cured of his wounds, and got money to carry him to Edinburgh.

As soon as the news of this matter reached Edinburgh, a most scandalous account thereof was published in the Caledonian Mercury, on the 29th of June, reflecting on the magistrates of Glasgow, and containing gross insinuations of their being accessory to all these disorders. It was said, that Capt. Bushell, as soon as the mob began to assemble, at Mr Campbell's house, sent to the magistrates for orders to disperse them. But they answered, that they did not think it convenient to make use of his assistance. From what I have said you will see, that the mob began to assemble at 10 of the clock at night, and the foresaid message from Capt. Bushell, did not come to the provost till near twelve, when the mob was most numerous and outrageous, and when it would have been the greatest imprudence to beat up the soldiers out of their quarters. It is also said in the foresaid news paper, that capt. Bushell when insulted by the mob, at the guard, caused a constable read the proclamation, the magistrates it seems not thinking it safe to countenance him. Whereas in truth there was no con-

stable there, no proclamation read, and the magistrates would have willingly, without any apprehension of danger, countenanced capt. Bushell, and suppressed the mob, but the captain did not advertise them of it, but of his own accord fired upon the mob, and killed sundry of them upon the spot. Its furder said, that capt. Bushell fired at first blunt shot, hoping thereby to affright the mob, whereas by the first fire two persons were killed. It is also insinuated in the foresaid newspaper, That when the magistrates advised the captain to retire with his detachment out of town, there was no necessity for it; and yet if they had not retired, it is highly probable they would have been all cut in pieces. It is likewise said, that on Saturday the mob continued, ringing of fire bells, &c. and pulling down the roof and floors of Shawfield's house; this is also false, for there were no fire bells rung after Friday, when captain Bushell committed the above mentioned slaughter; neither were the roof nor floors of Mr Campbell's house pulled down, but remain unto this day. The next harangue is that two of the soldiers who were so bruised with stones that they were not able to keep up with the party, fell into the hands of the mob, who used them very barbarously; one escaped into a house, but the other is so bruised with stones that his life is despaired of; all this is absolutely false as appears by the foregoing account. That two of the mob went to Dumbarton and threatened the inhabitants if they received captain Bushell and his soldiers, is what I know nothing about. And lastly, if the mob threatened to assassinate Mr Campbell at his country house, yet it is certain they never went thither.

It is said, that the magistrates of Edinburgh were the publishers of this account, and particularly that they called upon Mr. James M'Euen to print it; that because of the many reflections upon the magistrates of Glasgow therein contain'd, he refused to do it; that thereupon they called for one Rolland, publisher of the Caledonian Mercury, who at their desire published it in the said news paper. When the magistrates of Glasgow had notice of it, they wrote a short account of the foresaid disorders, and sent it to M'Euen to be inserted in his Currant, but he was forbid by the Magistrates of Edinburgh to do it on pain of imprisonment, and after the same was privately printed, they under the same penalty discharged the Edinburgh hawkers to call it about in the streets.

' Sir, I leave it to you to judge of the publishing such a scandalous libel, in which his majesty's best subjects were represented as rioters and rebels, was not a real disservice done to his majesty; and if the restraining the liberty of the press, by which they were hindered to justify themselves from these vile imputations which had been cast upon them, was not oppression in a high degree.

I cannot acquaint you what accounts of this matter were sent to their excellencies, the lords justices of great Britain, but it would appear by the consequences, that the city of Glasgow had been represented to their lordships as in a state of rebellion; for by their excellencies orders, general Wade did on the 9th of July last march towards the said city a considerable body of his majesty's forces, consisting of my lord Delorain's regiment of foot, six troops of the Royal Scots Dragoons, as many of the Earl of Stairs Dragoons, and one of the independant companies of highlanders under the command of Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnel, with a train of artillery, ammunition, &c. and when the general approached the city, he made a halt with his forces, and sent a letter to the magistrates, signifying, that he was by their excellencies, ordered to march a body of his majesty's forces into the city of Glasgow, in order to support the civil power in restoring the peace and quiet of the city, and being informed that several of the inhabitants had armed themselves, and kept a guard in the town, he required the magistrates to disarm them, and secure their arms in some safe magazine. But the general was soon satisfied that this was calumny and misrepresentation, for as the magistrates had acquainted him in their

answer to his letter, the city was in perfect peace, and he marched his troops and train into it without the least disturbance, and that night they were all lodged within the city.

Mr Duncan Forbes his majesty's advocate attended the general in this expedition; his business was to make a strict inquiry into the disorders that had happened, and to discover the authors thereof. On Saturday being the 10th of July a great many persons of the best character in town were examined before him, and they all testified the truth of what I have above mentioned in relation to the provost's conduct. On Monday early in the morning a great many poor people were taken out of their beds, and committed prisoners to the guard, on suspicion that they had been concerned in the late riots; but upon examination the greater part was dismissed, the rest being about twenty in number were remanded to prison. That day the two companies of Capt. Bushell which retired to Dumbarton, returned to Glasgow. The Advocate continued his inquisition the Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday following; all persons that were summoned appeared, and were examined upon oath, but it could not be discovered that any person of note or character in the place was in the least concerned in the late riots. On Thursday afternoon, the magistrates with the dean of guild and deacon convenor were called upon by the advocate, and sundry interrogatories proposed to them, which they answered. I cannot acquaint you what discoveries did arise from these answers, because tho' they were wrote down, yet the Advocate has always excused himself from giving a copy thereof when it was demanded of him by the magistrates.

I am now come to the strange and surprizing transactions which happened on Friday the 16th of July; on that day about noon Capt. Bushell's detachment of foot was drawn up at the Mercat cross near to the Tolbooth; the captain himself brought thither from the guard house in his own hands a bundle of ropes, which he carried into the foressaid prison, and there bound the prisoners, which as I have above mentioned were suspected to have been concerned in the foressaid riots. After this they were brought down from the prison in their manacles, and delivered to the custody of the said captain and his detachment, to be by them carried prisoners to Edinburgh; while this was a doing Charles Miller provost, John Stirling, James Johnson and James Mitchell, baillies, John Stark dean of guild, John Armour deacon convenor, are all apprehended by a constable, and incarcerated in the tolbooth of Glasgow by six several warrants issued by his majesty's advocate. The news of this flying thro' the city, brought together to the mercat cross a vast concourse of people, who were all exceedingly surprized at these strange operations. I am very far from believing or imagining, that my Lord Advocate intended any evil by these proceedings; but I am sure they had a natural tendency to create new disorders in the place; but God be thanked no such things happened; the multitude at the desire of the wiser sort of the inhabitants dispersed all at once, and returned to their habitations.

The tenor of the warrant for committing the magistrates was much the same; and the form of the warrant is such.

By the right honourable Duncan Forbes his majesty's Advocate, and one of the justices of peace for the shire of Lanerk.

Whereas it appears by the examination of diverse witnesses upon oath taken before me, that the magistrates of Glasgow, and particularly Charles Miller the present provost, has by his conduct as a magistrate favoured and encouraged the mobs, tumults, and riotous assemblies which happened at Glasgow upon the 24, and 25. of June last, whereby the house of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield was intirely pillaged, and in a great measure destroyed, and whereby two companies of his majesty's forces lying in Glasgow, were violently assaulted and invaded, compelled to retire out of the town, and pursued by an armed force, who made two of their number prisoners, and



maltrated them barbarously when they were so prisoners in the streets of Glasgow. And whereas by the late examination, it also appears, that the said provost Miller is guilty of diverse other acts of partiality and maladministration in his office, with respect to the discharge of his duty towards the actors in the said riots and tumults: these are therefore requiring you to seize the body of the said Charles Miller, and to commit him prisoner to the tolbooth of Glasgow, there to be detained in custody, until he shall be from thence delivered over to a sufficient guard of his majesty's forces, to be appointed by the general in order to his being transported safe to the tolbooth of Edinburgh, there to abide his trial. And the magistrates and keepers of the tolbooth of Edinburgh are hereby required to receive the body of the said Charles Miller, when he shall be delivered to them as above, and to detain him in sure custody within their tolbooth, until he shall be from thence liberated by due order of law. Given at Glasgow the 16. July 1725 years sic subscribitur Dun. Forbes. To the constables of the shire of Lanerk, or any of them. To the keepers of the tolbooth of Glasgow, and to the magistrates and keepers of the tolbooth of Edinburgh.

The authority from whence these warrants proceeded, occasioned great speculations among the gentlemen of the law. The lords of justiciary who are supreme judges in criminals within Scotland, when this affair came before them, gave it as their opinion, that since the union his majesty's advocate had no power of commitment. It would seem that the advocate himself was also of this opinion because he adds in the warrant as another source of his authority, that he is one of the justices of the peace in the shire of Lanerk. But then it is much doubted if it is in the power of any one justice of peace to commit the whole magistrates of a place, and especially the provost of the city of Glasgow, who besides being his majesty's lieutenant there, is a justice of peace in special for the city, and therefore within that jurisdiction not subject to the authority of any other justice within the county. But further it is hard to be understood, how a justice of peace in the county of Lanerk could by law order any person whatsoever to be committed to the custody of the king's forces, to be by them carried out of the county of Lanerk, thro' the countys of Dumbarton, Stirling, Linlithgow, and unto the county of Edinburgh, there to be imprisoned. But these things I leave to the consideration of lawyers, and proceed to consider the crimes expressed in the warrants, as the cause of their commitment.

It is said, that by their conduct they favoured and encouraged the mobs, &c. whereby Mr Campbell's house was rifled, and whereby two companies of the king's forces were assaulted, compelled to retire out of town, pursued and two of them taken and beaten in the streets, and were also guilty of diverse other acts of partiality and maladministration in the discharge of their office with respect to the said rioters. How this charge is to be maintained against these gentlemen is more than I can tell. I have heard it said that the provost was much to be blamed because he did not put the soldiers in possession of the guard upon their first arrival; because for that night the guard was not kept by the inhabitants or any other, the like whereof had never happened since the revolution; and because he did not call for the assistance of the soldiers, and when Captain Bushell offered it he refused it. But all this is abundantly defended by the foregoing narrative. And tho' we should grant that he might have done better, yet it would be the greatest hardship in the world to charge a gentleman as being accessory to a crime, when it is plain he intended to hinder the commission of it, and pursued his intentions by such methods as seemed at that time most proper to him and to all that were about him. It is a difficult task to manage in the midst of great and sudden confusions, but it is exceedingly easy to reflect upon a man's management after it is over. It has been also said that John Stirling and James Johnson were at the time of this riot

absent from the place, very true, but did they foresee that this riot was to come to pass, and to encourage it, went out of the way? by no means; for Mr Stirling was at Edinburgh two or three weeks before it happened, and was obliged to be there upon private affairs, and particularly attending a law suit, which was not determined till the very day before the riot happened, and on that very day was settling and finishing all matters in respect to the said law suit before he left Edinburgh. Mr Johnson was at the fair or publick mercat of Perth, to which place he had gone from Glasgow some days before, and he being a dealer in linnen cloath which is sold in great quantities in that mercat, he has not been known for thirty years past to be once absent from that fair. Mr Mitchell who is the youngest magistrate in the city, was in his own house at the time; when the news of the riot was brought to him, not knowing of the provost's being there, he was afraid to venture himself into the tumult, and tho' otherwise abundantly capable for his office as a magistrate, yet he is very unfit for adventures of that kind, it is true he being trades baillie, might be supposed to have more than ordinary influence upon the rioters, but its true also that among these rioters there was not one tradesman of character, or who was either burger or freeman in the city, and its probable that most of them were strangers from the country. It is hard to imagine in what manner the charge is to be maintained against John Stark dean of guild; this gentleman, tho' he is not a magistrate of the city, yet as he had done all that day, so all that night he acted in concert with the provost, and did all that was in his power for suppressing the tumult; and nothing seems to be chargeable upon him but that he had not power enough to suppress it. As for John Armour deacon conveneer, he was in his house that night, but knew nothing of the riot till next morning; and this was no extraordinary thing, for that affair having been transacted in a corner of the town, and late at night, there were many hundreds of families in the place, especially such as lived in back lanes as this gentleman did, who understood nothing of the matter till next morning. In the last place perhaps it will be charged upon all of them, that after the tumults were over they did not take up the rioters, but the answer is plain, few or none of these rioters were known to them, and if it had been otherwise, yet considering the ferment that was in town occasioned by the shedding of so much innocent blood, it was too hard a task for them to undertake; and his majesty's advocate was not insensible of this, for when he came upon that errand, he was guarded by a considerable body of his majesty's forces. But to return to the thread of the story.

On Saturday the 17th of July the foresaid gentlemen were brought out of the tolbooth of Glasgow, and under a guard of the Royal Scots Dragoons were conducted prisoners to Falkirk, where they rested next day, being Sunday. On Munday about noon captain Bushell arrived at Edinburgh with his prisoners, who were committed to the castle without any warrant; but to supply that defect, the warrant was sent to the commander of that garrison after their commitment. About five of the clock in the afternoon the foresaid gentlemen were brought to the town, they were met by another party of the Royal Scots Dragoons, some of Stair's dragoons and two companies of highlanders, and by all these they were conducted in great triumph thro' the streets to the tolbooth of Edinburgh. They were met at some distance from the town by several gentlemen from Edinburgh, and forty or fifty of their own merchants, who came from Glasgow to accompany them into the city of Edinburgh upon this extraordinary occasion.

Next day being the 20th of July, application was made for them to the lords of justiciary, that they might be liberated upon bail: this had been offered to the advocate at Glasgow when they were committed to the prison there, but he refused it, saying that the crime was not bailable, yet the lords of the justiciary did unanimously give sentence to the contrary, and bail

being given, they were by their lordships orders set at liberty about six of the clock that night.

On Wednesday the 21st. Two of the magistrates left Edinburgh, and arrived at Glasgow that evening, they were met at five or six miles distance from the town by some hundreds of the inhabitants on horseback, who conducted them into the city, where they were received with ringing of bells and other demonstrations of joy.

Thus Sir, I have gone through all the steps of this melancholy story, and shall now conclude my letter with some general reflections upon the whole. 1st, The provost of Glasgow seems to me to have acted the most prudent part in his whole management with respect to these disorders: had he put Capt. Bushell and his detachment in possession of the guard upon their first arrival in town, some people may think that by this all the mischief would have been prevented, but I am of opinion greater mischief would have ensued, what less could have been expected from a mob that had drove away the town servants from the guard, beat and abused the town officers, locked up the doors, and carried off the keys, than that they should throw some stones at the soldiers when first put in possession of the Guard? And what less could be expected of Capt. Bushell, than that he should fire among them and destroy some of their number, as he did the day following? then the cry of murder runs through the streets, the drums are beat, the fire bells rung, the whole city in an uproar, and the small handful of soldiers beset by an enraged multitude on all sides, and being fatigued by their long march, and not able to retire out of town to any place of defence, they must have fallen a sacrifice to the revenge of a furious mob. What the dismal consequences of this must have been, and whether by this means Mr Campbell's house would have been saved, I leave it to you to judge.

2dly, Capt. Bushell's conduct seems to be the most unjustifiable thing in the world: was it not an easie thing for him upon the first appearance of the mob, or when first he apprehended danger from them, to send notice thereof to the provost, who was able to have defended him against them, and as I have before observed, to have dispersed them without shedding one drop of their blood: how then came it to pass that he should take it upon him, the king's proclamation not being read, nor time given them to disperse, to cause his soldiers fire upon them, and kill sundry of them upon the spot? He tells us he was not to stand to be knock'd down with his men, that is, he acted in self defence: but pray was there so much as one of his men knock'd down, or that receiv'd any harm or hurt by the stones thrown at them? So far from it, that they were able that same evening to march fourteen miles, as has been already mentioned. But furder after the streets were cleared why did he continue his fire, causing his men to point their firelocks to the entries of closes, sides of the streets and towards other innocent persons looking through windows? Was this also in self defence, or does it not rather look as if he intended to murder the inhabitants at any rate, and to exemplify at Glasgow the barbarous and bloody tragedy which had lately been acted at Thorn.

3dly, After what I have said in defence of the magistrates conduct, you will think it very strange that they should be carried prisoners to Edinburgh under a guard of his majesty's forces, as being guilty of some horrible crime. It is said, and perhaps its really so, that the great crime chargeable upon them is, that they favoured not Mr Campbell's interest in the late election of magistrates, and of a common council for this city: This they say is the conduct, the partiality, the mal-administration in their office, by which they favoured and encouraged the riots and actors therein: this is the crime which is not bailable, this is the sin that is unpardonable, unless it be purged away by repentance; and these proceedings may chance to produce this desirable effect in the ensuing election.

In the last place, is not the town of Glasgow richly rewarded for their late zealous appearance in defence of his majesty's government? In the time of the late unnatural rebellion, they sent seven or eight hundred of their best men in arms under command of their provost, to his grace the duke of Argyle's camp at Stirling: they were subject to his grace's orders, and gave an exact obedience thereto in the same manner as the regular forces, and did duty when and wheresoever they were commanded, and all this at their own charge; when the forces marched out of Stirling they garrison'd the castle and guarded the bridge till they returned again, and then and not till then did they return to Glasgow. The inhabitants that were left behind fortified the city the best way they could, and were continually in arms to prevent their being surprised by the Highlanders, who because of their zeal for his majesty's service and government, threatened their destruction, notwithstanding of all this they are now treated as rebels; their innocent inhabitants slaughtered, and their magistrates made captives, and all this because a rascally mob rifled a house. The enemies of the government rejoice at this treatment, as hoping it will produce disaffection in the city of Glasgow, but I hope this will be prevented by the wisdom of our most gracious sovereign, who makes the laws of the nation the rule of his government, and who according to those laws redresses the grievances of his subjects, and discountenances even the greatest offenders, who contrary to law are guilty of violence or oppression. I am,

Yours, &c.

Glasgow, Sept. 1st. 1725.

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*A Letter from a gentleman in Glasgow, to his friend in Edinburgh, concerning the trial of the Glasgow prisoners now lying in the castle of Edinburgh. 1725.*

SIR,

SINCE I came hither from the country last week. I understand that the prisoners carried from this to your castle in July last, are to be tried before the lords of justiciary on Friday next: as to these that shall be found guilty of pillaging Shawfield's house in so wicked a manner, let them be punished with the utmost severity of law, and I am sure all honest subjects will say amen to their just sentence. But I am much surprized to hear, that those prisoners who followed the soldiers, who had inhumanly murdered so many of their fellow subjects, should be reckoned the greatest criminals. And are, as well as the others, indited and to be tried for their lives as felons.

I much mistake it, if the law of nature and of all civilised nations does not warrant every subject, when blood is shed in so open a manner, to raise the hue and cry and follow the murderers, and apprehend them if they can, that they may be brought to justice.

I am so far from thinking this a crime, far less felony, that I am of opinion it is their positive duty, and intitles them rather to a reward, as well as the apprehending a robber or highwayman.

I shall suppose a case, that I'm perswaded will never happen under such a regular and mild government, as that of his majesty's, that the king should give a warrant to any officer of the army, to attack the person of an outlaw or rebel and kill him, where ever he found him; and suppose that officer should execute this warrant at the cross of Edinburgh or any part of the publick street of that, or any other city, I believe every body will reckon it the duty of the subjects that happen to be present, to apprehend that officer, and deliver him up to safe custody till he be legally tried, tho' no doubt the production of his warrant would save him. There is little difference between this and the case of Glasgow on the 25th of June last, where eight

persons mostly innocent, were barbarously murdered on the spot, and more than twice that number wounded, and that not only without any warrant, but so far as I understand the matter, directly contrary to law; for whatever the soldiery might do in attacking a tumultuous mob, before the riot act was framed and passed into a law; *Primo Georgii*, yet surely, since that time, to attack them in any other manner, than is in that act directed, is contrary to law and punishable.

I have not that act just now before me, but as I can remember, it directs in the plainest manner, that no violence should be done, much less firing sharp shot, till an hour after that part of the act be publicly read, and that for a very just and obvious reason, to wit till either the mob disperse themselves or at least that innocent people who happen to be present about their lawful business, may withdraw themselves out of harms way. And that this was the very case in Glasgow that fatal day plainly appears. A few women and boys gathered near the guard and some stones were thrown that hurt no body, when captain Bushell, did in so rash, bloody and inconsiderate a manner order the first firing, whereby two innocent persons were killed dead; notwithstanding whereof, that bloody man ordered firing again and again till 6 more were killed on the spot or at windows and 19 wounded, some whereof died since of their wounds, all or most of them innocent subjects, as does now plainly appear by a full and exact account of that whole affair, printed from affidavits of many eye-witnesses of the greatest veracity.

But for once I shall suppose that captain Bushell had acted legally, was it any wonder that the inhabitants, observing so many of their innocent neighbours killed and wounded, should run after the murderers, if possible, to bring them to justice.

I do indeed own they acted a very imprudent part, to follow an armed regular force, whom they could never imagine they could apprehend without much more bloodshed, but a thing may be lawful, that at some times and in some cases is far from being convenient. A man has a legal and natural right to defend himself against a robber, or to follow and apprehend him, but if that robber be better hors'd or arm'd, prudence directs to forbear it, as not convenient. Just so, whatever right the people had to pursue such bloody men, or apprehend them to bring them to justice, yet wanting proper arms and a sufficient force, it became convenient, and was indeed their wisdom to desist, which they did after following them a mile or two, when seeing the soldiers resolute and kept together in a body, they returned, bringing back only two straglers with them, from all which I think, I may be allowed to reckon them guilty of no crime.

I am therefore very confident, that the honourable lords of judiciary, who are guardians of the subjects lives and fortunes, when the case is fairly pleaded before them, will according to their wonted candor and justice, desert the diet against those who only followed the soldiers as said is, and particularly, that the right honourable the lord justice general, who may probably preside in that court, and who is so well seen in our laws, will be far from making a stretch on the liberty of the subject. Those very liberties, so often espoused by his worthy progenitors, and alas! too often defended by their blood.

Shall the king's officers and soldiers be exempted from punishment, when they kill and destroy contrary to law. I can say little to the common soldiers who were under command, tho' their disobedience might justly plead excuse for them. But if captain Bushell that commanded, and lieutenant Thurlow, who at his own hand pistolled two innocent men dead on the spot, shall not be tried for their crimes the liberty of the subject is at an end, and no man's life is safe. But I am confident our judges will vindicate the honour of law and justice, when they shall know the uttermost of this affair.

Glasgow, Sept. 14. 1785.

I am, &c.

P. S. In the printed account of the unhappy affairs in this place which no doubt is in your hands, there is a very remarkable circumstance omitted by the author of that account, which I thought proper to insert here, viz. on that day when our magistrates were by the lord advocat's order, committed to the prison of Glasgow, there happened to be standing on the street a young gentleman from Thorn, one of the professors of the protestant college in that city, and nephew to the president of Thorn who, among others, was barbarously murdered there, this gentleman, seeing our magistrates committed, did with tears in his eyes, express himself thus to two of his acquaintances that stood beside him,

This brings my uncle's treatment at Thorn, so fresh to my memory, that I can scarce refrain tears, but 'tis your great happiness, you have another sort of a king than we have.

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*Account of the Shawfield Mob, from Lockhart's papers.*

On the 23d of June, when the duty took place, the excise officers were obliged to fly out of most of the towns in the western shires, but in Glasgow the resentment ran higher. Daniell Campbell of Shawfield, who represented that borrow in Parliament, having incurred the hatred of the inhabitants thereof, because he was belived, on too good grounds, to have had the chief hand in giving the government such informations of the way and manner of trading there, as occasioned a few years ago an act of parliament, that lay heavie on their tobacco trade, was likewise said and belived to have encouraged the ministry to hope ther was no difficultie in raising the malt tax; and these joind together rendered him detestable over all the kingdom, especially at Glasgow, wher they threatned to pull down his new built house, wherof he sent notice to Wade at Edinburgh on 21st of June, who thereupon ordered a detachment of foot to march furthwith thither, wher they arrived on the 24th at night, but the guard room being unprepared, they put off taking possession of it till next day, the souldiers being dismist to their severall private quarters. During the night time a report went about that Daniel Campbell had brought these souldiers to enslave them, wherupon the mob got up and destroyed his house, and had he himself been in town, they had certainly dewitted him. Whilst this was in hand the commanding officer got his men together, took possession of the guard room and drew up before it, and tho' he met with no insult but from some boyes and women, who threw a few stones at his men, without having previouslie read the proclamation, as directed by the law on such occasions, he fired allongst the streets, which being full of innocent people that came out of curiosity to know what the matter was, and the windows at the same time crowded with spectators, about 20 men and women were killed dead and many more wounded, some wherof in the streets and others in their houses; the citizens being thereby enraged did ring the fire bell and brake up the magazine, from whence they armed about 400 men. In the mean time the magistrates advised the officer to march off his party, for they could not be protected within the city; on which he made the best of his way to Dumbarton but not thinking himself safe in that town he retired into the castle. The Glasgow mob pursued him a few miles but could not overtake him. This story made a mighty noise, and Wade sent an express with an account to the lords justices (king George being then in Germany) and they orderd him to march troops to take possession of the town and secure the peace. At the same time they wrot a letter of condolence to Campbell, assuring him they woud resent what had befallen him as in effect done to king George himself. Wade, according to his orders, sent a good body of foot, some troops of dragoons and a train of

ordinance and made preparations as if an enemy was to oppose him in the fields or the town to stand a siege: along with the general went the Lord Advocat to take a precognition (that is an examination of witnesses but not upon oath) of what had hapned, and they entered the town without any opposition. By the precognition it appeared plainly that the magistrates had done their dutie, by endeavouring all in their power to disperse the mob, but severall persons were taken up on suspicion and sent prisoners to Edinburgh, in all about of the meanest rank. Tho the magistrates had fully justifiyd their conduct, and the generall and Lord Advocat seemd satisfiysed and on good terms with them, whilst they were enquiring into what had past and were taking up others, yet no sooner was that work over, than they committed the Provost and other magistrates to the town prison, and from thence next day conveyd them under a strong guard to Edinburg Tolbooth, attended by a great number of the cheif citizens of Glasgow. This set of magistrates had at the preceeding Michelmass election undermined and turned out Campbell's friends, who had enhanced the government for many years, and being some of them, particularly Provost Aird, under pay, were mere tools to him; and this was thought a proper occasion to squeeze them and if possible to replace Campbells set. The Glasgow magistrates having applyed by a petition were quickly by the Lords of Justiciary admitted to bail. This commitment was in all respects arbitrary and illegall, in regard the Lord Advocate, as such, is not since the union vested with the power of commitment any more than the attorney general of England, and tho he qualifiyd himself as a justice of the peace in the shire of Lanark, it was thought a little too presuming and a bad precedent that so inferior a judge should claim and exercise an authority over such considerable persons as the magistrates of Glasgow within the limits of their own jurisdiction, and that only upon suspicion or presumptions and when they offered to find bail to appear when and where they should be required: beside, as a justice of the peace in that shire his warrant could go no further than the bounds thereof, whereas these prisoners were carried thorough the shires of Stirling, Linlithgow and Edinburg, and in the tolbooth of that town confined. These proceedings opened the eyes of most people and enraged the good folks of Glasgow to the greatest degree; they had manifested an extravagant zeal for the revolution principles and party ever and on all occasions since 1688, and particularly had been at great charges in levying providing and subsisting two regiments of foot which they sent to Stirling in 1715, and they little expected to be thus handled by the party they had so zealouslie served and who formerly encouraged and protected them in their mobbish outrages upon the Episcopall clergy, &c.

"Weeve had a hot tryall in the justiciary court, of the Glasgow rioters: the Earl of Hly and Lord Royston pressed with the outmost zeal to find the libell relevant to infer the pains of death: the other Lords insisted it could go no further than an arbitrary punishment, and carried it, except wher any person was proven guilty of actually pulling down Campbells house, in which they allowd of so many grounds of exculpation, that of the first ten that were tryed, one man and one woman were sentenced to perpetual banishment, and the other 8 absolved, and thers no doubt but the remaining set to be tryed will come off easier. I scarce think it very good policy in the government to show their teeth without biting deeper, but the truth ont is, I do belive they did not expect the Lords of Justiciary would have dared to behave as they did, and Lord Hly protested against their proceedings and threatned to lay the matter before the Parliament.

It wond be out of the way here to take notice that Daniell Campbell had the assurance to apply by a petition to the House of Commons setting forth what had hapned to him at Glasgow and craving redress: in this he was strenuouslie supported by the ministry and all Argyles faction, and a bill

was brought in and past both houses enabling king George to give him 6000 and odd pounds starting towards making up his loss, and that the king should have right to the duty on ale vended in Glasgow (which by a late law was granted to the magistracy as an additional revenue to the said town) until he was refounded of that sum. How Campbell pretended to make up his loss to such a sum I can't tell, but there's all the reason imaginable to believe it could not possibly amount to the 6th part of it: for as he was threatened and did expect what happened, it is not to be imagined, that when he retired into the country with his wife and family, but he would likewise take the money, jewels, bank notes and plate which he pretended to lose; and tho' the house and furniture had all been utterly destroyed, it was not worth half the sum; whereas as the outward fabric (as the law directs in such cases) was repaired at the publick expense of the town, and a great part of the furniture was saved or recovered, so that the wainscoting of the house and a few scrub figures called statues in the court were only destroyed. But the ministry were resolved to do something to purpose towards gratifying their creature, and 'tis probable some trustie fellow tool went snips with him. Before I leave this subject I must remark that the magistrates of Glasgow raised a criminal process against Captain Bushel, who commanded the soldiers in Glasgow, before the Lords of Justiciary; but the Solicitor, in the Advocats absence, refused his concurrence, and before that could be supplied according to the forms usual in such cases, the captain, who was retired from Scotland, obtained king Georges remission and as that was not a sufficient gratification for his having murdered so many innocent persons, a troop of dragoons was also conferred upon him, he being formerly in the foot service.

*State of the town of Glasgow, preceeding the 12th of November 1724.*

An account of what debt the town was in at the happy revolution, and now is paid, and what charges they have been at in public works and extraordinary charges over and above the ordinary charge of the town, and the debt the town is in now this 12th day of Nov. 1724 years, is as follows; and which will be made appear the truth thereof, by the council books in the time: if the following account be quarreled.

	Scots merks.
THE building of the weigh-house, for weights, banks and broads -	10,200
The building of the black-friars church - - - - -	32,000
The building of the north-west church, steeple, bell and leeding a piece of the roof and ground - - - - -	45,000
The town's part of Port-Glasgow, church-building and adding a room to the minister's house - - - - -	6,000
The building of two cellars there, raising the key five quarters higher round about and cleaning the harbour - - - - -	6,000
The building of the corner house and price of the ground - - - - -	23,000
The building of the Broomilaw key, and filling with redd, and timber for front thereof - - - - -	30,000
The price of the houses for opening the King's street - - - - -	24,000
The expence in sending 500 men to the convention of estates and bringing the arms from Stirling, and sending men to Stirling after the break of Killiecranky, and sending men to Stirling and other charges at home at the last rebellion, and charges before the justiciary at Edinburgh about the clerk's murder, and for charges before the lords, when provost Anderson and his council, were pursued for mismanaging the town's common good, by some of our inhabitants, and for charges the town was at in pur-	



	Scots marks.
swing Sir James Smollet and Sir William Menzies for the town's part of the profit of the borough tack of the customs and the charges before the parliament, for a wrong cast at the royal boroughs, when the tax-roll was altered, seeking for relief; which seven above articles will amount above 30,000 marks which you may see, by taking a look of the council books - -	30,000
By charges to parliament members, to provost Montgomery from October 1707, to August 1708, 2160 pounds Scots. To provost Rodger from October 1700, to April 1710, being two sessions, is 4800 pounds Scots. Dean of guild Smith, from October 1710, to October 1715, being five sessions, is 12,224 pounds Scots, the which charges of the above parliament members for eight years, amounts to 28,770 marks. - -	28,770
Also, to Mr Smith's son, 2000 marks because his father died in the town's service. - -	2,000
Also to Dowhill's lady 2000 marks to help to build the land that was burnt near the Cross. - -	2,000
Also, the charge and expence of the last two-pennies upon the pint of ale getting, and the expence of provost Aird and Mr Finlayson going to London upon that account, with the parliament dues, will amount to four thousand and five hundred marks. - -	4,500
These extraordinaries all done and paid since the happy revolution, and three hundred thousand marks paid that the town was owing at the revolution, and ye may see by the three following articles, the town is only due ten thousand seven hundred and twenty-two pounds Scots to clear the charge of the Broomilaw, and the opening of the Kingstreet, except for Barrowfields estate. -	300,000
	<u>543,470</u>
Also, the town has borrowed more than they have paid for Barrowfield estate 4929 pounds Scots, which Arthur Tran has paid the like sum for opening the Kingstreet, which Mr Luke the preceeding treasurer is to pay to him again. There is yet resting for purchasing the houses for opening the Kingstreet 3792 pounds Scots, which Mr Luke is to pay to Mr Tran, there is yet unpaid to compleat the work at the Broomilaw, two thousand pounds Scots which Mr Luke is to pay to Mr Tran being in all the above 10,722 pounds Scots, is all the debt the town is due above the ordinary charges preceeding the 12th of November 1724, except for Barrowfield's estate - -	Scots £ 10,722
The way how the above 10,722 pounds Scots is to be paid, is by the balance of Mr Luke preceeding treasurer his account, which is this 12th of November 1724. After true trial of it we find at the said time, he is due balance 21,400 pounds Scots, now take the said 10,722 pounds Scots that the town is due off the 21,400 pounds Scots, Mr Luke is still in ballance due to the town 10,678 pounds Scots, to pay in to Mr Tran, or to pay debts of the town for him due, preceeding the 12th Nov. 1724, this ballance may pay off a part of Barrowfield estate over and above what Mr Tran treasurer may pay before he makes his account. - -	21,400
This is what I think is the state of the town this 12th of Nov. 1724, but the town's extraordinary debt till the 12th of Nov. 1724, by Mr Luke is cleared, and the balance of 10,678 pounds Scots in his hand is over and above all the extraordinary, being all paid before the 12th of Nov. 1724, which Mr Luke will clear by his account, as treasurer, from October 1722, to October 1723 years, and I think this was the state of the town when John Aird came off from being provost in October 1723. -	10,678

*Act in favor of the citie of Glasgow, 1594.*

Oure soverane lord and estatis of this put parliament vnderstanding be supplicatioun gevin in to thame of befor be ye inhabitantis fremen induel. laris abone the gray frier wynd of the citie of Glasgow, anent ye establisching of ane mercat at the wynd heid yrof, for ye support and relief of yame thair wyffis famelies & barnis, and vphalding of thair housis & landis the samyn being the maist comodious and cheif pairt of the said citie for receipt of his hienes and his court quhen occasioun offeris of yr repairing in ye cuntrie, now altogidder becum ruinous & almaist decayed, be reasons of the removing of the clergie, sen the reformatioun of religioun that sustentit and vpheld the samyn of befor, And als the hail mercattis aucht nocht to be placit at ane port of the said citie, bot suld be sett at dyvers partis yrof for the comoun comoditie of the hail inhabitants yrof—sen at all occasiounis of stentis taxatiounis and vtheris impositiounis thay beir equall burding. Comissioun wes gevin and grantit to vmqle robert lord boyd, walter prior of blantire the provest & baillies of the said citie, for the maist pairt thair of for establisching of the beir mercat or salt mercat aboue the wynd heid, Quha thairafter placit the salt mercat thair, qlk was altogidder incomodious be reasons the same wes far distant fra the brig and watir of the said citie, quhair the salt is maist vit and pat the merchandis and fischaris quha bocht the samen to greit expensis of cariage and transporting thair of fra the said wynd heid to the brig be the space of ane myle and mair, lyk as the sellaris of the salt vpoun that occasioun removit thame selfis to ye auld place narrer the said brig, qr the same wes sauld of befor, and the saidis commissiouners wer myndit to haue placit the beir & salt mercat aboue the said wynd heid in place of the said salt mercat, gif be deceis of the said vmqle robert lord boyd, the said comissioun had nocht expyrit. FOR REMEDY qrof Oure soverane lord wt advise of his saidis estatis, be thir pntis gevis & grantis full pouer & commission to his trustie councillor walter prior of blantire lord privie seill, Robert Boyd of badin-haith, dauid foirsyth of dykes, the ordiner ministers of glasgow, the provest and baillies yrof, or the maist pt of thame to raise and lift the beir & salt mercat, and establiche the same aboue the wynd heid of the said citie, To the effect aboue writtin, at ony pairt or place thair of maist comodious, as thai sall think expedient, and to remove the said salt mercat to the auld statioun qr it stude, for the comoun benefite of the hail inhabitantis, And generallie all and sindrie vther thingis to do that to the execution of this present comissioun apertenis, ferme and stable, &c.

*Act in favour of the burgh of Glasgow, 1633.*

OURE SOVERANE LORD Being sufficientlie informit of the great charges and expense That the prouest baillies counsell and comwnitie of the burgh and citie of Glasgow Hes sustentit thir many yeirs bygane In making of the river of Clyde Quhairvpon the said burgh and citie is foundit and situat portable for shipes boattes barkes and vther vesshels for importing and exporting of forraine and hameward comodities To the great comfort of his Majesties lieges lyand within the bounds and shirefdomes nixt adjacent thairto And for advancement and incres of policie of the comoun weill of this his hienes kingdome of Scotland And in beitting repairing and vphalding of the brige of Glasgow over the said river quhilk is ane verie profitable meanes for intertainment of commerce As lykwayes of the great cair paines and charges sustentit be thame in vpholding of the great kirk of Glasgow and edifice thair of eftir the auncient maner and first fundatioun of the samyne And siclyk calling to mind quhat great and sumptuous charges cair and expenses they haue beine at lattle in building of ane tol-

buith for administratioun of justice and vther affairs Tending to the advancement of the comoun weill and decoratioun of the said kingdome And in bigging and repairing of churches within the said burgh and cite with steiples ansuerable thairto As als of the great cair diligence and expenss sustenit be thame in bigging and reparing of certane briggis over rivers and Watters in sundrie pairts quhair straingers may haue comodious travelling To and fra his Majesties kingdome of Ireland and vther pairts within the kingdom of Scotland Not onlie to the comfort and proffit of the lieges of all sorts of thes his Majesties kingdomes Bot lykwayes to the great comfort of all straingers and forrainers resorting in thes pairts And his Majestie Being myndfull of thes thair comendable and comoun warkes Tending to the comoun weill of his Majesties kingdome And to giue thame occasioun to continew in prosecuting of thair guid intentiones And for the knawin guid service done to his Majestie and his maist noble progenitors be the proueist baillies counsall and comwnitie of the said burgh and cite of Glasgow and thair predcessors in tyme bypast THAIRFOR Oure said Sovereane lord With consent and advyse of the thrie estates of this present parliament Hes ratifiet approve and confirmit And be the tenor heirof Ratifies approues and confirms All and sundrie chartors infestments confirmatiounes thairof gifts donatiounes mortificatiounes And all vther evidents wreatts and securities quhatsumever of quhatsumever natur kynd and qualitie The samyne be maid and grantit be his Majestie or any of his most noble progenitors To and in favours of the proueist baillies counsall and comwnitie of the said burgh and cite of Glasgow And in speciall (but prejudice of the generalitie forsaid) His Majestie with advyse and consent abone specifiet Hes ratifiet and approve And be thir presents Ratifies and approues Ane Chartor gift or donatioun Grantit be his heines most noble progenitor Alexander king of Scottes Of and concerning the liberties and priueledges of the said burgh burgessis and inhabitants thairof Of the dait at Maden Castell the auchteine day of Junij and tuentie sax yeir of his raigne ITEM ane vther chartor grantit be king Robert his Majesties most noble progenitor Confirmeand the forsaid chartor wnder the great seale daitit the fyfteine day of November and tuentie thride yeir of his raigne ITEM ane vther chartor grantit be king Robert To the proueist baillies counsall and comwnitie of the said burgh of Glasgow Confirmeand the forsaid chartor And grantand certane new liberties thairto daitit at Scone the tuentie acht day of July in the auchteine yeir of his reigne ITEM ane vther chartor grantit be Marie Queine of Scottes his Majesties darrest guiddame To and in favours of the proveist baillies counsall and comwnitie of the said burgh of Glasgow of certane lands tenements kirks chappells chaplanries prebendaries alterages and vthers mentionat thairtill daitit the sevintene day of March J<sup>m</sup> v<sup>e</sup> thriescoir sax yeirs ITEM ane vther chartor grantit be his Majesties darrest father of eternall memorie Wnder his great seale Ratifiand all the former gifts donatiounes priueledges and vthers maid in favours of the said proueist baillies counsall and comwnitie daitit at Roystoun the acht day of Apryll The yeir of god J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> and and ellevine yeirs ITEM ane decreit of parliament pronouncit in favours of the said burgh of Glasgow daitit the tuentie nynt day of November J<sup>m</sup> four hundreth thriescoir nyne yeirs ITEM his Majesties ratificatioun of the said decreit daitit the first day of december The yeir of god J<sup>m</sup> 4<sup>e</sup> thriescoir nyntene yeirs ITEM ane act of Secreit counsall in favours of the said burgh concerning thair liberties daitit the tent day of september The yeir of god J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> yeirs ITEM ane act of interloquitor of the lords of sessioun givin in thair favours vpon the tuentie fyft day of July The yeir of God J<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>e</sup> and sevine yeirs ITEM ane decreit of the lords of counsall and sessioun givin in favours of the said burgh vpon the fourt day of Junij The yeir of God J<sup>m</sup> v<sup>e</sup> thriescoir fyfteine yeirs Anent ane laidle full of all sorts of cornes sauld in thair mercat IN all and sundrie

heads articles clausis conditions and circumstances thairof quhatsum-  
 ever Willing declaring and ordaining That this present ratificatioun of the  
 particular evidents and wreatts abonewrittine and generalitie thairof Is and  
 sall be als valeid effectual and sufficient To the proueist baillies counsall  
 and cōwnitie of the said burgh of Glasgow and thair successors for ever  
 in iudgement and outwith as if they and everie ane of thame War at lenth  
 word be word ingroest and insert hereintill And farder oure said Soverane  
 lord with advyse and consent forfaid of his estates of parliament Ratifies  
 and approues All and quhatsumever gifts richts and securities maid and  
 grantit in favours of the proueist baillies counsall and cōwnitie of the said  
 burgh be his Majesties predcessors or be quhatsumever vther persone or  
 persones of quhatsumever kynd and qualitie the samyn be of Off and con-  
 cerning the trone of the said burgh river and brige of the samyne tolles and  
 customes thairof vplifted be thame And quhairf they and thair predces-  
 sors ar and haue bein in vse and possessioun thir many yeirs bypast for in-  
 tertaynment of thair brige over the said river of Clyde And declairs that  
 thair auncient possessioun of the customes thairf Sall be als sufficient as  
 if the gifts or donaciones grantit to thair predcessors of the samyne War  
 producit in this present parliament And generalie ratifies and approues All  
 and quhatsumever vther chartors infeftments confirmationes thairf gifts  
 donaciones mortificationes and all vther evidents and wreatts quhatsumever  
 maid and grantit be his Majestie or any of his most noble progenitors  
 kinges queines princes and stewarts of Scotland thair regents governors and  
 protectors of this kingdom for the tyme To and in favours of the proueist  
 baillies counsall and cōwnitie of the said burgh of Glasgow burgessis  
 and inhabitants thairf Of and concerning all and quhatsumever lands  
 houses biggings tenements annuelrents dignities offices liberties priuiledges  
 kirks chappells chaplanries alterages prebendaries dewties and annuelrents  
 quhatsumever belonging thairto Trones watters rivers briges and customes  
 belonging to the same Admittand declairand and ordainand That this present  
 ratificatioun and generalitie thairf Is and sall be als guld valeid and suf-  
 ficient to thame and thair successors in all tyme coming As if everie par-  
 ticular wreatt and evident grantit to thame thairvpon war particularlie and  
 at lenth de verbo in verbum ingrossit and insert heirintill Quhairanent And  
 with all that may be objectit thairagaines his Majestie and estates forsaisd  
 of this present parliament hes dispensit And be thir presents dispensiss for  
 ever With expres declarationes alwayes Lykas our said Soverane lord and  
 estates forsaisd Be this present act declairs statuites and ordaines That the  
 chartors infeftments acts decreits and vthers richts and securities speciallie  
 and generallie abonementionat grantit to the said burgh of Glasgow With  
 this present ratificatioun thairf Sall nowayes be preiudicial nor hurtful  
 To his Majesties deirrest cowsigne and counsallor James duke of lennox  
 his airs and successors Anent the heretable richt and infeftment of the  
 office of bailliarie and iusticiarie of the baronie and regalitie of Glasgow  
 And all the pairts thairf alsweill within as without the burgh of Glasgow  
 Bot that notwithstanding of the saids chartors infeftments and vther richts  
 speciallie and generallie abonementionat And this present ratificatioun  
 thairf his hieness said darrest cowsigne and counsallor James duik of  
 lennox his airs and successors sall bruik joyse vse and exerce the said of-  
 fice of bailliarie and iusticiarie of the baronie and regalitie of Glasgow  
 abonewrittine And all the pairts thairf Alsweill within as without the  
 burgh of Glasgow And sall vplift and intromett with the fies casualities  
 comodities and dewties belonging to the said office of bailliarie and iusti-  
 ciarie of the said baronie and regalitie of Glasgow Sicklyk and als frielie  
 in all respects As if the chartors infeftments and vthers richts speciallie  
 and generallie abonementionat And this present ratificatioun thairf had  
 nevir beine maid nor grantit As lykwayes with this expres declaratioun  
 Lykas our said sverane lord and estates forsaisd Be this present act And

also with consent of the prouicist and one of the baillies of the said burgh in name of the remanent haill counsell and comwnitie of the said burgh of Glasgow declairs statuites and ordanes That the chartors infestments decreitts actes possessionses and vthers richts and securities speciallie and generallie abonementionat grantit to the said burgh of Glasgow With this present ratificatioun thairof Sall nawayes be hurtfull nor preiudicial to the richt reverend father Patrick Archibishop of Glasgow and his successors Anent his and thair richt of the electioun and nominatione of the magistrates of the burgh of Glasgow Nor anent the richt of any lands teinds priueledges liberties or others quhatsumever pertaining to the Archibishop of Glasgow and his successors And last with expres declaratioun That this present ratificatioun sall be nawayes preiudicial To the liberties priueledges and jmmunities of the vniversitie of Glasgow Bot that the samyne sall be reserved to thame with the lands tenements yairds and vthers appertaining thairto According to the ratificatioun grantit to thame in this present parliament And to the declarationes and reservations exprest in the samyne ratificatioun and no vtherwayes

*Act for altering the market day, 1640.*

AND ALSO the said estatis of parliament foirsaidis Discharges all mercat within the burgh of glasgow to be keipit or hauldine heireftir vpon the mononday ffor selling buying and making mercatt of horsais and vth<sup>r</sup> quick bestiall, meill brocht to glasgow mercat vpon mononday fra burrowstounes as stirling flalkirk and vth<sup>r</sup> remote places quhair men may not cum from thair awine houssis in the morneing to the hour of the mercat with thair saidis comodities Item the beir mercat and all craftsmens wark brocht to be sauld in mercat alsuell be frie as vnfrie persons Item all mercatt for salt brocht from the salt panis vpon fforthe The mercatt for salt butter keeping cheis and tymber of all sorts quhilk is brocht vp the river of Clyid to the toun of glasgow And ordanis and appointis the mercat for the particular guidis foirsaidis To be keipit heireftir oulklie within the burgh of glasgow vpon the wednesday

*Commissaries of Glasgow, page 74.*

Our author's list of the Commissaries would seem to be but very imperfect: the following notices gathered from the records preserved so far help to complete the series.

Robert Chirnesyde of Over Possil is Commissary of Glasgow, May, 1602—January, 1607.

David Forsythe of Dykis, Feb. 1608.

Mr William Hay of Barra, October, 1613—April, 1618.

Hew Blair is Commissary of Glasgow, Hamilton and Campsy, May—July, 1618.

Mr James Hamilton of West Port, July, 1618—August, 1625.

Mr James Robertson, September, 1625.

John Boill of Kelburne, Oct. 1625—Oct. 1637.

Mr Archibald Flemyng of Catgill, Feb. 1639—March, 1646.

George Lockhart of Tarbrax, May, 1646—October, 1658.

N. B. "Capitane James Thomesone, governour of Dumbartane," acts conjunctly with Tarbrax as Commissaries of Lanark, Dumbarton and Buit, May, 11. 1652; and afterwards a Captain Grein appears in Thomson's place.

"Master Jo<sup>u</sup> Lockhart, esquyre, combis<sup>r</sup> of Glasgow," December, 1658—April, 1659.

*Faculty of Procurators.*

The origin of this society may perhaps be traced to the institution of the commissary courts by Bishop Cameron. Their earliest record at present in existence commences 12th November 1668, and among other curious matter contains

Injunctions for the Pro<sup>r</sup> and their men

For regulating the hous	
Item that everie pror who reflectis ane against anither by word or writt and saying yea ar impertinent to pay to the box before he be heard	0 .. 12 .. 0
Item that everie one who interrupts their Brither in pleading whill he have done, and the persewer to begin then the defender	0 .. 6 .. 0
Item that no p <sup>r</sup> nor servands stand at the Bar bot qn they ar pleading there actiounes under the paine of	0 .. 4 .. 0
Item that nather pror nor servand be clatering wtin the bar under the paine of	0 .. 2 .. 0
Item that no pror speike in any manes caus except he be employed under the paine of	0 .. 6 .. 0
Item that no man swear or bane within the Court under the paine of	0 .. 6 .. 0
Item that everie pror. be silent after the Commisssers command under the paine of	0 .. 6 .. 0
All these to be exactit <i>toties quoties</i> urtherways non to be hard in any uther caus, &c.	

*Case of Dinning against Procurators, 1816.*

## ADDITIONAL INSCRIPTIONS.

The second and third from the Theatre of Mortality, 1713; the others from the monuments.

*Inscription on the old Grammar School.*

1601.

SCHOLA GRAMMATICOR. A SENATV CIVIBVSQVE GLASCVANIS BONAR. LITERAR. PATRONIS CONDITA.

*Esther Fleming's Monument, High Church-yard.*

Asks thou, who in this earthly lodge doeth lie  
Both holy, loving, pitiful and chaste;  
All dewis while days endur'd, none can deny,  
To God, to friend, to poor, to spouse profest:  
Sp'rit is with sp'rits; corps here with corps must rot  
Of Esther Flemyng spouse to Mr Scott.

*In the College, (now effaced).*

Magister Michael Wilson, civis Glæguensis,  
(qui literas humaniores in Anglia professus,  
obiit ibidem Anno Dom. 1617.)  
sex mille libras Scoticanas,  
in pios academias usus, testamento legavit;  
cujus voluntas egregia plane irrita fuisset,  
nisi accessisset serenissimi regis Jacobi benignitas,  
singulari studio et opera clarissimi viri  
et multifariam de hoc collegio optime meriti,  
Gulielmi Alexandria Menstrie equitis aurati,

regia a secretis, impetrata :  
 quorum nomen et merita,  
 perenni memoria, pie celebratura academia,  
 hoc tantæ rei exile monumentum, extare voluit.

*Anderson of Douhill's Monument, High Church-yard.*

This is the buriall place belonging  
 to John Anderson of Douhill, present  
 provest of Glasgow. Wheire lyes  
 buried his grandfather Ninian,  
 his father John Anderson who  
 was also provest there, and  
 There wives and children. June 1704.

*Monument of the Rev. Robert Law, author of the "Memorials," High Church-yard, north wall*

Here lyes Mr Robert Law  
 Minister of Easter Kilpatrik.  
 Here lyes his son  
 Mr John Law, one of the regents of the  
 College of Glasgow,  
 who died in 1718.

This is the burial place of their heirs.

*On the south wall of the High Church-yard.*

Here lyes the body of Patrick Maxwell son of John Maxwell of Allhouse,  
 Mercht. Taylor; who died deacon conveyener Sept. 1623, & Bessy Boyd his  
 [spouse.

Here lyes the body of ye Revd. Mr Robert Maxwell who served Christ in  
 The work of ye gospel at Monk-toun & Prestick from 1640 to 1665, when he  
 Was ejected for nonconformity, & after that exercised his ministry, partly  
 There, partly in this city and the countrey round till March 26, 1686, when  
 He fell asleep in Christ at Bogtoun house in Cathcart, aged 75, & Robert  
 Maxwell his son & Euphan Paton his spouse; & belongs to

Mr Patrick Maxwell minister at Inchennan, [who died 1749]

And now to his son the Rev. Mr Thomas Maxwell minister of Stewarton,  
 [1777.

*Professor Simson's Monument in the Blackfriars Churchyard.*

H. S. E.  
 ROBERTVS SIMSON,  
 MATHESIOS IN ACADEMIA GLASGVENSI  
 PER ANNOS LVIII PROFESSOR  
 PRISCA MORVM SIMPLICITATE  
 SEMVL ATQVE PROBITATE INSIGNIS  
 OMNIQVE DOCTRINA EXCVLTVS  
 VETERVM GRÆCORVM GEOMETRIAM  
 PER ANNOS HIS MILLE FERE DEPERDITAM,  
 IN PRISTINVM SPLENDOREM  
 RESTITVIT VNVS.  
 MONVMENTVM QVIDEM PERENNE  
 SIBI GEOMETRICIS SVIS OPERIBVS IPSI EXEGIT  
 MARMOR AVTEM HOC CADVCVM  
 RELIQUIVS EGREGII VIRI MORTALIBVS SACRVM  
 POSVERE TESTAMENTI CVRATORES  
 JAC. CLOW, GVL. BOVET, JOA. BVCHANAN JUNIOR.  
 OBIT IPSIS KALENDIS OCTOBRIS  
 ANNO ÆRÆ CHRISTIANÆ MDCCLXVIII,  
 ÆTATIS ANNO LXXXI.



Of the life of Zachary Boyd very little is known. A short account of him appeared in the *Christian Instructor* for 1828. This account contains but few particulars of his life; and the writer has committed several mistakes. He says that Boyd was the brother of Boyd of Trochrig; but Trochrig himself calls Zachary his cousin. It is said that Zachary Boyd was descended of the family of Pinkil; he was probably born in Ayrshire, some time before the year 1590. The first notice of him we find is in a letter to Boyd of Trochrig from David Boyd, in 1605, where he says, "There is a friend of yours, Zachary Boyd, who will pass his course at the colledge within two years." When Boyd had finished his course at the college of Glasgow, he went to study at the college of Saumur under his relation Robert Boyd. After he had been at Saumur for about four years, he was appointed one of the regents there in 1611. He was afterwards appointed minister of one of the French Protestant churches; and continued in that situation till the civil war broke out and his church was dispersed. He gives some account of himself in the preface to the *Last Battle*, published in 1639.

"After sixteen years absence into France, where it pleased God to make me a preacher of his word the space of four years: it pleased the same Lord to visit his church there with bloodie warres, whereby manie churches, and mine also, were discipated, by this occasion it was the Lord's will to bring me backe to my native countrie.

"In that troublous time I remained a space a private man at Edinburgh, with Doctor Sibbald, the glory and honour of al the physicians of our land. But againe, within a short space, I was sought out by that most worthie



man, our Scots Onesiphorus, euen Sir William Scot of Eli. Hee sought mee out diligentlie, and found mee. The Lord giue mercie vnto his house, for hee most louinglie refreshed mee, and was not ashamed of mine affliction. The Lord grant vnto him that hee may finde mercie of the Lord in that day.

"After my removing from him vnto this citie, it pleased the Lord to visite mee with sore sicknesses, yea so that in September anno 1626, I was like Epaphroditus, sicke nigh vnto death; for when I arose out of that feuer, I found in my studie my winding sheete among my bookes. This gaue mee occasion painefullie to search and describe vnto the world this *Last Battell of the Soule*." He relates the following anecdote in one of his sermons:—"In the tyme of the French persecution, I came by sea to Flanders, and as I was sailing from Flanders to Scotland a fearfull tempest arose, which made our mariners reele to and fro, and stagger like drunken men. In the mean tyme, there was in our ship a Scots papist, who lay neere mee; while the ship gaue a great shake his ordinary cry was, O Lord! I observed the man, and after the Lord had sent a calme, I said to him, Sir, now yee see the weakness of your religion; so long as yee are in prosperitie, yee cry vnto this salnet and that salnet; in our great danger I heard you cry often, Lord, Lord; but not a word yee spake of our Lady."

Boyd returned to Scotland in 1621, in 1623 he was appointed minister of the Barony church of Glasgow, where he continued till his death. When Charles I. visited Glasgow in 1633, Boyd addressed him in a very loyal speech. In 1638, we learn from Baillie's letters that Boyd, and some other ministers of Glasgow, were rather unwilling to sign the covenant. Boyd afterwards became sufficiently zealous in the cause, and published a poem on the defeat of the royal army at Newburn: in this very singular poem he sings,

In this conflict, which was both sowre and surely,  
Bones, blood and brains went in a hurly-burly;  
All was made hodge-podge, some began to croole;  
Who fights for prelates is a beastly foole.

When the General Assembly was preparing a new version of the Psalms for the use of the church, Boyd laboured to get his own translation introduced. Of his poetical talents, Baillie entertained but a very slender opinion, as we learn from the following passages in his letters:—"Our good friend, Mr Zachary Boyd, has put himself to a great deal of pains and charges to make a Psalter, but I ever warned him his hopes were groundless to get it received in our churches; yet the flatteries of his unadvised neighbours makes him insist in his fruitless design."—"The Psalms were often revised, and sent to presbyteries. Had it not been for some who had more regard than needed to Mr Zachary Boyd's Psalter, I think they had passed through in the end of the last Assembly; but these, with almost all the references from the former Assemblies, were remitted to the next." On the 28th of August 1647, the General Assembly recommends to those who were appointed to revise Rous' translation of the Psalms, "to make use of the travels of Rowallen, Master Zachary Boyd, or of any other on that subject." The Assembly of 1648, "Recommends to Mr John Adamson and Mr Thomas Craford to revise the labours of Mr Zachary Boyd upon the other Scripture songs, and to prepare a report thereof to the said commission for publick affairs."

Although there have been three or four editions of Boyd's translation of the Psalms printed, they are now very scarce; the following extracts are given as specimens of the work.

## PSALM CXV.

- 4 Their idols silver are and gold  
works of men's hands they be.  
5 They have mouths made, but can not speak,  
and eyes but they not see.  
6 Of ears they have the shape, but they  
hear not what men do tell,  
They noses also formed have  
but therewith cannot smell.  
7 They hands have, but they handle not,  
and feet but cannot walk;  
A throat they have, but through it they  
can no way speak nor talk.

## PSALM CXVII.

- 1 O praise the Lord most thankfully  
ye nations great and small!  
With heart and voice praise him also  
on earth ye people all.  
2 For he his kindness mercifull  
to us doth still afford,  
For ever the Lord's truth endures;  
praise ye always the Lord.

## PSALM CXXX.

- 1 Mine heart, O Lord, not haughty is,  
mine eyes not lofty be;  
I meddle not in matters great,  
or things too high for me.  
2 Myself I have behav'd, and still'd  
as of his mother mild  
A child that's wean'd, yea even my soul  
is as a weaned child.  
3 Let Israel all ev'n in the Lord  
still hope, and him adore  
From henceforth, as their duty is  
and so for evermore.

## PSALM CXXXIII.

- 1 Behold how good a thing it is,  
and pleasant for to see,  
That brethren should together dwell  
in peace and unity.  
2 It like the precious ointment is  
upon the sacred head,  
That from the same always ran down  
upon the beard with speed.  
Ev'n Aaron's beard, who was a man  
by God almighty sent,  
That down from hence into the skirts  
of all his garments went.  
3 Like Hermon's dew, like dew which down  
the Zions hills ran o're;  
For there the blessing God ordain'd;  
ev'n life for evermore.

## THE SONG OF SONGS.

## CHAPTER II.

- 8 The voice of my belov'd, behold  
he comes most speedily,  
Upon the mountains leaping, and  
Skipping on hills most high.  
9 He's like a roe or a young hart,  
he stands behind our wall,

He looketh forth, and shews 'himself  
ev'n through the lattices all.

- 10 My well beloved said to me  
rise up without delay  
My love and als my fair one now  
make haste and come away.  
11 For lo past is the winter all  
with its most stormy blast:  
The winter rain which spoils the ways  
is overgone and past.  
12 The flowers on earth do now appear,  
the birds do sweetly sing,  
The turtle in our land is heard  
as in a pleasant spring.  
13 The fig-tree her green figs puts forth  
vines tender grapes alway  
Most sweetly smell: arise, my love,  
my fair one come away.

## CHAPTER IV.

- 10 How fair's thy love my sister spouse!  
how better much than wine!  
And of thy ointments sweet the smell  
then spices good and fine.  
11 Thy lips my spouse as the honey comb  
drop; honey milk excel,  
Under thy tongue as Lebanon  
thy garments sweetly smell.  
12 My sister spouse a garden is  
which is enclosed well,  
A spring shut up, a fountain als  
whereon is set a seal.  
13 Thy pleasant plants an orchard are  
of pomegranates most fair  
With pleasant fruits the camphire sweet  
with spikenard that is rare.  
14 Spikenard, saffron, and calamus,  
and cinnamon, and tree  
Of frankincense, myrrhe, aloes,  
with spices chief that be.  
15 A fountain for to water well  
the gardens all anone,  
A well of living water, and  
streams als from Lebanon.

*The Church.*

O north wind quickly now awake.  
and come thou south about,  
Upon my garden blow that so  
its spices may flow out.

Let my beloved come at last  
into his garden sweet  
That he even then most cheerfully  
his pleasant fruits may eat.

*The Song of Jonah.* (Chap. ii. v. 1.)

- 1 I cry'd to God, and he me heard,  
out of hell's belly I  
Did cry aloud, and thou my voice  
even heardest by and by.  
2 For thou hadst cast me in the deep,  
in the midst of the sea;  
The floods me compass'd and thy waves  
did all pass over me.

3 Then said I, I out of thy sight  
am cast with great disdain,  
Yet to thy holy temple I  
will surely look again.

4 Even to the soul the waters did  
me compass all with speed,  
The depths me clad about; the weeds  
were wrapt about my head.

5 To bottoms of the mountains steep  
I went down speedilie,  
The earth for ever with her bars  
did alwayes compass me;

6 Yet hast thou from corruptions pit  
by mercies upon,  
O Lord my God and Saviour dear,  
my life brought up anone.

7 The Lord I did remember when  
my troubled soul in me  
Did faint, into thy Temple came  
my prayer even unto thee.

8 They that do lying vanities  
observe in any way,  
Their own mercy most foolishly  
they do forsake alway.

9 But I to thee with thankful voice  
will sacrifice afford,  
What I have vow'd I mean to pay  
salvation's of the Lord.

—  
*The Song of Simeon. (Luke ii. v. 27.)*

1 Now letst thou in thy mercy great  
thine old servant, O Lord!  
At last by death in peace depart,  
according to thy word!

2 For thy salvation now mine eyes  
have seen for great and small;  
3 Which thou prepared hast before  
the face of people all.

4 A precious light to lighten all  
the Gentiles far and near,  
And als the glorye of Isra<sup>l</sup>  
that is thy people dear.

This Song of Simeon is alwayes sung in the  
French church for conclusion, after they have  
received the sacrament of the Lord's Sup-  
per.

When Cromwell came to Glasgow with his army in 1650, the magistrates and ministers fled; but Boyd remained at his post, and addressed Cromwell and his soldiers in language which conquerors are seldom accustomed to hear, and seldom disposed to permit the conquered to utter. Baillie bears testimony to the moderation of Cromwell, and the good discipline maintained in his army. "While these things are a-doing at Dumfries, Cromwell, with the whole body of his army and cannon, comes peaceably by the way of Kilsyth to Glasgow. The magistrates and ministers fled all away. I got to the isle of Cumray, with my lady Montgomery, but left all my family and goods to Cromwell's courtesy, which indeed was great; for he took such a course with his soldiers, that they did less displeasure at Glasgow than if they had been at London, though Mr Zachary Boyd railed on them all to their very face in the High Church."

Mr Boyd was a great benefactor to the college, of which he had been vice-chancellor. "Mr Zachary by his gift (Dec. 9, 1652) of £20,000 Scots for building the fabric of the college, and supporting three bursars in theology, mortifies and disposes to the said college of Glasgow, principal, professors and masters thereof, and their successors in office to the use of the said college, &c." \*

Mr Boyd died in 1654. He was twice married; of his first wife, Elizabeth Fleming, nothing is known. His second wife, Margaret Mure, daughter of Mure of Glandertone, † was afterwards married to Mr James Durham, minister of the High Church. Boyd left no children by either of his wives. ‡

\* Information for Henry Glassford, 1806.

† He is designed min. of the Barony Kirk May 1663.—*Com. Rec. of Glas.* "Eli<sup>h</sup> Fleming, spouse to Mr Zachris Boyd" appears in the testament of John M'Kildune merchant burges of Glasgow, Oct. 1630.—*Ibid.*

There is a confirmation, *ad omnia*, in the *Com. Rec. of Glasgow*.—"Margaret Muire, relict of ye said wmq<sup>h</sup> Zacharias Boyd, W<sup>m</sup> Muire of Glanderstone, Mr Patrik Gillespie, Prin<sup>l</sup> of ye Colledge of Glasgow, Mr Ro<sup>t</sup> Baillie & Mr Johne Young, Professors of Divinitie yrin, onke ex<sup>te</sup> testa<sup>re</sup> abonenamelt & constitute to ye said wmq<sup>h</sup> Mr Zacharis Boyd, minister at ye Barony Kirk of Glasgow," &c. *Conf. July 1st, 1654*—Albert Nelsbit of Scheilla, Cautomer. That part of the record which would contain the registration of the principal deed appears to be wanting; but it is understood that the original is still preserved in the university.

‡ Jan. 17, 1654. Marriages Boyd spouse to Charles Hall in Newmylne, *heir portioner of Mr Zacharias Boyd minister at the Barroche church of Glasgow, her uncle*; and Zacharias M'Calume eldest sone to Janet Boyd daughter to John Boyd in Kirk-dyk of Kilmarnock *heir portioner of the said Zacharias Boyd, his grand uncle*.—*Inquis. Generals.*

It now remains for us to speak of Boyd as an author. As a poet he does not rank high, though he has occasional passages of considerable merit. He unfortunately thought that by rendering his translations literally, and into familiar language, that he had rendered them useful: but the profane have only turned them into ridicule. It is the opinion of Dr Jamieson, and of some others, that the ludicrous passages commonly printed as Boyd's are not really his. It is generally supposed that he translated *all* the Bible into verse; but this opinion is by no means well founded. Even the author of the memoir of Boyd in the *Christian Instructor* has been so rash as to write this. "It is well known that Zachary Boyd translated the *whole Bible* into something like English verse." So far from translating the whole, Boyd has translated but a small portion of the Bible; and the only part that remains in MS. is his translation of the four gospels. His other translations were published by himself before his death. The work which he calls *Christian poems for spiritual Edification*, is a collection of Scripture histories; such as, *the fall of man—the flood of Noah—Sodom—Joseph's severe trial*, &c. paraphrased, and rendered into dialogue, something after the manner of the ancient mysteries. As a writer of prose, Zachary Boyd may stand a comparison with any of his countrymen of the same age. He did not entirely escape from the conceits and the affectation of quaint illustrations so prevalent in that age; but he is in general a serious writer: his exhortations are pious, earnest, vehement and forcible, and it may be said of him as of some other writers, that his prose is more poetical than his verse.

As Boyd's works are all scarce, we select a few passages.

Health is a great benefite and would bee meekill made of: let vs so spend it that while it is spent wee may haue some comfort to remember how wee haue spent it.

Seeing my text is of health & of sicknesse, let mee say something against these that are enemies both of their owne health, and of other mens.

To you first J addresse my speach, who are drinkers of strong drinke, or rather strong in drinking. Men of strength to mingle strong drinke, and to scoll as wee say: how call yee such scolls? scolls of health. What folie is this, that a man should losse his health by drinking the scolls of health? what sicknesse is this when a man is sick of healths: the very names of this sin declareth the madnesse of men. What meaneth thou ô man, to say before a drinke, that will make the sicke: this is to such a mans health? A scoller, whose schoole is the taverne, is not a scholer of Christ that sayes learne of mee. J never heard tell that Christ scolled to any mans health: and yet hee is the man that onely can in all things say learne of me: I will not follow St Paul him selfe in all things: hee desired not to be followed in all things: but bee yee followers of mee, (said hee,) as I am of Christ: Take my counsel O man, follow not the fashions of this world: If thou would bee a man of health be not a drinker of healths.

Bee a scholler of Christ, but bee not a scoller of strong drinke: drinke soberly, but scoll not. A scoll is a thing sacrificed to idols: viz. to bellies that are drunken mens gods, belly gods. The counsell of St Paul is wise: if any of them that beleeveth not, (saith hee,) bid you to a feast, and yee bee disposed to goe; whatsoever is set before you, eate, asking no question for conscience sake: but if any man say unto you, this is offered in sacrifice vnto idols, eate not for his sake that shewed it, and for conscience sake? That which hee said of eating that may I say of drinking: drinke of any drinke that is set downe before you, but if a scoll come to the table, drinke it not, because it is a sacrifice offered vnto the stinking idoll of the belly. Let vs not onely flee all evill, but all appearance of evill. What hurt to health such scolls haue bene, the conscience of many will beare

mee record; I wish that the force of Gods word could sweepe that out, which mans corruption hath brought in.

When the brassen serpent made by Gods command was abused; good Hezekiah brake it in peeces and called it Nehushtan, that is a lump of brasse. Seeing scols haue beene so vilely abused, let vs breake them in peeces: away with all appearance of evill: This much concerning these enemies of health, who by excessive drinking, drowne their spirits and the gifts of God within them.

There be now another sort of drunkards, who spoile their health with reeke and smoke: Tobacca-men, who gos about to smoke the soule out of the body, as if it were a foxe chased out of his hole: this fire may be called as the fire of Nadab was called: viz. strange fire. I speake not of the vse but of the abuse of Gods creatures: my reproofe is against these that spend the tyme with pluffing of reeke, which should be better employed. What count should such fire pipers make to God if death in an instant should seaze vpon them with that fire pipe at their mouth? If God should say to that man, what was thou doing while I sent my servant death for thee? will that be a gracious answer: Lord I was spending the tyme that thou gavest mee for repentance, at such and such an exercise. I will not insist against this sinne that was once a great streanger in this land. Onely this will I say for the present: this taking of reeke seemeth to be a gracelesse thing. If a man come in into a house and take but a drinke: he will first pray to God for a blessing. But there is no grace for Tobacca, as if it were not a creature of God:—*Balm of Gilead*, 1633.

As the strength of flesh faileth so doeth its beautie: yee may read and see in Zacharie how God in his wrath did breake in peeces the two stauces of Beautie and of Bands: what is the Beautie of flesh that the heart of man should delight in it, or should bee ravished for it? What is the greatest beautie of flesh, but a colour and a temptation? The colour fadeth, and the temptation snareth: fauour is deceitfull, and beautie is vanitie, both a fading and a failing thing.

Hearken to this O yee painted walls with your varnished visages: beautie is but a folie that will faile you: all the fairenease of flesh may well bee compared to an Almanak, whereof the vse is but for a yeere; O yee who now pamper the flesh most curiously and carefully: O yee who with skrines before the fire, and with feathers before the sunne keepe the colours of your countenance, lest thereby yee should bee withred and waned, why dreame yee of continuance? What scrine shall be able to keepe you from the fire of Gods jealousy? Vnder what feathered shaddowes; behind what scrines shall yee lurke for to bee saved from the heat of hell, even from these everlasting burnings? What shall bee able to preserue your flesh from the deformities of old age? What is the beauty of all flesh but like a rainebow, a painted cloud, hauing nothing but appearances of colours.

O foolles! that lastie flesh of yours will soone faile you. It shall within a short space bee crumpled with wrinkles: decke it the best you can, yee shall not bee able to keepe it from the wormes, no more than Jezabel was able to keepe her flesh from the dogges. Reioice O young man in thy youth, said the wise man, in a holy scorne: combe, colour, paint, pricke, and prene O woman, while thou art young; say with that foolish citie, I am, and there is none besides mee: O but the evill dayes are comming, and the yeeres of which thou shalt say, I haue no pleasure in them: though thou be young and lustie now, within a few yeeres curbed and crooked old age shall poet vpon thee, and shall write a kalendar in thy bones; wherein painefull itchings, like Astronomers, shall teach thee of every change of weather to come. Who desires to see the failing of our flesh, let him goe, and see Solomon in that sermon concerning old age, pointing out all the infirmities of the old man, like one discoursing vpon a skellet: consider

how hee there passeth thorow all the chiefest blemishes, whereby hee painteth out the old man a creature, so wrinkled and wanzed, that hee seemeth to haue nothing, but the vgly shape of a creature; then all the beauty of flesh faileth: is my flesh of brasse? said Job: though it were such, yet must it weare and decay: neither brasse, nor yron, neither steale nor stones are endowed with eternitie of being: the heavens themselues shall faile, for they waxe old as doth a garment; how much more must all flesh faile and decay? Were the man monarch of all the earth, hee shall not bee able to ease his flesh from corruption: when he shall lodge in the place of silence, sleeping in slyme, then shall his flesh bee cloathed with worms and clods of dust.—*A Cordiall of Comforts*, 1629.

The law is fixed, that all the sonnes of Adam must picke their crummes out of the cloddes with the sweat of their browes: woe to thee that loyters while thou should labour: arise sluggard vp, vp, with the chirping of the birds: labour, sweate for thy meate; otherwise if thou eate, the curse of God shall goe downe into thy belly, like the waters of jealousy, which shall make thy bellie to swell and thy thigh to rotte. Thou wilt say to mee, I am a gentle-man; and what should I doe? Was not Adam a gentle-man, who was the king of the whole earth, the dear darling of God before his fall? And yet even before he sinned, God would not haue him to sit ydle: naye his calling was to be a gardener; scripture saith, and the Lord God tooke the man and put him into the garden of Eden to dreesse it, and to keepe it: but after that hee had sinned, the Lord laide a harder taske vpon him: in the sweate of thy face, said the Lord, shalt thou eate bread: and yet in that time, if any sinfull man might bee called a gentle-man, hee was one as being the first father of the old world: was not Noah a gentle-man? was hee not the first father of the newe world? and yet hee laboured in a vineyard: Scripture calleth him a husbandman. Was not Jacob a gentle-man? and yet hee kept sheepe: Was not Christ a gentle-man? and yet hee laboured for his meate with Joseph, the carpenter, hee beeing a carpenter himself: Hee then who both laboured himselfe and commanded others to labour sixe dayes in the weeke, forbiddeth not men to labour heere: what can thou doe, nothing? heare what a great and godly man of our nation said to ydle drones: Call mucke creeles: Hast thou not heard mee? I say it agane, Call mucke creeles. What is it then that hee forbiddeth heere, will you say: I answere the labour which Christ dischargeth heere, is, that which is done with a carkeing care and excessive desire of any thing belowe: When the desire of worldly things is more in our mind than spirituall things, when we are more bent to get them than the spirituall, then are we such labourers as are discharged in my text.—*Two Sermons*, 1629.

*A Catalogue of the Works of Zachary Boyd.*

- 1 Two Sermons for the use of those who are to come to the table of the Lord, with diuerse prayers fit for the necessities of the Saints at diuers occasions. 8vo. *Edin.* 1629.
- 2 Two Orientall Pearles, Grace and Glory; the godly man's choice, and a cordiall of comforts for a wearied sovl. 8vo. *Edin.* 1629.
- 3 The last Battell of the Soule in death; diuided into eight cōferences whereby are shown the diuerse skirmishes that are betweene the Soule of man on his death-bedde, and the enemies of our saluation. 2 vols. 8vo. *Edin.* 1629.
- 4 Oratio Panegyrica, ad Carolum Magnum Britannie, Francie, & Hibern. regem, diuina veritas propugnatorum. 4to. *Edin.* 1633.
- 5 The Balme of Gilead prepared for the sicke. The whole is diuided into three parts: 1. The sicke man's sore; 2. The sicke man's salve; 3. The sicke man's song. 8vo. *Edin.* 1633.

- 6 The Song of Moses, in 6 parts. 8vo. *Edin.* 1635. (This is ascribed to Boyd, but it is published without his name.)
- 7 Four Letters of Comforts for the deaths of the Earle of Hadingtoun and the Lord Boyd, with two *Epitaphs*. 8vo. *Glas.* 1640.
- 8 The Battell of Newbyrne: where the Scots armie obtained a notable victorie against the English papists, prelates, and Arminians, the 28. day of August 1640. *The second Edition.* 8vo. *Glas.* 1643.
- 9 Crosses Comforts and Counsels needful to be considered and carefully to be laid up in the hearts of the Godly in these boysterous broiles and bloody times. 8vo. *Glas.* 1643.
- 10 The Garden of Zion; wherein the life and death of godly and wicked men in the Scriptures are to bee seene; from Adam unto the last of the Kings of Judah and Israel, with the good uses of their life and death. 8vo. *Glas.* 1644.  
The second volume of the Garden of Zion, containing the Bookes of Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes & the Song of Songs, all in English verse. 8vo. *Glas.* 1644.
- 11 The Holy Songs of the old and new Testament, dedicated to the Royall lady, Mary his majesties eldest daughter, princess of Orange. 8vo. *Glas.* 1645.
- 12 The Psalms of David in Meeter, the third edition. 12mo. *Glas.* 1646.
- 13 Verses prefixed to Boyd on the Ephesians. Folio. *Lon.* 1652.
- 14 The Life of Robert Boyd, in Latin. (*mentioned by Wodrow.*)

*In Manuscript.*

- 15 Zion's Flowers; or Christian poems for Spiritual Edification.
- 16 Zion's Flowers, another volume.
- 17 The four Evangels, in English verse.
- 18 The English Academie; containing precepts and purpose for the well both of Soule and Body. Divided into thirtie and one days exercise.
- 19 The Popish Powder Plot. (A dramatic poem.)  
The Speakers.  
Jehovah. The Divil.  
K. James. Guy Fawkes, &c. &c.
- 20 The most notable places in the Bible expounded.
- 21 *Scriptura Flores*; Christian Meditations upon the most rare places of Genesis and Exodus.
- 22 Jacob's Testament; wherein are contained the bequests or legacies which he bequeathed unto his 12 sonnes on his death-bedd, with a sermon on his death and buriall.
- 23 Zion's Teares, wherein are contained the most lamentable miseries of God's Church.
- 24 A cleare exposition of the Institution of the Lord's Supper.
- 25 The doctrine of Fasting; shewing a most cleare way how we may be delivered both from publick and private calamities, & how we may enjoy the unspeakable blessings of God.
- 26 Divers sermons fit for the edification of God's people.
- 27 The Fierie furnace of King Nebuchadnezzar, preached in 8 sermons.
- 28 A Treatise of a troubled conscience; with sermons preached at divers occasions.
- 29 Sermons upon the passion of Jesus Christ, preached at the receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
- 30 Sermons upon the epistle of S. Paul to the Hebrews.
- 31 Holy meditations for the help of God's people to receive the sacrament worthily, containing holy instructions for preparation before the day of the sacrament, and instructions also for coming rightly to the table and for thanksgiving after the same.
- 32 A Manval for the Sabbath day's exercise; or the Trumpet of Zion,

- for wakening of secure and senseless souls while they come to the house of God for the hearing of his word.
- 33 The Wedding Garment ; preached the 28 of May 1643.
  - 34 Sermons upon that excellent Song of Moses, made a little before his death, &c.
  - 35 A Sermon of thanksgiving, preached at Glasgowe the 8 of Oct. 1637, after that God in his mercy had visited his poor people who three years before had been sore afflicted with want of bread.
  - 36 Scotland's Halleluiah ; or a sermon for a public thanksgiving to God after settling of all our troubles both in church & commonwealth ; appointed to be through the whole land the 9. of Januar 1642.
  - 37 Christ's prayer Book ; a clear exposition of that most excellent prayer which Christ made after the giving of the sacrament to his disciples, the night before he was crucified ; in 18 sermons.
  - 38 Peter's three denials ; and his repentance ; in several sermons.
  - 39 The Christian's Glory ; in several sermons.
  - 40 The Triumph of the Church ; in two sermons.
  - 41 The light of the church, a sermon.
  - 42 The Mourner's Marke.
  - 43 Basilus (S. Magnus) De Jejunis Oratio prima, cum notis manuscriptis Zachariæ Bodii.

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*Selections from Baillie's unpublished Letters.*

To Mr William Douglass professor of Divinity at Aberdeen.

Rev'd. and beloved brother, May 23. 1660  
 You have here inclosed an account of my diligence about that knave. It is like he will flee from us to Ireland. If he abide here, be assured of any reason of him which you desire.

For famous men of our university and city I can say but little, yet these following come in my mind for the present. Gul. Elphinstoun B. of Aberdeen, builder of your old college, born in Glasgow, a merchants son, but a landed gentleman, near cousin to the lord Elphinstoun. Mr Peter Blackburn, B. of Aberdeen, whose hand was chief to order your Marshall college, just after our orders of Glasgow, born and bred in Glasgow, an honest merchants son ; a regent of our college when translated by King James to Aberdeen. George Buchanan born in Strathblane [Killern] 7 miles from Glasgow, bred in our Grammar School, much conversing in our college, the chief instrument to purchase our rents from Q. Mary and K. James. He left our library a parcel of good books noted with his hand. Mr Cameron born in our Saltmercat a few doors from the place of my birth, a regent of our college and then principal of it. Trochrig born with us and our principal. See what I write of his life before his book. Dr Strang born in Irvine, but long our principal, where he writ all his books. Mr William Struthers born in our town, minister of it, very pious and learned, long chief minister of Edinburgh, I dare say the most eloquent and gracious preacher that ever lived yet in Scotland. Mr Dickson born in Glasgow, regent and professor in our college. Mr Blair born near our town, bred in our college, long a regent in it. Mr Andrew Melvil, long our principal, before he went to St Andrews. Mr Thomas Smeton, died our principal, one of the learnedst men of the nation, as his book against Jesuit Hamilton shews. B. Spotswood (as the superintendent his father and the president his son) were all bred in our college. Blasius Laurentius, Mr R. Lauries grandfather, born with us and long a regent in our house, one of the bravest philosophers and humanists in his time. Marcus



Alexander Bodius that excellent poet, as I know it of his brother and nephews, was I suppose born near to us and bred with us. Joannes Rosa, Mr John Ross born and bred with us, a brave poet, as Robertus Magnus born here, a regent here and our professor of Physick. Their verse you may see in *Deliciis Poetarum Scotorum*. Gul. Hegatus principal of the college of Bourdeaux, a good philosopher and poet born with us. Tho. Jakæus, long master of our Grammar school, an able poet, as his Onomostroon shews. Also Guil. Wallace our late schoolmaster, a fine poet. Mr Spang, minister at Campvere, famous abroad, born and bred with us. I shall hold here for the time, only add Mr Durham laureate with us, and ever after till his death with us. Doubtless there are many more that I know not, or do not for the time remember.

As for your sermon I send you no censure upon it, for I was so much offended at your former book, before which the glorious name of your principal Mr Row did so magnificently stand, and your very idle and false gloriation of whole 200 years and above antiquity before St Andrews and us, that I have not read any of your writes in patience since, nor I think ever will till for these two loud escapes you give great satisfaction. The Lord be with you. Our Remonstrators remain what they were, men for their own faction alone.

Yours to serve you

R. B.

*For Mr Robert Douglas.* April 22. 1651.—For preventing of mistakes, we have thought meet to advertise you that Cromwell having come to Hamilton on Friday late, and to Glasgow on Saturday with the body of his army sooner than with safety we could well have retired. On Sunday beforenoon he came unexpectedly to the High inner church, where he quietly heard Mr Robert Ramsay preach a very good honest sermon, pertinent for his case. In the afternoon he came as unexpectedly to the High outer kirk, where he heard Mr John Carstairs lecture and Mr James Durham preach graciously and well to the time as could have been desired. Generally all who preached that day in the town gave a fair enough testimony against the sectaries. That night some of the army were trying if the ministers would be pleased of their own accord to confer with their general: when none had shewed any willingness, on Monday a gentleman from Cromwell came to the most of the brethren severally, desiring, yes, requiring them and the rest of the ministry in town to come and speak with their general. All of us did meet to advise, and after some debate we were content all to go and hear what would be said. When we came, he spoke long and smoothly, shewing the scandal himself and others had taken at the doctrine they had heard preached, especially that they were condemned, 1. as unjust invaders, 2. as contemnners, and trampers under foot of the ordinances, 3. as persecutors of the ministers of Ireland. That as they were unwilling to offend us by a publict contradicting in the church, so they expected we would be willing to give them a reason when they craved it in private. We shewed our willingness to give a reason either for these three or what else was excepted against in any of our sermons. The time appointed for this was this day at two o'clock, at Cromwell's lodgings; but this morning he sent us word it would be to-morrow at that same time and place he would attend us. We trust by the grace of God not to speak for the disadvantage of the truth and cause in hand. Let the Lord make of this what he will, we had no will to begin, and have no pleasure to continue any conference with any of these men, but all of us conceive it was unavoidable without a greater scandal, to do what we have done. The Lord be with you.

Your brethren the ministers of the place.

In another letter he says, "How our conference with Cromwell was contrived, or for what ends I may well guess but can affirm nothing. It was put on us that we could not decline it. You will see the sum of it drawn by Mr James Guthrie and Mr Patrick Gillespie, the main speakers, we had no disadvantage in the thing. The tumult of Glasgow procured by the rash and heady council of some might have drawn to a great ill, had not the English been very seasonable riders."

*From a letter to Spang, 1658.*—For our college, we have no redress of our discipline and teaching. Mr Gillespie's work is building and pleas. With the din of masons, wrights, carters, smiths, we are vexed every day. Mr Gillespie alone for vanity to make a new quarter in the college has cast down my house to build up another of greater show, but far worse accommodation. In the meantime for one full year I will be, and am exceedingly incommode, which I bear because I cannot help it, and also because Mr Gillespie has strange ways of getting money for it by his own industry alone. An order he got from the protector of 500 pound sterling, but for an ill office to the country. His delation of so much concealed rent yearly of the crown; also the vacancy of all churches wherein the college had interest; this breeds clamour as the unjust spoil of churches and incumbents. Upon these foundations are our palaces builded, but with all our debts grow and our stipends are not paid, for by his continual laying our rent is mouldered away. When our magistrates represented this and much more too in a libel against him, his good friend Swinton obtained to him a fair absolution from all, without any cognition of the matter; but to please the town, his accusations against them were also as good as waved. Ever since Dr Strang's dismissal, our economy has been in an ill condition. The masters went to have the best table in the country, and paid no more than 50 merks in the quarter, but thereafter for the bettering of the table, four pounds sterling was allowed in the quarter, a very high rate; yet when I was last in Edinburgh, Mr Gillespie had agreed with a new economist for five pound sterling a quarter, and to bring all the Divinity bursars to a second table at 50 merks a quarter, and the philosophy bursars at a third table for 24 pounds a quarter. With this I was not content for it burdened our rent with above 500 merks of needless charges yearly. For the principal and four regents 20 pound sterling, for the six Divinity bursars of the town we behoved to add 100 pound, because Struther's two had but 80 pounds a piece, and when Mr Zacharias' three were turned to two, they would be but 90 pounds a piece; so among these six 100 pound was needful to make them 50 merks in the quarter a piece. The six in the new donation for Divinity, and as many for philosophy, had to do their own turn. I thought also that the town boys would be hurt who would get nought but their board, which they had free by their parents or friends, and employed their pensions on books and cloaths, also sundry rich hopeful young men would refuse for shame to come to a bursar's table. Against this was alledged the comely order of all other colleges, and the grudge of the scholars when some were put to the table, and some not for the charge that the fourth vacation quarter of the 12 bursars of the new donation would do much to supply it. Hereupon I was content they should try it for one year.

The following passage from a letter to Spang, is suppressed in the printed copy. "We would have been glad he [Gillespie] had rested here, but his next motion was to pull down the whole forework of the college, the high hall and Arthurly, very good houses, all newly dressed at a great charge. I was very grieved at this, not only totally needless, but hurtful motion, and got the most of our number to be in my mind, tho' he offered to get it built without any cost to the college out of the remainder of Mr Zachary Boid's mortification 8000 merks in my Lord Loudon's hands, the

vacancies of kirks and other means he would procure. All this satisfied not diverse of us, yet warning us by Mr John Youngs vote, we hove to let it go. I reasoned much for a delay till in the next spring we had got some money, and saw how the world go, but all in vain; presently the ball was pulled down. All since I think repent their rashness, and all beholders cry out on us. This year and the next our college will ly open. Want of law makes us void of money, yet now we must go on by our private borrowings and any other way he can invent. I am now more ready to further it than who voted to it, for we cannot now let it ly."

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*Accidents, Witchcraft, &c.*

We grieve for sundry unhappy accidents and sudden deaths among us. My Lord Kilmaurs, a most gallant youth of 19 years of age, among the tallest men of the isle, in a few days sickness of a purple fever, died, my nephew, my best friend in Glasgow, the strongest man in the town suddenly taken away with the same. So Sir John Grier[son] of Lag when coming to Edinburgh to marry the earl of Athol's sister. Young Duchall a very fine youth of 20 years taken away with the pox. John Bell the only child remaining to Mr John Bell our friend died of a purple fever. My Lord Ross a good young youth, as was supposed fallen in adultery with his child's nurse. The earl of Eglinton's heir the master Montgomery conveying his father to London, runs away without any advice, and marries a daughter of my lord Dumfries, who is a broken man, when he was sure of my lady Buccleugh's marriage the greatest match in Britain. This unexpected prank is worse to all his kin than his death would have been. The earl of Murray did little better, for at London he ran and married Sir William Balfour's second daughter; as my lord Paisley the other year lost himself by marrying at London a daughter of Sir John Lenthal, who had born to Sir William Fleming some children, and my lord Kenmure cast himself away in that same place on a foolish marriage which will accomplish the ruin of his family. 727—8.

Sundry heavy accidents have lately fallen out amongst us. Baillie Walkinshaw's most pretty boy of 4 or 5 years old, on a Sunday afternoon fell down his stair and spoke no more, but died. Thomas Brown late bailie, having supped, lay down and died before midnight. Thomas Main, our factor, at his breakfast well, while he stretched out his hand to the cup, is suddenly overtaken with a palsy, spoke no more but in a day or two dies. Thomas Robison in Saltcoats at his own fireside is stabbed to death by a Highlander put upon him by Pennimore to get his goods to his son who had married Robison's daughter. A daughter of Mr Archd. M'Lauchlan minister at Luss, a widow a very well favoured woman, being found in the act of base adultery, with William Watson and William Hume, was put in the tolbooth where she hanged herself. Janet Legate in Falkirk, of lewd life vexed with a naughty husband did the like. (The account of Belhaven's pretended death in this same letter follows here, but it is already printed v. ii. 436.) There has been a great plague among the horse in all Britain, to the death of many thousands of them. What you inquire of the apparition in Galloway is notourly known. In Glenluce parish in John Campbell a webster's house for two or three years a spirit did whiles cast stones, oft fire the house and cut the webs in the looms; yet did never any considerable harm. The man was a good, pious resolute man, and never left his house for all. Sundry ministers of the presbytery did keep fasting and praying in the house without molestation. Sometimes it spoke and the minister Mr John Scot was so wise as to entertain large discourse with it. It were long to write all the passages. This twelvemonth it has been silent. A sturdy beggar (And. Agnew) who had been a most wicked and avowed atheist, for

which he was hanged at Dumfries, did oft lodge in that house. About his death it became more quiet, yet thereafter it became troublesome enough; but for the time is silent. There is much witchery up and down our land; though the English be but too sparing to try it, yet some they execute.

For myself, blessed be God I am well. My last years sitting in a riven chamber gave a swelling and tinging to my belly, which yet remains. I have no pain, yet it makes me lumpish and unwilling to travel. Harry is well and studies. My daughter Lillias lives well in Air, and has heired Kildunan with a fine boy. I married my step-daughter the other month to Mr Robert Watson, minister at Cardross, a young man of very good reputation. My daughter Helen is almost a woman. Elizabeth and Mary are growing fast up in grace and stature. My youngest Margaret Dr Strang's oye, is a very pretty quick child of two years old. I bless the Lord in these very evil days I get leave to lurk within our precincts, except on the sabbath to church, going very rarely any where abroad. My desire is that it may be well with you; your kind wife and all your children. — Castle-milk, a good meek gentleman near fourscore, healthy all his days, sitting down well to breakfast presently he fell down in a swoon, and died in a few hours. John Gibson of Clayslap, a vigorous old man of 80 years, going home from Glasgow on foot, steps it to Mathew Colquhoun's for a mutch-kin of wine; while he is drinking it at table falls down and dies immediately. John Herbison, long weak in his chamber, yet on the Bonfire night supped, drank the king's health, and within an hour died unexpectedly. Mr Gavin Hamilton late minister of Cadder was abroad on the Thursday, on Friday all day up, but died ere midnight.

*In another letter he says.* Many were grieved when the judges were here, that one Foyer was not hanged; a most wicked hypocrite under the colour of piety and prayer has acted sundry adulteries, but by some of our faction, to whom he was too dear, their dealing with the judges no more was put in his lybel than one adultery, for which he was but scourged: great appearance of his witchery also, if he had been put to a real trial.

*From a letter to Sharp.* 1661.—For the time there be two favours I entreat from you, first that you would help our college in its very great necessity. This year we kept no table; not one master of us has got a sixpence of stipend, nor will yet in haste. For our last years table a thousand pound is yet auctand, and the prodigal wastery of Mr Gillespie has put us to above 25000 merks of debt. Dear James help your old friends out of beggary and dyvoury if you can. I am sure his gracious Ma. has this twelvemonth bygone, given many thousand pounds to them that have far less deserved, and can do him far less service for it.

*From a letter to Glencairn.* 1661.—I sent by Mr John Young to be shewed to your L. a list of above 26000 merks of debt in which Mr Gillespie has left us beside the ordinary burden of the college and 10000 pounds more will not perfect his too magnificent buildings. He got from the usurpers to this work most of the excise of Glasgow, above 20000 merks, and yearly 2400 for 12 burrs paid quarterly out of the customs of Glasgow. I hope I am in no error to think that your L. and I should be no less sib to the king and his bounty than Mr Gillespie and his chancellor Thurlow were to Oliver.

*A Short History of the Art of Printing in Glasgow, from its introduction in 1638, till 1740.*

THE art of printing was first introduced into Scotland in 1507, it appears to have been carried on for a few years and then relinquished; at least we can

find no works which had been printed between the years 1510 and 1536. A few works are still preserved which were printed between 1536 and 1560.

After the reformation the art was encouraged and carried on successfully in Edinburgh; and occasionally at Stirling and St Andrews. In 1621 the magistrates of Aberdeen appointed Edward Raban printer to the city, with a salary and a small sum (paid quarterly) from each boy at the grammar school.

In 1638, George Anderson was induced to commence printing in Glasgow; and it is said that the magistrates allowed him a salary: a dancing master and a fencing master received similar encouragement. Anderson had previously printed several works in Edinburgh, in king James' college, in the years 1637—8. As very few of the works printed by Anderson in Glasgow are now to be found, we give a list of all that we have been able to discover. It is probable that he printed many of the pamphlets relating to the troubles before the commencement of the civil war; but as they generally appeared without the name of place or printer, we shall only give those which we have observed with his name. The first work which we have found, and probably one of the very first printed in Glasgow, is;

The protestation of the Generall Assemblie of the church of Scotland, and of the noblemen, barons, gentlemen, borrowes, ministers and commons; subscribers of the covenant, lately renewed, made in the high kirk, and at the mercate crosse of Glasgow, the 28, and 29. of November 1638.

*Printed at Glasgow by George Anderson in the yeare of grace 1638*

Boyd's four letters of comforts for the deaths of the earl of Had-	
ingtoun, and the Lord Boyd; with two epitaphs 8vo.	1640
Boyd's battle of Newburne &c. <i>the second edition</i> , 8vo.	1643
Boyd's Crosses, Comforts, and Councels, 8vo.	1643
Row's Hebrew Grammar, 12mo.	1644
Boyd's Garden of Zion, 2 vols. 8vo.	1644
Boyd's Holy Songs of the Old and New Testament, 8vo.	1645
Dickson on the Epistles, 4to.	1645
Boyd's Psalms in English meeter, <i>the third edition</i> , 12mo.	1646
Dickson, on Matthew, <i>Printed in Hutchison's Hospital</i> , 4to.	1647
Boyd's Psalms (Roxb. Cat.) 12mo.	1648

George Anderson appears to have died in 1648, and we find "The heirs of George Anderson" printing in Edinburgh from 1649 to 1652. For about ten years after the death of Anderson there does not appear to have been any printer in Glasgow. In 1655 principal Baillie had one of his pamphlets printed in London. Andrew Anderson the son of George printed in Edinburgh in the years 1654—5. In 1658 we find him printing in Glasgow, where he continued till about 1661, when he returned to Edinburgh. He printed the following works at Glasgow,

Silvester Rattray <i>Auditus novus ad Sympathia et Antipathia</i> , 8vo.	1658
An ceud chaogad do Shalmaibh Dhaibdh (the first fifty psalms of David translated by the synod of Argyle,) 12mo.	1659
Foirceadul Aithghearr Cheasnughe (the Shorter Catechism in Gaelic by the Synod of Argyle,) <i>the second edition</i> , 12mo.	1659
Binning's Common Principles of the Christian Religion, 12mo.	1659
Confessio Fidei, 12mo.	1660

Andrew Anderson was succeeded by Robert Sanders who was the only printer in the west of Scotland for many years. He styled himself printer to the city of Glasgow, and frequently used a cut of the city arms in his title pages; with the motto "*Lord, let Glasgow flourish through the preaching of thy word.*" Watson informs us that he died about 1696. He printed a great many books, tracts, poems, and other small pieces, which it would

be impossible to collect or enumerate; we shall only give a list of a few of the works from his press in chronological order.

- God's sovereignty his sacred majestie's supremacie &c. in a sermon before the parliament 31 March 1661 by Mr Hugh Blair minister at Glasgow, 4to. . . . . 1661
- Young's Breviary of the latter persecutions, 12mo. . . . . 1663
- The civil warres of Great Britain and Ireland, 4to. . . . . 1664
- The Life of Bruce by Barbour, 12mo. . . . . 1665
- Rattray Silvester, Prognosis Medica, 8vo. . . . . 1666
- The Cherrie and Slae, . . . . . 1668
- A Godly Sermon of Peter's Repentance, 12mo. . . . . 1669
- The Dreadful Character of a Drunkard by Andrew Jones, 12mo. 1669
- The New Testament, *black letter*, 12mo. *about* . . . . . 1671
- Welch's anatomy of Popery, 8vo. . . . . 1672
- Sir D. Lindsay's works, 12mo. . . . . 1672
- The blessedness of the dead that die in the Lord, a sermon at the funeral of the late Marques of Montrose, the 23. of April 1669, 4to. . . . . 1673
- The certainty of death and judgment, a sermon at the obsequies of the Marchioness of Montrose, Jan. 23. 1673. by Arth. Ross, 4to. . . . . 1673
- Theses Philosophicæ, 4to. . . . . 1674
- Baxter's full and easy satisfaction which is the safe religion, 8vo. 1674
- Ferguson on Thessalonians, 8vo. . . . . 1675
- Durham on the Ten Commands, 4to. . . . . 1676
- The whole duty of man, 12mo. . . . . 1678
- Sir David Lindsay's works, 12mo. . . . . 1683
- Ross's Sermon before the commissioners at Glasgow, 4to. . . . . 1684
- Dialogorum Sacrorum, 12mo. . . . . 1685
- William Saunders, Elementa Geometricæ, 8vo. . . . . 1686
- Gray's Spiritual Warfare, 12mo. . . . . 1688
- The Votes and Proceedings of Parliament vindicated, 4to. . . . . 1689
- Wallace, *black letter*, 12mo. . . . . 1690
- Theses Philosophicæ, 4to. . . . . 1693
- Lilius (Gul.) Monita Pedagogica, 8vo. . . . . 1693
- Guthery's Great Interest, 12mo. . . . . 1695
- A modest apology in answer to the bishop of Derry, 12mo. . . . . 1696
- Sanders was succeeded by his son, who was styled Robert Sanders of Auldhouse; he carried on the business till about 1727; he was also a bookseller, and kept a shop above the Grammar School Wynd, and afterwards in the Saltmarket; a few of the works printed by him are added.
- Jameson's Fundamentals of Hierarchy examined, 4to . . . . . 1697
- The conflict in conscience of a dear Christian woman Bessie Clarkson, 12mo. . . . . 1698
- Calendarium Lunæ Perpetuum, &c. (By John Law) 4to. . . . . 1699
- The new Wife of Beath, *in verse*, 12mo. . . . . 1700
- Dickson's True Christian Love, 12mo. . . . . 1700
- Guild's Harmony of all the prophets, 12mo. . . . . 1701
- The conflict in conscience of Bessie Clarkson, 12mo. . . . . 1703
- A Lecture preached in the church of Paslay by Mr John Bard, 12mo. . . . . 1703
- The Christian's Pocket Book, or a bundle of familiar exhortations, 12mo. . . . . 1703
- An account of the last words of Christian Kerr, 12mo. . . . . 1703
- The Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs, *wood cuts*, 12mo. . . . . 1704
- Theses Philosophicæ, 4to. . . . . 1708
- The Psalms of David, *very small size*, . . . . . 1711
- The last heavenly speech of Viscount Kenmuir, 12mo. . . . . 1712

- Sir David Lindsay's works, 12mo. . . . . 1712  
 Gesta Romanorum, (in English) 12mo. . . . . 1713  
 A Sample of Jet Black Prelatic Calumny, 4to. . . . . 1713  
 Craghead's Advice to Communicants, 12mo. . . . . 1714  
 Ferguson's 932 Scottish Proverbs, 12mo. . . . . 1716  
 Adam Bell Clim of the Clough and William of Cloudealie, 12mo. 1716  
 Mead's Almost Christian, 12mo. . . . . 1717  
 Binning's Common Principles of the Christian religion, 12mo. 1718  
 Robin Redbreast and the Wren, or Robin's complaint on the  
 vanity of the times, compyl'd above 60 years ago, 12mo. . 1719  
 Bunyan's Holy War, 12mo. . . . . 1720  
 Wedderburn's David's Testament opened, 12mo. . . . . 1721  
 Durham on the Song of Solomon, 12mo. . . . . 1723  
 Gray's Works, 12mo. . . . . 1724  
 Binning's Heart Humiliation, 12mo. . . . . 1725  
 Nasmith's Entail of the Covenant of Grace, 12mo. . . . . 1725  
 A Godly Dream by Lady Culros, 12mo. . . . . 1727
- Hugh Brown printed here from 1712 to 1720. In 1714 he published *the Jacobite Curse*, and assumed the title of Printer to the University. The principal and professors published the following advertisement: "At the college of Glasgow, Decr. 6. 1714. The faculty being informed that a pamphlet called the *Jacobite curse*, lately published bears to be printed by Hew Brown, printer to the university of Glasgow, albeit the said Hew Brown never was printer to the university but only employ'd by Donald Govan, who some months past was allowed to print, within the college, and with whom the faculty is yet under communing about his being constituted printer to the university; they thought fit to call the said Donald before them, and having interrogated him if he knew any thing of the printing of that pamphlet; he declared the same was printed without his knowledge, and when he was abroad. The faculty considering the premises do order an advertisement to be put in the public prints, shewing that the said Hew Brown never was printer to the university, and that he printed the pamphlet without the knowledge of Mr Govan; tho' he was only employed by him & not by the university." His name appears at the following works:—
- A Sermon preached at the opening of the Synod in the church of  
 Air by John Anderson minister in Dumbarton, 4to. . . . . 1712  
 The Tarif settled by the French king in 1664, 4to. . . . . 1713  
 The Last Words of Mr Donald Cargill on the Scaffold, 12mo. 1713  
 The Jacobite Curse, or Excommunication of King George, 4to. 1714  
 Anderson's defence of Presbyterian Church Government, 4to. 1714  
 Anderson's letter to Stewart of Pardovan, 4to. . . . . 1717  
 Tennoch's Examination of the Overtures con. kirk sessions, . 1720
- James Hart printed in the university, we have only seen this single work printed by him,—
- An Account of a Conference betwixt Mr John Steel minister at  
 Old Cumnock, and John Adamson a disorderly preacher, 4to. 1714
- Donald Govan printed in the college, the only work with his name which we have seen is
- The Merchant's Companion, by W. Newall, 8vo. . . . . 1715
- James and William Duncan printed "in the foot of the Saltmarket" in 1718. It has been asserted by some of our historians that Dr Wilson was the first who introduced the art of making types into Scotland. This is not however the case. Watson in his account of the Scottish printers says, "In 1711 Mr Peter Rae, a presbyterian minister, set up a small house at Kirkbride, near Dumfries, which he continues going. He is an ingenious man, having made a press for his own use, and is making some advances (1713) toward the founding of Letters. In 1718 we find "James Duncan letter founder in Glasgow." The types used by Duncan are evidently of

his own making, they are rudely cut and badly proportioned; and in some of his founts the letter e is one third smaller than the other letters. He deserves credit however for the attempt, and his founts are not much inferior to those used by the other Scottish printers at that time. James and William Duncan printed

- Snuff, a Poem, by James Arbuckle, 8vo. Glasgow, printed in the year 1717  
 This has no printer's name, but it appears to have been by Duncan.  
 Rulers Sins the causes of National Judgments; a Sermon preached at the Fast Decr. 26. 1650, by Mr Patrick Gillespie minister at Glasgow, 4to. 1718  
 Jameson Spicilegia Antiquitatum Ægypti, 8vo 1720  
 Anderson's Six Letters upon the Overtures concerning Kirk Sessions, 12mo. 1720  
 After 1720 they printed separately; James continued till about 1750. In the title page of M'Ure's history he styles himself printer to the city: a few of the works printed by him are added.  
 Brevis Introductio ad Grammaticam Hebraicam et Chaldaicam in usum Academicorum Glasguensium, 12mo. 1721  
 The fulfilling of the Scriptures, 8vo. 1721  
 The Last Testimony of John Neisbit, never before printed, 12mo. 1722  
 The Confession of Faith, 12mo. 1727  
 Stevenson's Rare Cordial, 12mo. 1729  
 The Father's Catechism, in a legacy to his eighth children, by W. L. 12mo. 1729  
 The Confession of Faith, 12mo. 1732  
 M'Ure's View of the City of Glasgow, 8vo. 1736  
 The Pleasant Art of Money Catching by Mr Alex. Montgomery, 12mo. 1740  
 William Duncan printed from 1721 till 1760; he printed  
 Glotta, a Poem by Mr Arbuckle student in the university of Glasgow, 8vo. 1721  
 The Negative discussed by Mr William Wright, 12mo. 1721  
 The History of all the Kings of Scotland from Fergus I. to the end of Q. Ann's reign: with the lives of several famous persons, 8vo. 1722  
 A new edition of the Life and Heroick Actions of the renown'd Sir William Wallace, (by William Hamilton) 8vo. 1722  
 Buchanan's History of the Surname of Buchanan, &c. 4to. 1723  
 Vincent's Catechism, 12mo. 1728  
 Brook's Mute Christian, 12mo. 1736  
 A Cry from the Dead; or, the Ghost of the famous Mr James Guthrie appearing, &c. 8vo. 1738  
 Thomas Crawford printed, Naphthali, or the Wrestlings of the Church of Scotland, 8vo. 1721  
 Mr Alexander Carmichael & Company printed in Glasgow college in 1730  
 Carmichael's Believers Mortification of Sin by the Spirit, 12mo. 1730  
 A Letter to the Rev. Professor Campbell, 8vo. 1731  
 Vincent's True Touchstone, 12mo. 1732  
 Brook's Mute Christian, 12mo. 1734  
 Alex. Carmichael and Alex. Millar printed several works in company.  
 The Life and Acts of the most famous and valiant Champion Sir William Wallace, 12mo. 1736  
 The Acts and Life of the most victorious Conqueror Robert Bruce King of Scotland, 12mo. 1737  
 The New Testament, 12mo. 1737  
 Alexander Millar printed, The Cruel Watchman; a Sermon by Mr Samuel Rutherford, 12mo. 1738



Decerpta ex Ovidii Metamorph. with Clarke's translation, 8vo. 1739

The whole Prophecies of Scotland, England, France, Ireland and Denmark, prophesied by Thomas Rymor, &c. 8vo. 1739

Love's Heaven's Glory; and Hell's Terrors. *Glasgow college*  
by Alexander Miller, 12mo. 1741

John Robertson and Mrs M<sup>r</sup>Lean printed Craighead's Advice to Communicants, 12mo. 1740

Robert Urie and company printed in the Gallowgate in 1740. Urie has the merit of being the first printer to improve the art which had been gradually degenerating from the time of George Anderson. He printed several works for Robert Foulis, who was a bookseller for two years before he commenced printing; the Terence of 1742, was printed by Urie for R. Foulis. Urie printed the Glasgow Journal, which was commenced by Andrew Stalker in July 1741. There had been a paper previously printed here called the Glasgow Courant, and the West Country Intelligence. No. 1. appeared Nov. 14. 1715, and No. 67, which appears to have been the last, in May 1716.

Urie continued to print a great variety of books till his death which happened in 1771.

In 1741 Robert Foulis was a bookseller in Glasgow, and in 1741—2. we find several works "printed for Robert Foulis." In 1742 he set up as a printer, and after a few years was joined by his brother Andrew. They carried the art to a higher degree of perfection than it had hitherto reached in Scotland. Their editions of the classics are well known and highly esteemed. Our limits do not permit us to give an account of the numerous books printed by them, of which we have a list of about 300 different works. We are happy however to learn that a gentleman is collecting materials for a history of these eminent printers, which is also to include a list of the works printed by them. Andrew Foulis died in 1775, and his brother Robert in 1776.

Note. (Page 185.)

Mr Dickson appears to have been minister of Irvine, March, 1625. He had several sons, and was proprietor of the lands of Busbie.

"Mr John Dicksone, fiere of Busbie," deceased in August, 1653—his relict, Anna, daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, and two children, David and Margaret, surviving. The other sons of Mr Dickson, alluded to by their elder brother, are Mr Alexander and Archibald.—*Com. Rec. Glas.* Mr John Dicksone of Busbie is one of the two com: for Lanarkshire to the parliament 1649.—*Balfour's Annals*, III. 390. And by his latter will he seems at one time to have held an office in the Exchequer.

"Mr Archibald Dicksone sone lau" to Mr David Dicksone professor of Divinity in Edin" is a legatee in the will of the relict of John Guthrie, late baillie of Irving, July 3. 1661.—*Rec. ut sup.*

Note. (Page 189.)

"Jeane Mure, spouse to Mr Alexander Dunlope, one of the ordinar ministers of Paislay" deceased in July, 1647.—*Com. Rec. of Glas.*—Some notices of the family of Auchinskeith occur in the very curious Trial of Bessie Dunlop, lately published from the Criminal Records.—"Vmq<sup>r</sup> Jo<sup>m</sup> Dunlope of Auchinskeyth" appears Dec. 1612.—*Com. Rec. ut sup.*—Again "John Dunlope of Auchinskeyth, & John Dunlop, now [of Auchinskeith?], his son" occur in the same record, Feb. 1616.

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## PLATES AND WOOD-CUTS.

- 1 *Head of the Author to front the second title.*
- 2 *Glasgow from St Ninian's Croft, - 53*
- 3 ——— *the Craig's Park, - 173*
- 4 ——— *the wind mill Croft, - 231*
- 5 *George Hutcheson, - - - 70*
- 6 *Thomas Hutcheson, - - - ib.*
- 7 *The Glasgow Arms, - - - 118*
- 8 *Zachary Boyd, - - - 355*

## ERRATA.

- Page 2, for *insula* read *infula*.  
 80, line 9, for *he* read *it*.  
 203, read ΑΠΟΕΜΠΗΡΟΔΟΞΕΙΟΝ.  
 210, note, read a charter was—Stewart  
 253, read *Alexandri a Menstrie*.





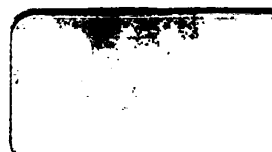












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